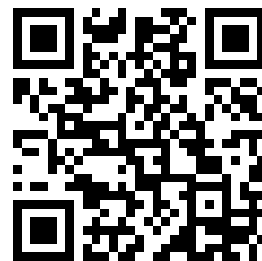


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VIRET IN ÆTERNUM









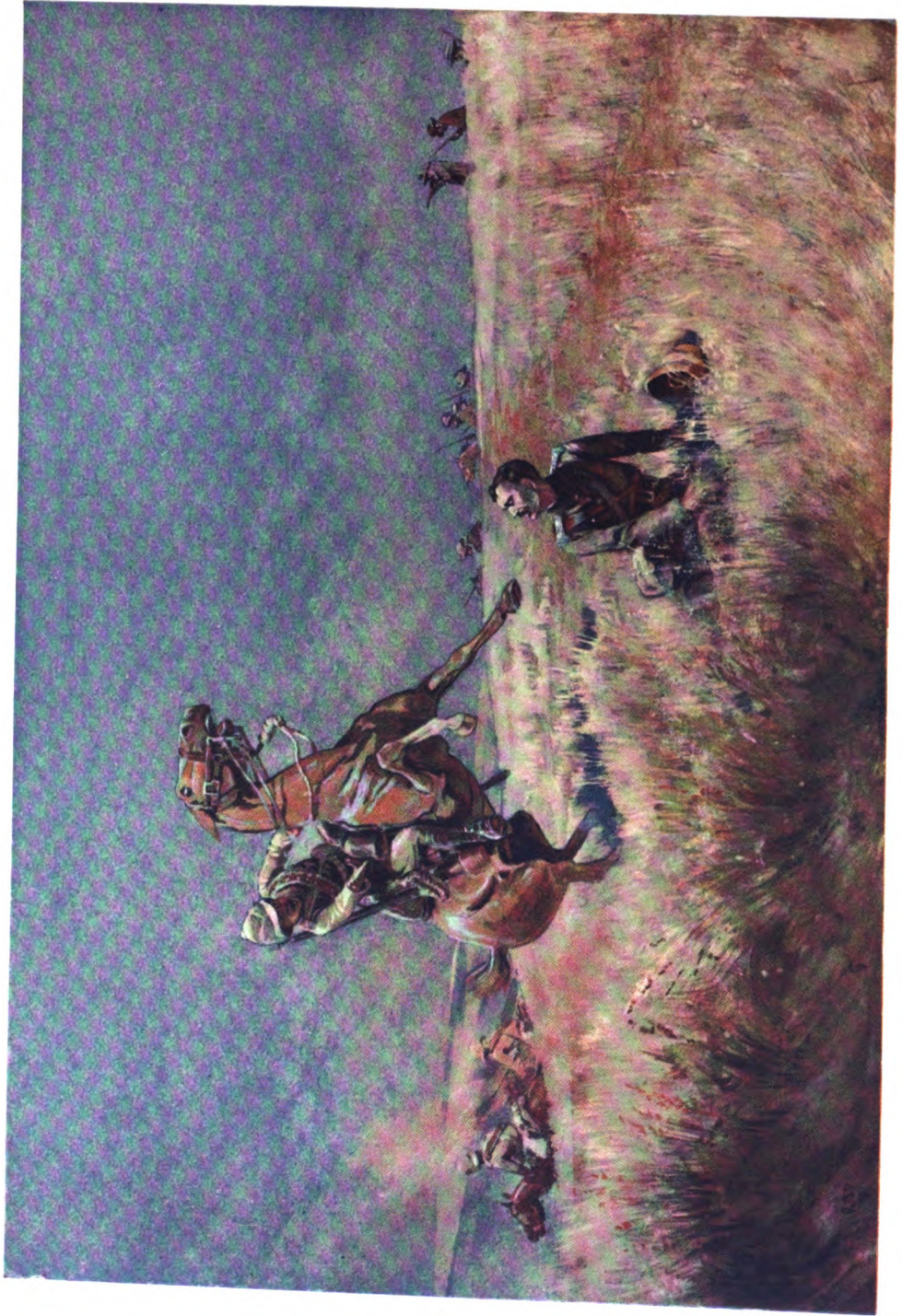




History of  
The XIII. Hussars







SOUTH AFRICA, AUGUST 21ST, 1900







The book cover features an ornate, hand-colored decorative border. At the top left is a circular crest with a crown and the word 'HUSSARS'. A banner across the top reads 'VIRET IN ÆTERNUM'. Below this, a series of banners list battle names: 'ALMA', 'BALAKLAVA', 'INKERMAN', 'SEVASTOPOL', 'SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1901', and 'RELIEF OF LADYSMITH'. On the left side, a vertical banner lists 'WATERLOO', 'PENINSULA', 'TOULOUSE', 'ORTHEZ', 'VITTORIA', and 'ALBUHERA'. The bottom left corner features a circular crest with a crown and the Roman numeral 'XIII'. The bottom right corner has a circular crest with a crown and the letters 'CS'. The entire border is filled with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns.

# History of The XIII. Hussars

BY

C. R. B. BARRETT

IN TWO VOLS.

VOL. II.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

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# HISTORY OF THE 13TH HUSSARS.

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## CHAPTER XXXI.

### Home Service, 1856-1866.

ON May 29, 1856, the regiment disembarked at Gosport in order to be reviewed by Her Majesty the Queen.

The review being concluded, the regiment re-embarked on the same day, having received orders to proceed to Ireland.

The 13th Light Dragoons arrived at Queenstown on May 30, where having disembarked they marched for Ballincollig and Cork.

The headquarters with the C, D, E, and F Troops marched into Ballincollig on the following day, leaving the A and B Troops at Cork. On the 11th day of July the two remaining depôt troops arrived from England and joined the service troops.

At this time the strength of the regiment was 8 troops, composed of 3 field officers, 8 captains, 12 subalterns, 7 staff, 46 sergeants, 8 trumpeters, 7 farriers, and 677 rank and file.

The number of horses was 236.

On the day of the arrival of the depôt troops Captain Percy Smith's troop marched from Cork to Bandon.

The horses which had returned with the regiment from Turkey were in by no means a satisfactory state—they were in fact worn out. During this month, therefore, 22 were destroyed and 11 others were cast and sold.

On August 7th transfer horses were received from the 16th Lancers, but the number is not stated.

The events of the remainder of the year, as indeed of several suc-

ceeding years, are devoid of interest ; still they require to be recorded, for the sake of completeness in this account of the regiment.

August 21. Headquarters and Brevet Major Tremayne's troop left Ballincollig for Cork, the troops commanded by Captain Clayton and Captain Maclean proceeding to Fermoy.

September 8. Headquarters with Captain Chamberlayne's troop marched from Cork to Cahir. Brevet Major Tremayne's troop remained at Clogheen.

September 16. The squadron from Fermoy joined headquarters under the command of Captain Clayton. Captain Smith's troop marched from Bandon to Cork and thence to Cahir.

The distribution of the regiment on October 1, therefore, was as follows : at Cork, 2 troops ; at Clogheen, 1 troop ; and at Cahir, 5 troops.

Two inspections of the regiment now took place. The first on October 4, when the inspecting officer was Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., the Inspector-General of Cavalry. The second on November 7, by Major-General Mansel, Commanding the Cork District.

An order was received on November 10th from the War Office to reduce the strength of the regiment to 6 troops.

By this the total strength became 3 field officers, 6 captains, 12 subalterns, 7 staff, 27 sergeants, 7 farriers (?), 6 farriers, and 402 rank and file, with 300 horses. 50 horses were to be retained as supernumerary until absorbed.

During the stay at Cahir there were several other inspections by Major-General Mansel.

In January 1857 the stations of the regiment were partially changed. The B and F Troops marched from Cork on the 17th and joined headquarters at Cahir, being relieved at Cork by Captain Smith's troop. Early in February Brevet Major Tremayne's troop joined headquarters from Clogheen.

During January and February the reduction in the strength of the regiment was being gradually effected, so that by March 1, 1857, through transfers and discharges, the total amounted to 446 of all ranks, or 4 (supernumeraries) in excess of the establishment.

During the months of March and April, in consequence of the general election taking place, the regiment was employed in aid of the civil power in various parts of the southern and midland counties of Ireland.

On April 27th an order was received for the regiment to concentrate at Newbridge, to form a part of the brigade under the command of Major-General Sir J. C. Chatterton, Bart., K.H. In consequence the B and F Troops, under the command of Major Holden, marched thither. The headquarters, the dismounted men, and sick left Cahir the following day, to be followed on May 8th by the troop commanded by Captain Jervis, which having remained at Cahir also joined at Newbridge.

Major-General Chatterton inspected the regiment on May 16.

It was not, however, until August 11th that the concentration of the regiment at Newbridge was completed. On that date Captain Smith's troop from Cork joined the headquarters.

Having reduced the strength of the regiment in November 1856, the Horse Guards now proceeded to augment it. By a circular memorandum dated 10th September, the establishment of the 13th Light Dragoons was increased to 8 troops consisting of 9 staff sergeants, 24 sergeants, 9 trumpeters, 24 corporals, 545 privates, and 428 horses. In the reduction of November 1856 there is evidently some error in the Regimental Records, as trumpeters and corporals are omitted, and farriers (7 and 6) occur twice. It does not seem possible to ascertain where the error lies.

On September 14th Captain Jervis's troop marched to the Curragh to relieve a troop of the 3rd Light Dragoons, the latter proceeding to Dundalk.

By a War Office letter, dated September 18, the establishment of the regiment was augmented from September 10th as follows: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 cornets, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 riding-master, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 regimental sergeant-major, 8 troop sergeant-majors, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 paymaster sergeant, 1 armourer sergeant, 1 saddler sergeant, 1 farrier sergeant, 1 schoolmaster (appointed by the Secretary of State for War), 1 hospital sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 24 sergeants, 1 trumpet-major, 8 trumpeters, 32 corporals, 8 farriers, 537 privates, and 428 troop horses.

On October 1st the regiment was inspected by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The half-yearly inspection of the regiment by Major-General Sir



J. C. Chatterton, Bart., K.H., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, took place on October 10. The report on the regiment was most favourable.

On January 26, 1858, the troop commanded by Captain Jervis rejoined headquarters from the Curragh, leaving only a small party there for the purpose of forming pickets, &c.

Owing to elections in the County Mayo and in Limerick, the regiment was employed during December 1857, and January and February 1858, in aid of the civil power, and received the thanks of the authorities for their services.

During March 1858 the regiment was removed from Newbridge to Dundalk. Accordingly on March 13, the headquarters and six troops under the command of Colonel Doherty proceeded thither. Captain Smith's troop and some attached men, in all 164, marched to Belturbet, while Captain and Brevet Major Tremayne's troop, consisting of 70 men of all ranks, went to Belfast.

On May 25th Major-General Parlby, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Dublin Division, inspected the regiment and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the discipline and internal economy of the corps.

Next day orders were received to remove the headquarters from Dundalk in three divisions, and the detachments from Belturbet in two divisions to proceed to Dublin, there to occupy the Island Bridge Barracks.

The 1st division, consisting of the B and D Troops under the command of Captain Jervis, therefore marched on May 28, arriving at Island Bridge on May 31.

On May 29th they were followed by the 2nd division, consisting of the C and F Troops under the command of Captain Maclean, who arrived on June 1, while the headquarter division of the regiment with the G Troop, under the command of Colonel Doherty, left Dundalk on May 31st and arrived at Island Bridge Barracks on June 2. The dismounted men and sick proceeded on the same day by rail to Island Bridge.

The mounted detachment from Belturbet, under the command of Captain Smith, marched on May 31, arriving on June 4, while the dismounted men from the same place, under the command of Cornet Johnson, proceeded on foot to Cavan and thence by rail to Dublin.



13TH HUSSARS (1858).

By O. NORIE.

(Lent by Major-General Sir STANLEY CLARKE, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.)



Headquarters and six troops were now concentrated at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. One troop was at Belfast, under the command of Lieutenant Clements, and one troop at Dundalk, under the command of Captain M'Neill.

Captain M'Neill's troop was, on the 4th of June, hurriedly sent by rail to Belfast in aid of the civil power. There it went into billets.

On June 7th that portion of the regiment that was in Dublin was reviewed by Major-General Gascoigne, Commanding the Dublin Division, and that officer expressed himself as highly satisfied with the discipline of the corps, condition of the horses, and cleanly and soldierlike appearance of the men.

The troop stationed at Belfast not being considered of sufficient strength to maintain order in that city, the C Troop from Dublin was sent thither to augment the military force placed at the disposal of the civil power. Under the command of Captain Maclean, therefore, it proceeded thither, arriving on June 29th and went into billets.

It would appear that during this month the troop already at Belfast had been turned out several times during the night at the requisition of the civil authorities.

The night of the arrival of Captain Maclean's troop in Belfast was, however, signalised by a most extensive fire which broke out. The men of the 13th there were promptly turned out to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Three men of the regiment, by name Patrick Cahill, Henry Vose, and Joseph Gabriel, displayed such zeal and activity on the occasion as to merit a general order being published to the troops serving in the Dublin Division. It should be perhaps noted that all three men were young soldiers apparently, as their names do not appear in the Crimean Roll.

GARRISON GENERAL ORDER.

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,  
DUBLIN, 9th July 1858.

Patrick Cahill.  
Henry Vose.  
Joseph Gabriel.

The Major-General Commanding feels great pleasure in bringing to notice the very praiseworthy conduct of the Men belonging to the 13th Light Dragoons, named in the margin, at the late fire at Belfast. The Major-General Commanding has been assured that these Men's conduct was active, fearless, and soldierlike, and that they were mainly instrumental in saving the lives of some of the inmates of the premises on fire.

On the 16th July, as their services were dispensed with by the civil power, the two troops of the 13th left Belfast. The E Troop under the command of Lieutenant Clarke went to Dublin, and the H Troop under the command of Captain M'Neill to Dundalk.

Here, on the 21st of the same month, Captain M'Neill's troop was joined by the B Troop under the command of Captain Darden, it being deemed necessary to increase the force stationed there.

The E Troop under the command of Lieutenant Clarke arrived at Glana Bridge Barracks from Belfast on July 22. There were, in consequence, five troops at headquarters, one at Belfast, and two at Dundalk.

The regiment had now been in Ireland for two years, and during that period had in detachments occupied every cavalry barracks in the country except Longford. They had also marched through and been quartered in almost every principal town. During these two years 211 men had been discharged, 203 had been given as volunteers to other corps, and since September 1, 1857, 358 men had been enlisted. During August the regiment was inspected by Lord Cardigan.

The want of a riding-school at headquarters was greatly felt, especially as the number of recruits was so large. It was therefore deemed advisable to send a number of privates to Dundalk, accompanied by a proportion of competent instructors.

Accordingly, on September 6, a detachment consisting of 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 70 privates, proceeded to Dundalk, relieving 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 62 duty men who joined headquarters on the same day.

On August 19, and again on September 15, the regiment marched out with the whole of the Dublin Division to "Woodlands," the seat of Colonel White. There the force encamped for the day, returning to barracks at 6 P.M. the same evening.

Major-General Parlby inspected the regiment on October 13, paying also a visit to the detachment at Dundalk.

Early in this month a most alarming fire broke out in the house of a man named Woodroffe close by the barracks. The troops turned out and made every endeavour to put out the flames. Unfortunately Mrs Woodroffe, her child, and the servant, as well as

the son of one of the men of the 13th, by name Price, lost their lives. The whole of the premises were destroyed.

To the men of all ranks in the regiment the colonel commanding took the opportunity of expressing his thanks for their admirable behaviour on the occasion.

A regimental subscription in aid of the sufferers amounted to £64, 8s. 7½d.

No events are chronicled during the first three months of 1859, but in April and May the regiment was employed in aid of the civil power whilst elections were in progress in the counties of Louth, Mayo, Sligo, Westmeath, Fermanagh, Derry, Meath, and Down. On each occasion the thanks of the civil authorities for their services were received.

The regiment was inspected on May 27th by Major-General Parlby, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade of the Dublin Division. The report of the inspecting officer was most complimentary.

On May 30th the squadron from Dundalk under the command of Captain M'Neill marched in and occupied the Royal Barracks which had been vacated by the Royal Dragoons. The latter had proceeded to the Curragh for the purpose of going into camp there.

The time of the regiment's service in Ireland was now drawing to a close.

Early in August orders were received for the 13th Light Dragoons to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Scotland.

On August 23rd the 1st division of the regiment, consisting of the D and F Troops under the command of Captain Jervis, proceeded to Hamilton, arriving there two days later.

The 2nd division, consisting of the A and B Troops under the command of Captain Dearden, embarked on October 1st and proceeded to Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, arriving there on October 4.

The 3rd division, with headquarters, consisting of the G and H Troops under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Holden, embarked on October 5th for Piershill Barracks, marching in there on the 8th.

The last division of the regiment, consisting of the C and E Troops under the command of Captain Clark, embarked on October 10.

The C Troop went to Hamilton Barracks, where it replaced the F Troop during its temporary absence at headquarters. The D Troop from the same barracks went under canvas at Callendar during the visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to Scotland.

The Queen's visit was for the purpose of opening the Glasgow waterworks at Loch Katrine.

The E Troop marched into Piershill Barracks at 3.45 P.M. on October 13, and turned out again at 4 P.M. with the remainder of the regiment to line the road leading from the railway station to Holyrood on the arrival of Her Majesty.

The regiment on this occasion furnished the escort of Her Majesty, consisting of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 20 rank and file, both to and from the station.

On October 15, when the Queen left Scotland, the regiment again turned out, and after the royal train had left it was inspected by the Major-General Commanding (Lord Melville), who expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of both officers and men, and with the steady manner in which they had executed the evolutions required of them.

Two days later the F Troop under the command of Captain Munn returned to Hamilton Barracks, relieving the C Troop which proceeded to headquarters at Piershill, arriving there on October 19.

The regiment was now situated thus: two troops consisting of 6 officers, 183 men, and 149 horses were at Hamilton; while six troops, and headquarters, of 21 officers and 446 men (including 12 men in command), including 266 horses, lay at Piershill.

On October 28th and 29th the regiment was inspected by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, who expressed himself as most highly pleased with all he saw, laying particular emphasis on the appearance of the regiment in the field and the steadiness and celerity of their movements.

There is no event to record until April 12, 1860, when the 13th was inspected by Major-General Cameron on his assuming the command of the troops in North Britain.

April 23, Captain Gratrex's troop marched to Hamilton to relieve Captain Atkinson's troop, which joined headquarters. Captain Clarke's troop had already marched from Piershill for Perth in order to occupy the barracks at that place.

On May 24 (the Queen's Birthday), the regiment paraded in review order to line the streets and escort the Lord High Commissioner from Holyrood Palace to the General Assembly.

The 13th was subsequently reviewed on that day by the Major-General Commanding the Forces in North Britain. The General's report was most satisfactory.

For two more days (the 28th and 29th) the regiment was similarly employed in furnishing escorts for the Lord High Commissioner from Holyrood to the General Assembly.

On August 3rd and 4th the regiment was inspected by Major-General Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry,—his report on the regiment being on this occasion more than usually complimentary.

At the Volunteer Review held by Her Majesty at Edinburgh on August 7, 1860, the 13th Light Dragoons furnished the escort and were also employed in keeping the ground.

On the following day the regiment turned out and lined the streets from Holyrood to the railway station on the occasion of Her Majesty's departure from Scotland.

For the purpose of the Review, the troop commanded by Captain Munn had been ordered to march to Piershill Barracks from Hamilton.

On August 9th a detachment of the regiment consisting of a portion of the A Troop under the command of Lieutenant Gore, and the B Troop under the command of Captain Clements, with whom was Cornet Innes, marched to Hamilton to occupy the barracks in lieu of Captain Munn's troop now at headquarters.

Similarly Captain Clarke's troop which had been ordered from Perth for the Review was replaced by the C Troop under the command of Lieutenant Burdon, with whom was Cornet Saunders.

On the 15th and 17th of September the 13th again lined the streets from the railway station to Holyrood on the arrival and departure of Her Majesty.

When the foundation-stone of the new Corn Exchange was laid at Leith on October 16, the 13th supplied 40 files, with the band, to line the streets and form a part of the procession.

The above entry is the first notice to be found in the Regimental Records of the existence of a band in the 13th.



On the 3rd of December the G Troop, from headquarters, under Lieutenant King, marched to Hamilton Barracks to relieve the A Troop under Captain Gratrex, who then joined at Piershill.

Early in April 1861, a "Letter of Readiness" was received ordering the regiment to proceed to Manchester.

It was accordingly proposed to divide the regiment as follows: D and H Troops to proceed to Preston, and the remainder of the regiment to march to Hulme Barracks, there to relieve the 11th Hussars.

Consequently the E Troop and F Troop marched on the 15th and 16th of April.

The C Troop left Perth on the 16th.

The B Troop left Hamilton on the 17th. Headquarters and the A Troop marched on the 2nd of May, the dismounted men travelling by rail to Preston and Manchester on the same day under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Joice.

The D Troop under the command of Captain Atkinson left on the 3rd. The H Troop under the command of Captain M'Neill, and the G Troop under the command of Captain Gardner, marched for Preston and Manchester respectively, on the 6th.

At Piershill the 13th Light Dragoons was relieved by the Scots Greys.

When the G Troop reached Bolton-le-Moors, *en route* for Manchester, orders were received to diverge to Bury, there to be stationed until further orders.

It appears that some of the troop horses of the 11th Hussars at Hulme Barracks had been affected with glanders, and three horses left behind when that regiment marched had subsequently to be destroyed. It was, therefore, only wise to thoroughly purify and disinfect the stables at Hulme Barracks, and they were handed over to the Royal Engineers for that purpose.

On June 12, 1861, a notification was received from the War Office by which the establishment of the regiment was to be reduced by 25 men and 28 horses.

The strength now stood at 601 men of all ranks, and 400 troop horses.

A further reduction of 28 troop horses also took place on August 24.

During the remainder of this year there are no events to record, except the regiment was twice inspected, and that it took part in a Volunteer Review held on Manchester Racecourse.

Early in March 1862 the E Troop joined headquarters from Bury.

On April 19th Hussar clothing was taken into wear, with the exception of busbies and shabraques; but the buff facings of the old uniform were retained by special authority.

On April 26th rifled carbines of the Indian pattern were issued to the regiment.

Two days later the regiment was inspected by Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District. The Records do not state whether the busbies and shabraques had yet been issued. The regiment was reported "most efficient, in every way." Yet one cannot help thinking that two days is but a short period to accustom men to the use of a new rifled carbine.

On May 5th the E and F Troops marched from Manchester to Aldershot. The dismounted men from Manchester followed on the 5th, and those from Preston on the 8th. D and H Troops marched from Preston for Aldershot on May 9; A and B Troops with headquarters from Manchester on May 12; C and G Troops on May 16, and the dismounted men left on the following day.

For the drill season the women and children were sent to Bury on May 19.

On July 27, 1862, on the occasion of the Volunteer Review held at Ascot, the regiment was encamped on Ascot Heath for four days, and the new busbies were issued and worn for the first time.

On September 4th the regiment, which had hitherto been quartered in the North Camp, Aldershot, was moved to the West Cavalry Barracks. The regiment was inspected on 13th September 1862 by Major-General Lawrenson, and highly complimented.

On October 8th the regiment was again inspected, this time by H.R.H. The Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was directed to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, how thoroughly satisfied His Royal Highness was with the general appearance and smartness of the regiment.

Lord George Paget was at this time commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

Towards the end of 1862 his term of command ended. On quitting

the command he forwarded a letter to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment which contained the following passages :—

I must take this opportunity of asking you to convey to your Regiment with what great regret I take my leave of them.

In you and them I have never seen anything I do not approve and admire, and I only hope that I may again be in some way connected with them.

This letter was dated 8th December 1862.

The first event in 1863 was an inspection by Major-General Hodge, C.B., who succeeded Lord George Paget in the command of the cavalry brigade. In the month of August, owing to the short supply of water at Aldershot, the regiment was ordered on the 6th to march to Woolmer and encamp. The regiment remained under canvas until August 14, when the camp was shifted to Cove Common. The 13th returned to barracks at Aldershot on August 28.

The inspection by Major-General Lawrenson, the Inspector-General of Cavalry, took place on September 21, his report on the drill, riding, and smartness of the 13th being most favourable.

On September 30th the following order was published in Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., commanding the regiment :—

The Lieut.-Colonel has great pleasure in informing the Regiment that he received orders from His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to express to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Regiment, his entire approval of everything he saw at his inspection to-day. His Royal Highness particularly noticed the good riding, clean turn out, and general smartness of both officers and men.

One more inspection took place this year, the date being October 5, and the inspecting officer Major-General Hodge, C.B.

For the remainder of the year 1863, and until the 15th of April 1864, there is nothing to record. On that date the regiment was inspected with the cavalry brigade at Aldershot by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and highly complimented.

On May 4, Major-General Hodge, C.B., inspected the 13th, and highly complimented the regiment, and in a Memorandum alluded to the confidential report by command of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

The 13th had now been at Aldershot for two years and a half.





13TH HUSSARS (1863).

By O. NORIE.

(Lent by Major-General Sir STANLEY CLARKE, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.)

Late in July orders were received to march to Hounslow, Hampton Court, and Kensington, on the following dates:—

August 8. Thirty-three men and twenty-nine horses under Captain Clarke, to Kensington.

August 9. Six troops and headquarters under Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, to Hounslow; and one troop under Captain Burdon, to Hampton Court.

August 10th. A dismounted party under Captain Huddleston, to Hounslow.

Here the 1st volume of the Regimental Records ends. It is signed and dated Hounslow, August 11, 1864.—Soame G. Jenyns, Lieut.-Colonel, commanding 13th Hussars.

Now for some reason not easily to be discovered, the precise date of the change in the style of the regiment from 13th Light Dragoons to 13th Hussars is not given in the Regimental Records, and the first definite use of the new title occurs in the signature given above.

Unlike some other regiments, the 13th and 14th never had "Hussars" bracketed after Light Dragoons. In the Monthly Army List for August 1861 the regiment appears as the 13th Light Dragoons for the last time. In the Monthly Army List for September of that year it is styled the 13th Hussars.

But whether called the 13th Hussars or not, it is clear that it was not until April 19, 1862, that a portion of the new clothing was issued and taken into wear, while the busbies were not donned until July 27, so that for over three months the regiment was clothed in a uniform partly Hussar and the remainder Light Dragoon.

The second volume of the Regimental Records begins with the final entry for the year 1864—on September 1864, Major-General Lawrenson inspecting the regiment.

For the year 1865 the entries are neither numerous nor interesting. Inspections were held on May 5, July 6, and August 2, by Lord George Paget, C.B., the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, respectively.

The 13th Hussars now received orders to change their quarters, and accordingly, on August 10, the A, F, and G Troops under the command of Major Maclean marched to Ipswich, arriving there on the 15th.

The C and D Troops under the command of Captain Atkinson marched on the following day to Northampton, where they arrived on August 15.

On the 12th the H Troop under Captain M'Neill proceeded to Norwich, reaching that city on the 22nd,—the band and headquarters under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., marching on the same day to Hampton Court.

On the 17th the B Troop, with headquarters and the band, continued the march to Norwich, arriving there on August 26.

From Northampton the C and D Troops marched on the 17th of October to Coventry.

On the same date the A and F Troops marched from Ipswich to Birmingham, and arrived on October 25. The H Troop on November 7th marched from Norwich to Ipswich, and reached there in two days.

From January 1, 1866, until August 28, there are no events to chronicle except the shifting of troops from place to place.

March 20. B Troop under command of Lieutenant Johnson marched from Norwich to Newcastle-on-Tyne, arriving there on April 7.

Next day the F and H Troops proceeded from Ipswich to York under the command of Brevet Major Russell, arriving on April 4. The E Troop and headquarters also proceeded from Norwich to York under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., and arrived on April 3.

On August 3rd the D Troop commanded by Captain Atkinson went to York from Coventry, arriving on the 10th.

The B Troop under the command of Captain Johnson went to York from Newcastle, and marched in on August 29.

The A and G Troops marched from Birmingham to York, and arrived on September 3.

The C Troop under the command of Cornet Morrissey left Coventry on the 28th, and marched into York on September 4.

While these changes of quarters were in progress, on August 29th a sudden order was received for the regiment to embark immediately for Canada.

On September 3rd the regiment was inspected at York by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General Lord George Paget,

C.B., on whose report a complimentary letter was subsequently written to Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns from H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Four days later the regiment was reviewed by its old Brigadier, Lord Cardigan, who was now a Lieutenant-General, and came to bid the 13th farewell.

On September 9th Westley-Richards breechloading carbines were issued in lieu of the Enfield carbines then in use.



## CHAPTER XXXII.

**Canada, 1866-1869.**

THE causes which brought about the sudden orders to the 13th Hussars to proceed to Canada were as follows:—

The Fenian Conspiracy, which had given the British Government considerable trouble in Ireland during the preceding year, was now being fostered by the malcontents of Irish-American origin in the United States.

It was reported and believed that the members of the brotherhood in America numbered nearly 400,000.

Early in 1866 the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in Ireland, and numerous arrests took place. At a mass meeting in New York, held in March, a Fenian invasion of Canada was threatened. The conspirators were in possession of a schooner named *The Friend*, and with it in May captured and scuttled a British schooner, the *Wentworth*—an act of piracy pure and simple.

James Stephens, the Irish “Head Centre” of the Fenian Brotherhood, who had been arrested in 1865 in Ireland, escaped from jail in November of that year, and made his way to America, where after various adventures while in hiding he arrived on May 10, 1866.

On May 31st a band of Fenians—it cannot be dignified by the title it professed of an army—crossed the Canadian frontier under the command of a “Colonel” O’Neil.

This rabble was driven back again with considerable loss by the Canadian Volunteers on June 2.

On retreating back across the frontier the fugitives were captured by American troops under the command of Generals Grant and Meade.

Five days after the fight President Johnson issued a proclamation against the Fenians. In no way daunted, another body crossed the frontier near Vermont that same day, under the leadership of one Spear. The invaders speedily became demoralised, and retreated in disorder.

Of course it is to be easily understood that there was no real cohesion among the brotherhood, and dissensions were rife. Still, by sheer numbers, they exercised a considerable influence on the American elections in October.

How the absurd attempt in America fizzled out need not be related, and with the events in England in the following year may be passed by.

But in 1866 there was ample warrant for the British Government's apprehension of serious trouble in Canada, and the despatch of British troops thither to strengthen the forces in the Dominion was amply justified.

On September 11th seven troops of the 13th Hussars marched from York at 3 A.M., and proceeded to Liverpool by special trains.

Under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., part of the regiment embarked at Liverpool the same night on the *Tarifa*, headquarters on the *Europa*, the latter being a paddle-wheel steamer.

The regiment was distributed as follows:—

On the *Tarifa*—1 field officer, 12 officers, 182 non-commissioned officers and men, 30 officers' horses, and 142 troop horses.

On the *Europa*—1 field officer, 12 officers, 142 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 officers' horses, and 104 troop horses.

The passage across the Atlantic was a very bad one, the vessels meeting with heavy gales during the whole voyage.

The horses on board the *Tarifa*, a screw steamer, suffered most, as 4 officers' horses and 14 troop horses were lost. The *Europa* was more fortunate, being a steadier boat, and on her only 2 troop horses died.<sup>1</sup>

The mounted portion of the regiment, which sailed, as has been said, on September 11, was followed by the dismounted men the next day. These, under the command of Major Russell, embarked on the *Damascus*, their strength being 4 officers and 152 men.

<sup>1</sup> On the *Europa* there was no veterinary surgeon, but an assistant-surgeon (medical) undertook the charge of the horses, and with great success. His name was Milburn.

The *Damascus* reached Quebec on September 27, where the *Tarifa* and *Europa* had already arrived two days before.

The A, D, G, C, and E Troops that day received orders to proceed to Montreal by train and river steamers.

On the 28th the F and H Troops disembarked from the *Tarifa*, and proceeded to Montreal by steamer.

At Montreal E and F Troops remained in barracks under the command of Captain Clarke.

The remainder of the regiment went on to Toronto, where they occupied the New Fort and the buildings of the Crystal Palace.

By the 12th of October certain alterations which were needful having been begun in the Crystal Palace, the squadron from the New Fort marched in, but the place, which consisted of a wooden-and-glass house and some ranges of open cattle-sheds, was most unsuitable.

On October 17th the regiment was inspected by Major-General Napier, C.B., and on October 23rd by Lieut.-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B. The women and children who had sailed from England later reached Toronto on October 26.

On New Year's Day, 1867, the altered buildings, in an unfinished condition, were handed over entirely to the regiment. All that had been done was to divide the wooden-and-glass building into rooms, &c., and to make new stables out of the converted cattle-sheds.

On assuming command of the 1st Military District, the regiment was inspected by Major-General Stisted, C.B.

Remounts being, as might be expected, required to complete the horses, between January 1st and June 1st Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., purchased seventy-eight.

It is gratifying to note that there had not been a single case of desertion in Canada up to this time.

Inspections of the regiment took place by Major-General Stisted, C.B., on June 20, and again on October 31.

The last inspection this year was held on November 12th and the following day by Lieut.-General Sir C. Wyndham, K.C.B., Commanding in Canada. By him the regiment was at the conclusion most highly complimented.

Incidentally it should be mentioned that on October 1st a cavalry school was formed under Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., at the Palace

Barracks, for the purpose of instructing the Canadian Mounted Volunteers.

For the first six months of the year 1868 there is nothing to chronicle.

On June 27th a draft arrived from England under the command of Cornet Rivis, consisting of 1 sergeant and 101 rank and file.

Snider breechloading carbines were issued to the regiment on July 2.

A detachment of 22 rank and file and 11 horses joined the E and F Troops at Montreal from Toronto on July 21.

The regiment was twice inspected during 1868 by Major-General Stisted, C.B., Commanding the 1st Military District, the dates being July 27 and November 1.

The stay of the 13th Hussars in Canada was now drawing to a close, as orders to return to England had been received.

A final inspection of the regiment was held by Major-General Stisted on May 4.

Between the dates of May 11 and May 18 a sale of the horses of the regiment took place. Two hundred and ninety were sold by public auction—215 at Toronto and 75 at Montreal. Of these horses 182 were English, and they realised \$22,915, or about £29, 3s. each; the Canadian horses \$15,386, or £49 each—the original price given being £30.

The highest price paid was \$400 for F 26. An old mare, 23 years of age, who had been wounded in the Charge of the Light Brigade and numbered A 36, was presented by the Government to Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B. The total amount realised by the sale was £7870, 1s. 3¼d.

On the 28th and 30th of June the embarkation of the regiment began. Veterinary-Surgeon Varley, 2 sergeants, 1 farrier-major, and 41 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Webb, embarked on board the mail steamer *Germany* with 39 officers' horses. The party sailed on July 1, and reaching Liverpool on the 13th proceeded to York by route march. On arrival they were attached to the 15th Hussars.

On July 27th the D and H Troops left Toronto under the command of Major Maclean. Headquarters, A, C, and G Troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., followed next day. The

first party embarked on board H.M.S. *Simoom* on the 29th and the second on the 30th of July.

The Montreal squadron under the command of Major Russell (E and F Troops) joined headquarters at Montreal and proceeded to Quebec.

On July 30th the service troops, consisting of 19 officers and 403 non-commissioned officers and men, left Quebec at 4 P.M., accompanied by the 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, who sailed in the same ship.

The artillery were disembarked at Kingstown on August 12, and on the following day the detachment of the 13th arrived at Liverpool. Thence they were sent to York by special train, and arrived at 10.45 P.M. At York the 13th relieved the 15th Hussars.

The Depôt Troop of the regiment, which had been at Canterbury, had already arrived at York under the command of Captain Johnson, and were also attached to the 15th.

The officers with the Depôt Troop were Captain Johnson, Lieutenant Hamilton, and Cornet Duckett. The strength of the Depôt Troop was 58 non-commissioned officers and men.

The officers who returned with the regiment from Canada were: Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B.; Major Maclean; Captain Brevet Major Russell; Captains Innes, Ford, and Higgins; Lieutenants Home, Walker, and Ravis; Cornets Bieber, Ellis, Foster, Osborne, Pryce, and Spilling, and Cornet and Adjutant Morrissey; Riding-master Hubbard; Quartermaster Cresdee; Surgeon-Major Furlong, and Staff Assistant - Surgeon Baker (attached). Staff Paymaster Joice and Assistant-Surgeon Milburn proceeded home privately.

The following officers were on leave in England on the return of the regiment: Captains Clarke, Starkey, and Huddleston; Lieutenants Pole and Mills.





LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN LAWRENSON, C.B.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### Home Service, 1869-1873.

THE horses of the 15th Hussars were taken over by the regiment and were distributed in the following manner: 266 remained at York, 40 were attached to the 15th Hussars at Chichester, 4 were sent to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and 1 to Aldershot.

During the remainder of the year three inspections of the regiment were held. The first by Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry; the second by Major-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District; and the third by Lieut.-General Lawrenson, Colonel of the 13th Hussars,—the dates of these inspections being September 30, October 2, and November 8.

On October 1st an important change was made. The regiment, in accordance with General Order No. 45, dated April 13, 1869, was organised on the squadron system in this manner—

A Squadron (C and E Troops)—Captain Clarke.

B Squadron (A and F Troops)—Captain (Brevet Major) Russell.

C Squadron (D and G Troops)—Captain Huddleston.

D Squadron (B and H Troops)—Captain Innes.

On December 8th the A and B Squadrons, consisting of 159 non-commissioned officers and men and 139 horses, proceeded to Leeds *en route* for Manchester at three hours' notice, as the 1st Dragoon Guards had been suddenly ordered to Ireland. Headquarters was ordered to march next day, when the route was changed and the two squadrons proceeded to Sheffield as out-quarters from York.

While at Sheffield one squadron under Brevet Major Russell was billeted for ten days at Barnsley during the Barnsley riots and trials.



On January 17, 1870, Lieutenant Webb, Sergeant Jennet, and Lance-Sergeant Barrett proceeded to Chatham to go through a course of army signalling and telegraphy. This is the first time any mention is made in the Regimental Records of any attendance at a course of instruction of any kind.

Notice that the regiment was to be removed from York and Sheffield was received on March 15. The new quarters were Edinburgh and Hamilton.

Reduction of the army was now in the air, and on March 21st a letter was received from the Major-General Commanding at Manchester, which gave official sanction to the discharge of men from the regiment.

Those who were to be discharged were divided into 5 classes—

- 1st. After 24 years' service.
- 2nd. Men entitled to modified pension.
- 3rd. Men who were within one year of completing 24 years' service.
- 4th. Men who would have been invalided under ordinary circumstances.
- 5th. Men of incorrigibly bad character.

In consequence of the reduction of Troop B 14 horses were transferred to the 7th Hussars Depôt at York on March 22.

The movement of the regiment from York to Edinburgh and Hamilton began on March 28. On that date F Troop under the command of Brevet Major Russell and Lieutenant Walker marched from Sheffield to rejoin headquarters at York. F Troop consisted of 32 non-commissioned officers and men, and 34 horses.

On the same date the G Troop under the command of Captain Huddleston and Lieutenant Foster, and consisting of 40 non-commissioned officers and men and 43 horses, marched from York to Borough Bridge *en route* for Hamilton, at which place they arrived on April 13.

The H Troop under the command of Captain Mitchell Innes, and consisting of 41 non-commissioned officers and men and 42 horses, followed the same route, marching from York on March 29th and arriving at Hamilton on April 14.

On the same day the A and E Troops under the command of Captains Clarke and Starkey and Lieutenants Pole and Osborne, and

consisting of 70 non-commissioned officers and men and 68 horses, marched from Sheffield to Barnsley *en route* for Edinburgh, arriving at that city on April 16.

The C Troop under the command of Captain Ford and Lieutenant Rivis, and consisting of 31 non-commissioned officers and men and 35 horses, left Sheffield on March 30th and marched through Barnsley to Hamilton, where they arrived on April 19.

On March 31st the D Troop under the command of Captain Higgins and Lieutenant Bieber marched from York *viâ* Borough Bridge *en route* for Hamilton, its strength being 39 non-commissioned officers and men and 41 horses.

On April 1st the Dépôt Troop of the 15th Hussars, which was attached to the regiment from this date, marched from York to Easingwold *en route* for Edinburgh, where it arrived on April 16.

The Dépôt Troop of the 15th was under the command of Lieutenant Wetherall, 15th Hussars, its strength being 17 non-commissioned officers and men and 20 horses.

The Headquarters and F Troop under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C.B., with Brevet Major Russell, Cornets Pryce, Spilling, and Duckett, with Veterinary-Surgeon Varley, marched from York to Easingwold *en route* for Edinburgh on April 4, arriving on April 18.

On May 4, by order dated War Office, 3rd May (20/Gen. No./916), the establishment of the regiment was changed, the change to take effect from the 1st of the preceding month. The establishment of the 13th Hussars was now—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 riding-master, 1 quartermaster, 1 veterinary-surgeon, 1 surgeon (attached), 1 assistant-surgeon (attached), 39 sergeants, 4 farriers, 7 trumpeters, 21 corporals, 9 shoeing smiths, 2 saddlers, 1 saddle-tree maker, 374 privates, and 300 troop horses.

On May 16th the regiment was inspected by Major-General Rumley, Commanding in North Britain.

Having reduced the strength of the regiment in April 1870, orders were issued on August 3rd to begin recruiting without reference to the establishment, in consequence of which Sergeant Booth was despatched to London and Lance-Sergeant Cousins to Chester on that duty.

On August 15th the establishment of the regiment fixed by the

order of May 4th was increased to the following numbers: 28 corporals, 10 shoeing smiths, 3 saddlers, 1 saddle-tree maker, and 448 privates. The 300 troop horses became 350.

On September 12th and 13th the regiment was inspected at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, by Major-General H. D. White, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot.

On September 21st the A Troop, consisting of 50 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 officers' horses, and 50 troop horses, under the command of Captain Starkey and Lieutenant Osborne, marched from Piershill Barracks to Perth, where they arrived the next day. The route taken was *viâ* Burntisland and Granton Ferry.

On December 30th a detachment consisting of 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, 3 women, and 6 children, belonging to the depôt of the 15th Hussars which was attached to the 13th, left Edinburgh for India under the command of Cornet Douglas. The 15th was at the time in India, and this troop went out to join the service troops.

Having changed the establishment of the regiment twice during 1870, a third change was made on February 1, 1871 — this time in accordance with clause 21, Army Circular.

The regiment was thus augmented by one troop, its establishment being as follows: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 cornets, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 riding-master, 1 quartermaster, 1 veterinary-surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 sergeant bandmaster, 1 trumpet-major, 1 paymaster sergeant, 1 armourer sergeant, 1 saddler sergeant, 1 farrier-major, 1 hospital sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 8 troop sergeant-majors, 1 sergeant-instructor of fencing, 1 sergeant cook, 24 sergeants, 8 farriers, 8 trumpeters, 32 corporals, 8 shoeing smiths, 2 saddlers, 1 saddle-tree maker, 504 privates, and 384 horses.

On February 4, 1871, Lieut.-Colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., retired upon half-pay, and was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieut.-Colonel Maclean, — Captain Clarke succeeding to the majority.

On receipt of a Horse Guards letter dated 31st March 1871, and received 3rd April, the regiment was held in readiness to march as under—

The troops stationed at Hamilton were to proceed thence on the 24th and three following days.



COLONEL SIR FITZROY MACLEAN, BART., K.C.B.  
(Uniform that of the West Kent Yeomanry.)



On the 27th one troop was to march from Perth.

On the 27th, 28th, and 29th, the three troops then at Edinburgh were to start.

The regiment was to be distributed in Leeds, Preston, Bury, and Ashton.

The Depôt Troop of the 15th Hussars, which was attached to the 13th, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to march "irrespectively from Edinburgh to a station which would hereafter be notified" (Canterbury on the re-formation of the Cavalry Depôt there).

On 11th April the London District was opened to the regiment for recruiting purposes, and Sergeant Alexander Slater was sent thither on that service.

Routes were received for detachments of the regiment to march from Scotland as under on April 19—

D Troop, consisting of Captain Higgins, Lieutenant Rivis, 39 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 officers' horses and 40 troop horses, to march from Hamilton on April 24th for Ashton-under-Lyne, arriving at that place on May 11.

C Troop, consisting of Captain Ford, Cornet Hargreaves, 39 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 officers' horses and 39 troop horses, to march from Hamilton on April 25th for Leeds, arriving at that place on May 11.

H Troop, consisting of Captain Innes, Lieutenant Spilling, 38 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 officers' horses and 38 troop horses, to march from Hamilton for Leeds on April 26, arriving at that place on May 12.

G Troop, consisting of Captain Huddleston, Lieutenant Ellis, 40 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 officers' horses and 40 troop horses, to march from Hamilton for Bury on April 27, arriving at that place on May 13.

A Troop, consisting of Captain Starkey, Lieutenant Osborne, 40 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 officers' horses and 38 troop horses, to march from Perth for Leeds on April 27, arriving at that place on May 17.

F Troop, consisting of Captain (Brevet Major) Russell, Lieutenant Pryce, 37 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 officers' horses and 33 troop horses, to march from Piershill Barracks for Preston on April 29, arriving at that place on May 13.

E Troop, consisting of Captain Mills, Lieutenant Pole, 36 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 officers' horses and 33 troop horses, to march from Piershill Barracks for Preston on May 1, arriving at that place on May 15.

B Troop and headquarters, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Maclean, Major Clarke, Captain Webb, Lieutenant Duckett, 1 staff-officer, Veterinary-Surgeon Varley, 78 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 officers' horses and 68 troop horses, to march from Piershill Barracks for Leeds on May 2, arriving at that place on May 17.

The Depôt Troop of the 15th Hussars marched from Piershill Barracks for Northallerton on May 1, where they received further orders to proceed to Canterbury.

The dismounted parties of the regiment travelled as follows: 19 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women, and 23 children proceeded by rail from Piershill to Preston on May 2.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Morrissey, Quartermaster Christie, Surgeon-Major Furlong, 152 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 officer's horse and 3 troop horses, 31 women, and 68 children proceeded from Piershill Barracks to Leeds on May 5th by rail.

Eleven non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, and 8 children proceeded from Hamilton to Ashton-under-Lyne by rail on May 10.

Ten non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women, and 14 children proceeded by rail from Hamilton to Bury on May 13.

The last dismounted party of the regiment, consisting of Lieutenant Bieber, Assistant-Surgeon Milburn, and 52 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded from Hamilton to Leeds by rail on May 17.

The regiment now received certain troop horses which were transferred to it—5 from the 15th Hussars at Northallerton, 20 from the 7th Hussars, and 10 from the Depôt of the 13th at York.

Recruiting was now being actively engaged in, and it was found that the numbers allotted to recruits had reached the numbers of men still serving. This produced confusion, and a letter was accordingly sent to the War Office on the subject dated April 23. A reply dated May 10th was received, by which authority was given that "the letters O.S. should be placed against the Old Series of regimental numbers

of those men now serving which are identical with the New Series numbers borne by men recently enlisted."

During the year the 13th Hussars were inspected on May 22nd by Major-General Sir John Garvoch, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District; on the 6th and 9th of October by Major-General Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, at Leeds; and on October 25th by Major-General Carey, C.B., Commanding the Northern District, at Leeds. It was also seen in Review Order on October 11th at Leeds by the Right Hon. Sir John Packington, Bart., G.C.B.

Apparently the regiment was above its strength, as on November 30th 9 volunteers were transferred to the 11th and 25 to the 18th Hussars.

On December 8th orders were received for the headquarters troops of the regiment to be held in readiness to march as follows: headquarters to Preston, 2 troops to Burnley, 1 to Bradford, detachments to Bury and Ashton, and 1 troop to Northampton.

This order was cancelled on January 6, 1872.

On December 28, the B and C troops under Captain Webb, Captain Bibby, Lieutenant Hargreaves, Cornet Freeman, Assistant-Surgeon Milburn, 99 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 officers' horses and 91 troop horses, proceeded to Halifax *en route* for Burnley, there to be stationed until further orders.

On January 30, the D Troop under Captain Higgins from Ashton, and the G troop under Lieutenant Spilling from Bury, marched to join headquarters, arriving at Leeds the following day.

The only event to record before May 29, 1872, is that the establishment of the regiment was on May 1st reduced by the hospital sergeant being taken off.

At the end of May orders were received to hold the regiment in readiness to march to Aldershot. Accordingly on June 14 the A, B, C, D, E, and F Troops marched from Leeds, Burnley, and Preston, arriving on June 28th and 29th. The H Troop followed on the 15th, arriving on the 29th. Headquarters and the G Troop marched from Leeds on June 17, and reached Aldershot on the 29th also. The dismounted portion of the regiment proceeded from Leeds by rail on June 26, arriving at Aldershot the same day. At Aldershot the



officers, men, women, and children were placed under canvas, the horses being put into temporary stables, and so remained until August 16, when they relieved the 7th Hussars in the West Cavalry Barracks.

At Aldershot Major Butler (*vice* Clarke) and Assistant-Surgeon Milburn joined the regiment.

The rank of cornet was now abolished, and that of sub-lieutenant substituted therefor.

In the Regimental Record Sub-Lieutenants Wilson and Wheeler are mentioned as accompanying the dismounted parties from Leeds to Aldershot.

On July 4th the regiment was inspected mounted, by Major-General Sir T. W. M'Mahon, C.B., in the "Dusthole" at Aldershot. During this month a corporal and 3 privates with 4 troop horses were sent from Aldershot to Portsmouth, to be stationed there on letter duty till further orders. The regiment, which by the way had attended no manœuvres since the camp at Chobham nineteen years previously, was now ordered to join the force assembled near Salisbury for the Autumn Manœuvres.

On August 26, therefore, the regiment marched from Aldershot at 4.45 A.M., reaching Hazeley Heath at 9 A.M. The next day Silchester was reached, and on the 28th Greenhand Heath. After a day's halt the regiment marched to Crofton, arriving on the 30th, and at Rushall the following day. For September 1st and 2nd the regiment halted, and remained at Rushall till dusk on September 3.

Tents were then struck, horses saddled, and the baggage packed, the troops going into bivouac until 12.5 A.M. on the 4th, when the order for marching was given. The 13th, with whom were the 9th Lancers and the E Battery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, were under the command of Major-General Shute, C.B.

The force marched across the Downs from Rushall, and arrived at the bank of the river Wiley at daybreak. Here the fords were occupied—the 1st squadron, under Captain Webb, at Codford; the 2nd, under Major Russell, at Wiley; and the 3rd, under Captain Huddleston, at Steeple Langford. After the positions had been reconnoitred, the ground in the front for about a mile being investigated, the regiment rested till relieved by infantry about noon.

The 1st and 2nd squadrons were then withdrawn. On their way to the encampment on Lambdown, however, a message was received

by an orderly from Major Russell, to the effect that a few men of the enemy (Carabiniers) had appeared at Groseley Wood. The 1st and 2nd squadrons therefore returned, but after reconnoitring outside the wood it was decided not to attack, as the enemy was supposed to be in force in the wood and to be accompanied by artillery. The regiment then withdrew, reaching Lambtown about 4 P.M., after nearly sixteen hours in the saddle.

On the following day by 10 A.M. the regiment was shelled out of the encampment and retired out of range. The men dined, and at 2 P.M. orders were received to cross the water to reconnoitre.

Three squadrons of the enemy's heavy cavalry were encountered, belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards. The 13th Hussars accompanied by the 9th Lancers and Life Guards charged uphill, first by squadrons and afterwards in line. They then retired to Winterbourne Stoke, protecting the retreat of the Northern Army.

At 5 A.M. on the morning of the 6th September the 13th turned out in marching order and advanced to Yarnbury Castle, where it took up a position with the rest of the cavalry. Nothing occurred this day except that the 3rd squadron was sent out under Captain Huddleston to reconnoitre a ravine about half a mile distant, with orders to intercept any of the enemy that might be seen retreating by the road. No enemy was, however, visible, and the regiment then returned to its encampment at Winterbourne Stoke.

Next day the 1st squadron under Captain Webb turned out at daybreak for support duty. The remainder of the regiment mounted at 6.15 A.M. and proceeded towards Wishford, where the vedettes of the enemy were seen on the opposite hill.

News was then brought by the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry that had been sent out to reconnoitre to the effect that the enemy's right was being pushed out towards the village of Newton. Light cavalry, accompanied by Major Smith's battery of Royal Horse Artillery, was therefore sent to operate on the enemy's right flank. Having made a detour to the east through Walton and back westward in rear of the enemy's line as far as Burcomb, a battery of the enemy's horse artillery was suddenly discovered. This was captured, and the 7th Hussars, who were acting in support of the guns, were scattered by the fire of dismounted skirmishers who took advantage of the hedges for cover. Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.,

and his staff, who were with the battery at the time, were taken prisoners. The 9th Lancers and Major Smith's battery, keeping to the north through Wilton, rendered good service while the 13th were effecting this important capture. The regiment then retired over the heights northwards, recrossing the Wiley at Newton Ford. Having reached ground above Wishford, the regiment rested till about 12.30.

While sitting at ease under cover they were suddenly ordered to charge a body of the enemy's infantry that was about to form square, and who were protected by a rise in the ground and a row of hurdles. The 13th advanced, jumped the hurdles in line during the charge, and rode through the infantry while the squares were forming, afterwards taking ground to the eastward. From this position, being now joined by the 9th Lancers, both regiments again charged, and again took a flight of hurdles in the course thereof. In the evening the regiment retired to Long Barrow Cross, where it arrived about 5.20 P.M.

The next day being Sunday, September 8, the troops halted. On the morrow the 13th turned out at 6.15 A.M., when the 2nd and 3rd squadrons were sent to the 1st and 2nd Infantry Divisions, while the 1st squadron remained with the cavalry. They proceeded in the direction of Tilshead by Orchester.

From the 3rd squadron patrol parties were sent out to protect the flank of the cavalry. Parties of the enemy's signallers and skirmishers were met with and driven in. The 2nd and 3rd squadrons then rejoined the cavalry brigade.

The cavalry of the enemy was now discovered in force. The regiment attacked the Carabiniers in flank, while the Life-Guards at the same time attacked the Bays.

The regiment then retired and took ground to the west of Shrewton. They then, with the rest of the light brigade, advanced in line and charged the rest of the enemy's cavalry. This terminated the battle, and the 13th then retired on Ormesbury and encamped in a stubble field at Durrington.

At daybreak on September 10th a party was sent out under Lieutenant Beare to watch the enemy. They discovered skirmishers and men reconnoitring about Stonehenge.

Later a squadron of the enemy's lancers were held in check

by a squadron of the 9th Lancers and the vedettes of the 13th Hussars.

News then came in from the scouts sent out by the 13th that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge. The regiment was sent to intercept them and hold them in check, pending the arrival of the heavy and light brigades. For this purpose the 13th occupied some woods near Stonehenge. The enemy, however, retired, and the regiment subsequently advanced with the rest of the light brigade. Making a sweep southwards of over three miles, line was formed under cover, and the 2nd squadron under Major Russell was detached to operate against the enemy's skirmishers. Having driven in the skirmishers, the squadron rejoined. The 1st squadron was then despatched to surround the baggage of the enemy and to release any prisoners.

The squadron having rejoined, the regiment formed on Borehill. Nothing further occurred on that day, and in the evening the old camp at Durrington was again occupied.

The manœuvres were now concluded as far as field operations were concerned. The forces halted on September 11, and occupied their time in fatigue duties and cleaning up, preparatory to the march past fixed for the morrow.

On September 12th the regiment turned out at 9 A.M. The march past of both armies took place at 1 P.M., the cavalry passing by squadrons, at a walk and a trot, afterwards advancing in line at a gallop, with the remainder of the Northern Cavalry. Finally the entire army advanced in parade order.

On the conclusion of the proceedings the 13th returned to the camp at Durrington. Halting on the 13th, a general horse parade was held.

The following day the return to Aldershot began as follows: Durrington to Pewsey, September 14; halt on Sunday, September 15; Pewsey to Hungerford, 16th; Hungerford to Crookham Heath, 17th; Crookham to Burghfield, 18th; Burghfield to Hazeley Heath, 19th; and Hazeley Heath to Aldershot, 20th.

On September 25th Lieutenant Spilling in command of the regimental transport, consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 trumpeter, 29 rank and file, 3 officers' horses, and 34 troop horses, marched to Woolwich to hand over the waggons and camp equipment. The party returned

to Aldershot on October 2. On this occasion Captain Bibby of the 13th proceeded to Woolwich and back in charge of the whole of the transport of the cavalry brigade.

On October 1st a party consisting of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 3 privates under the command of Lieutenant Christie, proceeded to Hythe for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in musketry.

This is the first notice either of Hythe or of musketry instruction which occurs in the MS. Regimental Records.

The only other events to be chronicled during 1872 are two inspections. One, in barracks, was held by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on October 6. The other, by Major-General Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart, C.B., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, was held on the two following days.

The reports on both occasions were most eminently satisfactory, and on March 18th of the following year a special letter from the Adjutant-General was received in which the Duke of Cambridge expressed his satisfaction at the high character still maintained by the regiment, and also commanding that it should be made known to Lieut.-Colonel Maclean and the corps generally.

The subject of mounted infantry was at that time being discussed. In the Autumn Manœuvres of 1872 a party of ten mounted volunteers had been in the field, and their performance had been closely scanned. It is not recorded that they achieved any marked success, and were in fact an experiment. Lieut.-Colonel Maclean of the 13th, during the first three months of 1873, had evolved a plan, and on the 13th of March his suggestion was given a practical trial in the presence of General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding the Aldershot Division. Thirty-two artillery saddles without cantles were borrowed from the Control Department for the purpose. Thirty-two men in hussar equipment, mounted, and the same number to represent mounted infantry. Each hussar took up behind him on his horse one of the riflemen. The party was then put through a variety of movements at a gallop. When required, the riflemen dismounted and worked on foot, forming square, &c., and then mounting again and galloping away. Whenever the riflemen dismounted the hussars formed up to support them. The experiment was very successfully

performed, and the following order was published on the subject on the same day:—

The Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding has much gratification in informing the Regiment that General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which the experimental drill for Mounted Infantry was performed to-day, and remarked especially on the smartness, activity, and excessive good horsemanship of the non-commissioned officers and men that took part in it.

On June 10th orders were received for the return of all troop shabraques into store. Henceforward they ceased to form part of the equipment of hussars. Officers, however, were still to be permitted to wear them in review order.

The Shah of Persia was now on a state visit to this country, and a review in his honour was to be held in Windsor Park by Her Majesty the Queen.

In consequence, the regiment marched from Aldershot to Windsor on June 23rd as part of a column under the command of Colonel Oates, C.B. The troops encamped that night in Windsor Park.

On the following day the review took place. At the close of the function, one wing of the 13th Hussars cut the pursuing practice along the passing line, the other wing supporting. The regiment then returned to camp for the night, marching back to Aldershot the following day.

The term "wing" is here used in the Records for the first time.

On June 24th a letter was received from H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, through the Adjutant-General, Sir Richard Airey, in which the satisfaction of the Queen with the appearance and general efficiency of the regiment was conveyed to General Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., who commanded the troops. A laudatory message from the Shah was also received.

On July 24th the 13th were inspected in the field by General Sir J. Hope Grant, C.B., who expressed himself as particularly pleased with the appearance of the horses and the riding of the men. He also evinced great satisfaction at the excellent conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men during their stay in Aldershot.

The season for Autumn Manœuvres had again come round. For 1873 the venue was shifted from Salisbury Plain to Dartmoor.

Accordingly the regiment (three squadrons) proceeded to Dartmoor on July 29.

The 13th travelled to Exeter in four trains, which were despatched at intervals of half-an-hour, the first train leaving Aldershot at 7 A.M. On July 30th the regiment marched from Exeter to Mardon Down, about 12 miles. The start was hardly propitious, as the road was hilly, the weather showery, and the baggage two hours late in reaching its destination. The following day the march was resumed. This march of 13 miles was over a good road, and the regiment reached Post Bridge, but the baggage was again late, three and a half hours to be precise. Thrice during the day it was necessary to place no less than ten horses to each waggon to get the loads up certain hills. The weather was showery also, and the transport animals were much distressed. On August 1st the ground covered took the regiment to Ringmoor, a distance of 13 miles. The march lay along a by-road which was in fair condition. Approaching Ringmoor there was a very steep hill, and six extra teams of Army Service Corps horses were sent to assist the regimental transport. At Ringmoor water was only to be obtained at a distance of one and a half miles. That day the weather was fine.

On Sunday, August 3, the regiment halted, and "Divine Service" is mentioned for the first time in the Records. A divisional field-day was held on the 4th under his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. There was a march past, and the 13th skirmished in the valley.

On August 5th the regiment remained halted at Ringmoor. The weather was quite in accordance with Dartmoor traditions—foggy and wet. This day the horses suffered much from exposure and want of clothing.

The next day field operations took place, one brigade opposing the other. The 13th Hussars held and reconnoitred the country by Cadover. On August 7th a field-day was held at Ringmoor. The 13th, as forming a part of the 2nd Division, acted on the right flank and occupied Sheepstor until the left flank of the enemy gave way, after which one squadron was attached to each brigade.

Friday, August 8, found the regiment on the march from Ringwood to Merripit, a distance of 15 miles. The weather was fair and dry, becoming very hot towards noon. But though the road was in decent

condition, having dried up, the transport was two hours behind time in reaching the camping-ground. The following day was occupied in reconnoitring and outpost duty under the Brigadier (Colonel) Scudamore, C.B. The 13th occupied Bellevar and Laugh Tors, and the country to the east of Post Bridge.

Sunday, August 10, was wet, and no service was in consequence held.

On Monday the officers and non-commissioned officers under the colonel's instruction were engaged in reconnoitring duty around Bellevar and Yar Tors. On the 12th, acting as the advance-guard of the 2nd Division, the regiment occupied Yar Tors and the country north of Bellevar in the morning, but the enemy remained in camp and did not put in an appearance.

During the afternoon a Dartmoor fog came on and effectually put a stop to the field-day. That night there was a severe storm, during which the horses suffered much, and ten tents were blown down and rent by the force of the wind.

The regiment halted at Merripit the next day. On the 14th the 13th marched from Merripit to Black Tor. The camp was struck, and the divisions operated against each other. The regiment, as the advance-guard of the 2nd Division, marched by Princetown. On Black Tor the enemy was discovered in force. The infantry advanced, and the 13th was held in reserve. That night the 13th encamped in a bog, and those who know Dartmoor will sympathise with them. Rain came down during the evening and in the night; there was a very insufficient supply of water. Later a fog came on, and heavier rain. Much suffering was caused to the horses from want of clothing.

On August 15th the regiment marched from Black Tor to Ringmoor. The road would, under ordinary circumstances, have been fair, but in consequence of the wet was not in good condition. As a part of the route lay off the high road, between Meary village upwards on to the moor the going was very heavy indeed. This section of the march was about one mile and a half, and was traversed through deep mud. Teams were borrowed from the engineers to assist the regimental transport, and it required from ten to twelve horses to each waggon to get through. On arrival the transport horses were very much exhausted. Luckily, though the weather was rainy, the fog kept off. After this



experience the troops halted on Saturday and Sunday, on which day Divine Service was held.

On Monday, August 18, there was a field-day at Ringmoor, when one division was opposed to the other. The 13th, to whom the Devon Yeomanry were attached, acted on the left of the line, holding the road to Combe. The Devon Yeomanry met with a mishap, as while advancing down the Combe road they were captured by the enemy's cavalry.

The enemy's cavalry then advanced up the road, but were fired into by infantry and charged by the 13th. In the charge the 13th captured the colonel of the regiment, the brigade major, and three troops of hussars; the release of the Devon Yeomanry was also effected.

On Tuesday, August 19, the regiment was to march in the morning from Ringmoor to Roborough. The weather was, however, wet, and the march was delayed until the afternoon. Later the 13th covered four miles, but the weather again became wet, and the baggage came in one hour late.

On August 20th the regiment halted at Roborough in preparation for the march past of the next day.

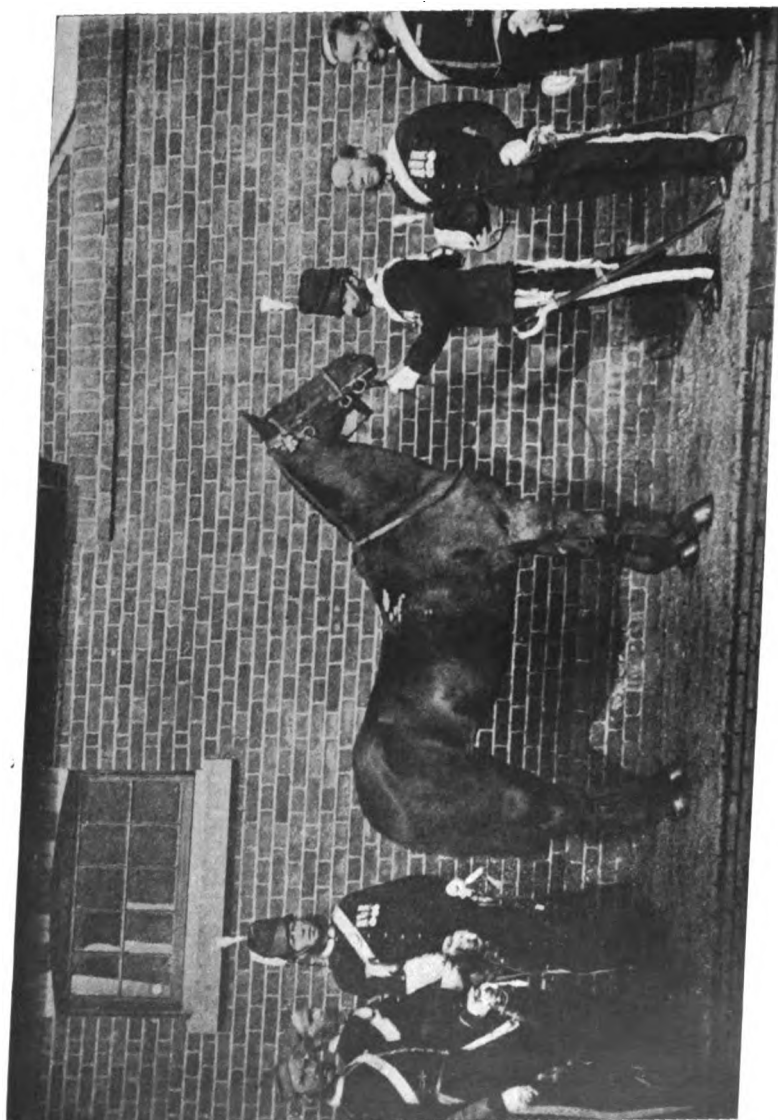
On this occasion the 13th furnished the escort for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who expressed his satisfaction at the clean turn out of the men.

The march past being over, one squadron left for Totnes.

On the morrow one squadron, and headquarters, also proceeded to Totnes.

On Saturday B Troop marched to Ashburton. All halted on Sunday, and on Monday C Troop joined headquarters at Totnes. There is no record of the date on which the regiment returned from Devonshire, beyond a statement that it occupied twenty-one days on the march. Neither is it stated to what place it went. The next entry is dated September 12, and refers to the old Crimean mare A 36, whom we last heard of as being presented by the Government to Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns just prior to the departure of the 13th from Canada. The entry runs as follows:—

The old Balaclava Mare, which joined the 13 L.D. [date lacking], went out to the Crimea in 1854, and was present at all the actions, and badly wounded through both fore legs, and in the action of ( . . . ), which was given to Colonel Jenyns, C.B., when all the troop horses were sold in Canada, previous to



**"BUTCHER," THE BALACLAVA MARE.**

**PRESENTED TO H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA, 1873.**

Private HUNT, Private MALAUFY, Sergt.-Major HUGHES.

Private DOUGLAS, Private LAMB, Sergt.-Major ECCLES.

*(From a Photograph lent by Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM.)*



the return of the Regiment to England, and which he gave to Lt.-Col. F. D. Maclean on his acquiring Command of the 13th Hussars, the Lt.-Col. Commanding has much pleasure in informing the Regiment that Her Majesty has accepted her, and further expressed her desire that their old Crimean favourite should be kept in comfort for the rest of her days.

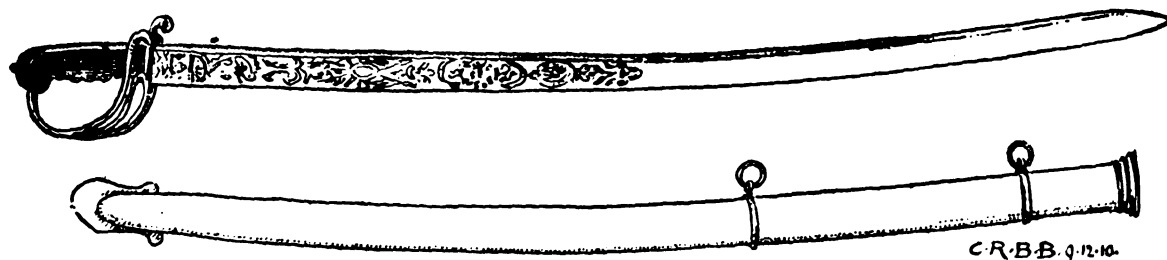
Lieut.-Colonel Maclean was now about to leave the regiment, and the following extract may be quoted. After an inspection in the field by Major-General Sir Edward Greathed on September 15th the following remarks were published for general information :—

Major-General Sir Edward Greathed cannot allow Lt.-Col. Maclean to leave the District without expressing to him his satisfaction at the appearance of the 13th Hussars on parade this day.

After a march of twenty-one days from Dartmoor, the horses are in a good hard condition, and perfectly fit for any service. The men are as clean and as well appointed as ever.

It will be a great satisfaction to Lieut.-Colonel Maclean to know that he leaves his regiment in such excellent order, and the Major-General bids him farewell with much regret and many good wishes.

The sword here illustrated belongs to Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, to whom it was bequeathed by Lieut.-General Allan T. Maclean. It has an interesting history.



SWORD PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN ALLAN T. MACLEAN, XIII. L. D., BY CAPTAIN GEORGE DOHERTY, XIX. LANCERS, and now the property of Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bart., K.C.B.

At some period during the Peninsular War it is stated that Captain George Doherty of the 13th Light Dragoons while in command of an outpost found himself in a tight place. Captain Alan T. Maclean of the same regiment arrived with his troop in time to extricate his brother officer. Later the two friends exchanged swords in memory of the event.

It is not known whether Captain George Doherty's sword is in existence.

Captain Doherty left the 13th in 1818-19, and was transferred to the 19th Light Dragoons (Lancers), in which regiment he served as a captain until 1821.

The 19th Light Dragoons were equipped as lancers October 28, 1817, a year later than the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons.

The 23rd Light Dragoons were disbanded in 1817, their horses being turned over to the 19th, who then, as has been said, became lancers.

The sword retains its original scabbard, but the hilt is not that used in the Peninsula or at Waterloo, and evidently Captain Maclean, who always wore the sword, had the more modern hilt put on according to regulations. The blade is peculiar, having a rounded back instead of a flat one.

The hilt is very small; the grip of horn is notched and bound with silver wire.

Both sides of the blade are ornamented, and there is an inscription. On one side, a royal crown with rays round the cross surmounting a garter bearing the motto "Viret in æternum," within the garter the royal cypher "G.R.," showing that it was a 13th Light Dragoon sword. Beneath this on a ribband is "Peninsula" above another crown, and under the crown a laurel wreath with "XIII L. D.," a second ribband bearing "Waterloo." Next are two crossed lances and two crossed swords roughly of Peninsula type, and behind an oval shield with a tiger's head on it apparently. A curious staff with a crescent is behind the middle of this shield. Conventional foliage finishes the design, till at about two inches from the hilt there is a band of ornamentation and a knot badge.

The decoration upon the other side is precisely the same, except that the crossed lances, swords, &c., are replaced by the following inscription:—

From Capt. Doherty, XIX Lancers, to Capt. Maclean, 13th Lt. Dragoons.

Unfortunately there is no date.

While serving in the 13th Hussars, Sir Fitzroy Maclean also used this sword.

Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B., was at the time commanding at Colchester, so presumably the 13th marched from Totnes to that

town or to some stations in the eastern counties, and occupied twenty-one days in so doing.

Later we read that the regiment formed "part of the Colchester garrison," but the omission is curious.

On September 23rd and 24th the regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., whose report was most complimentary.

A reduction of the regiment took place on October 1, as the 13th Hussars were under orders for their second period of service in India. Accordingly the G, or Captain Huddleston's troop, was broken up, the Indian establishment of a cavalry regiment being seven troops only.

The next day, as "part of the Colchester garrison," the regiment was inspected by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who on the conclusion of the field-day formed the regiment up to bid it good-bye on its leaving England for India.

The Duke of Cambridge was much pleased with what he saw, and expressed his complete satisfaction. A more personal note was, however, struck in his concluding remarks, and these may well be quoted as forwarded through the Major-General Commanding:—

In saying good-bye to the Regiment before it embarked for India, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief remarked that he had been connected with the 13th Hussars a great many years, and years before he assumed the Commander-in-Chiefship of the Army, and he always considered it one of the finest Regiments in the Service, and this opinion is held by everyone who knows the Regiment. His Royal Highness trusted, though he might not live to see the Regiment return from India, that he might never see or hear anything that would induce him to change that opinion. His Royal Highness felt sure that whatever service the Regiment might be called upon to perform, they should do it in a manner worthy of their old name; and all ranks of the Regiment should do their utmost to merit and maintain the excellent opinion in which the Regiment is held.

On October 17th Lieut.-Colonel John Miller succeeded to the command of the regiment on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Maclean. Lieut.-Colonel Miller served with the 10th Regiment in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon. He served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in the Abyssinian campaign, and was from that regiment brought into the 13th Hussars.

On November 1st the Depôt Troop under the command of Captain Morrisey was formed, and proceeded to the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury on the 13th of the following month.

Intelligence of the death of Colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General at Horse Guards, was received by the regiment with much regret on November 23.

It is with the deepest regret that the Commanding Officer notifies to the Regiment the sudden demise of Colonel Jenyns, C.B., A.A.-General at Headquarters. It is not needed for the present Lieut.-Col. to call to mind the high acquirements and soldierlike talents of their departed comrade, these are already widely known and appreciated, and his memory must always be intimately associated with some of the highest records of the Corps, and independently of the many qualities which endeared him to all, his name as especially connected with the 13th Light Dragoons, in having brought their survivors out of the Charge of the "Six Hundred," can never pass away. In the sad death of Colonel Jenyns all ranks will feel that they have had a true friend taken from them, and the motto of his old Regiment will fitly express the record of his life. The Commanding Officer feels assured that everyone connected with the 13th Hussars, past and present, will lament his loss, and as a slight tribute to his memory he requests that mourning be worn by the Regiment for a period of one month from this date.

"Viret in Æternum."

In accordance with the above order Officers will wear the following mourning for one month—

The usual crape on the left arm, and black gloves when on duty.

This tribute by the new colonel to the memory of one of his predecessors in the command is well done—as well done as it was undoubtedly well deserved.

On December 3rd a funeral party consisting of one hundred men with the band, the whole under the command of Captain Pole, proceeded by rail to Bottisham Hall, near Cambridge, to attend the funeral of their old lieutenant-colonel.

Many officers of the 13th Hussars, past and present, assembled at Bottisham Church, where the family vault of Colonel Jenyns was situated, to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of this gallant officer, who had spent the best years of his life in the regiment and had commanded it for a period of ten years.

On December 4, 1873, His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief granted permission for the officers of the



COLONEL SOAME GAMBIER JENYNS, C.B.





regiment to wear leopard skins instead of sheep skins for mounted service.

The last entry for the year 1873 is dated December 23, and informs us that on this and the following days the horses of the regiment were handed over to the 21st Hussars.

Early in January the 13th Hussars sailed from Portsmouth for India.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

**India, February 12, 1874, to November 14, 1884.**

BETWEEN the time of the arrival of the regiment in India on February 12, 1874, and the month of October 1880, when the 13th Hussars were ordered to Kandahar, there are very few events of importance to chronicle.

The regiment had not the good fortune to be engaged in the expedition to Kabul, and it did not therefore take part in the march thence to Kandahar. Kandahar, having been abandoned on January 6, 1879, was entered by General Stewart unopposed on the following day.

The Cavagnari massacre at Kabul took place on September 3rd and 4th.

General Roberts arrived at Kabul on September 28.

The disastrous battle of Maiwand was fought on July 27, 1880.

On August 9th General Roberts left Kabul on his celebrated march to Kandahar.

Fighting took place at Kandahar on August 16, General Primrose being in command there.

On August 31st General Roberts arrived at Kandahar. There he declined the terms offered by Ayoub Khan, who had withdrawn some little distance from the city.

On September 1, at the battle of Kandahar, fought at Mazra, near the Argandab River, General Roberts utterly defeated the army of Ayoub Khan, capturing his camp at Baba Wali Kotal.

Kandahar was occupied by a British garrison until April 1881, the actual evacuation taking place between April 16th and April 21st.

But to return to the history of the 13th Hussars.

On January 6, 1874, the H Troop under the command of Captain Pole entrained for Portsmouth in charge of the baggage, and embarked on board the Indian troopship H.M.S. *Serapis* the same day, the women and children of the regiment accompanying the party. The remainder of the 13th Hussars under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Miller followed the advance party on the next day and embarked.

On January 8th the *Serapis* sailed at 3 P.M., and after a voyage of 36 days arrived at Bombay.

The officers who embarked with the regiment were Lieut.-Colonel John Miller; Major H. J. Butler; Captains A. C. Pole, M. Bieber, W. R. Trueman, F. Osborne, and W. H. B. Peters; Lieutenants A. R. Pryce, J. K. Spilling, A. E. Beare, W. Freeman, A. Abdy, A. G. St George, H. F. Lane, C. S. Wheler, A. M. Brookfield, B. R. Wilson; Sub-Lieutenants J. Carlyon and E. J. Vance; Paymaster J. Fitzgerald; Adjutant W. Christie; Riding-master H. Hubbard; Quartermaster F. Lewis; Surgeon-Major J. N. Shipton; Veterinary-Surgeon F. Garrack. By permission of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant E. R. H. Torin joined at Malta.

Lieut.-Colonel Russell, C.B., who was on special duty in Ashanti, did not embark with the regiment.

The strength of the 13th Hussars on embarkation was as follows: 1 schoolmaster, 1 bandmaster, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 farrier-major, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 saddler sergeant, 1 paymaster sergeant, 1 sergeant-instructor of fencing, 1 hospital sergeant, 1 armourer, 6 troop sergeant-majors, 16 sergeants, 29 corporals, 6 farriers, 5 trumpeters, and 358 rank and file, the total strength being 430. The *Serapis* arrived at Bombay at 11 A.M. on February 12. Captain Pole's troop disembarked the same evening and proceeded to Deolali in charge of the baggage of the regiment.

On the following day the remainder of the 13th disembarked and proceeded to the same place.

After a rest interval of six days the journey to Lucknow by rail began.

At Lucknow the regiment arrived on February 25.

On February 29th 425 horses were taken over from the 21st Hussars, that regiment being under orders for England.

An inspection of the regiment was held on March 21st by Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., whose report was couched in so favourable and complimentary terms as to elicit the following :—

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS, No. 2349D.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HEADQUARTERS,  
SIMLA, 1st October 1874.

*To the Officer Commanding 13th Hussars.*

Memorandum.

Confidential Reports on the Inspection of the 13th Hussars by Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Commanding Oudh Divn., at Lucknow on the 21st March 1874.

The Confidential Reports noted in the margin having been submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General to the Forces has intimated that His Royal Highness has been pleased to record the following remarks :—

"His Royal Highness considers this report to be most favourable, and reflecting much credit upon Lieut.-Col. Miller, and those under his command, and your Lordship will be pleased to cause His Royal Highness' Commendation to be conveyed to this Regiment for its excellent state of efficiency in every respect."

*By Order,*

(Signed) P. LUMSDEN, Colonel,  
*Offg. Adjutant-General in India.*

The only other events to record during 1874 are the arrival on March 21st of a draft consisting of 1 farrier and 18 men, accompanied by 8 women and 14 children, at Lucknow from England. The draft had reached Bombay and disembarked on March 12.

On July 1st new Standing Orders for the regiment were published by Colonel Miller. No mention hitherto of "Standing Orders" occurs in the Regimental Records, so what the old ones (or indeed the new ones) were does not appear.

On August 1st 1 sergeant and 6 men were received as volunteers from the 5th Lancers, as that regiment was proceeding forthwith to England.

On February 19, 1875, the regiment was again inspected by Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B., V.C.

The Memorandum No. 95 D received from the Adjutant-General's Office at Simla, being almost precisely in the same terms as the one

just quoted, need not here be inserted. During the whole of this year down to November 13th the regiment remained quietly in cantonments at Lucknow, but on that date orders were received to proceed to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The 13th Hussars accordingly marched *via* Cawnpore, Etah, and Alligurh, to that city to take part in the manœuvres. On arriving at the Camp on December 14, 1875, the regiment was attached to the 3rd Division, under the command of Major-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B.

It will be remembered that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.) was paying a visit to India at this time.

From the 14th December to the 19th of January 1876 the 13th Hussars were engaged in the field manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise.

On the 12th of January the regiment was inspected by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Camp of Exercise having broken up, the regiment marched for Lucknow on January 20, 1876, the route being *via* Muttra, Agra, and Etawah, arriving at their cantonments on February 23.

Here, during the absence of the regiment at Delhi, a draft consisting of 1 corporal and 24 men from the Depôt, Canterbury, had arrived.

The draft had come out in the *Euphrates*, H.M. Indian troopship, reaching Bombay on February 8, under the command of Captain Thomas George Cuthell.

On April 8, as the 18th Hussars were proceeding to England, 2 privates, volunteers from that regiment, were received by the 13th.

The report of Major-General C. J. Chamberlain, C.S.I., who inspected the regiment on March 22, was productive of the following, which was published by the Colonel on April 25:—

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
LUCKNOW, 22nd April 1876.  
No. 960 Inspections.

SIR,—The Major-General Commanding, at the conclusion of his annual inspection of regiments and batteries serving in the Oudh Division, has directed me officially to place on record the high opinion he has formed on the state of efficiency of the Regiment under your Command, in addition to his verbal expression of satisfaction on the parade-ground. The appearance of the men

both on and off parade, and their exemplary conduct, deserve the highest encomiums, whilst great credit is due to you and those under you for the excellent system of interior economy which has been established in the 13th Hussars. Altogether it has given the Major-General much pleasure to report most favourably on the state of the 13th Hussars to higher authority.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. SCHMID, Major,  
*Assist. Adjt.-Genl. Oudh Divn.*

On the 21st of October following on this report a letter from the Adjutant-General in India dated 17th October, Simla, was received, expressing the satisfaction of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at the excellent report forwarded home by Major-General Chamberlain, C.S.I.

As the 16th Lancers were now proceeding to England from India, 2 privates, volunteers from that regiment, were received by the 13th Hussars on November 1.

No other event is recorded for 1876, and the next entry bears date February 9, 1877, when a draft consisting of 45 men, under the command of Lieutenant Philip Kavanagh Doyne, arrived and joined headquarters at Lucknow. The draft had come out in *H.M.S. Crocodile*, disembarking at Bombay.

With the exception of an entry under date 1st July to the effect that 11 privates, volunteers from the 11th Hussars, who were proceeding to England, joined the 13th, the only matters recorded in the regimental books are inspections on March 5th and 6th, and again on December 20. As the reports were in both cases most highly satisfactory and couched in the same terms as before, it seems hardly needful to quote them.

Of the year 1878 there is an almost similar tale to tell. A draft arrived at Lucknow and joined headquarters on February 11; it consisted of 1 lance-sergeant and 44 men under the command of Lieutenant Torin.

Lieutenant-General C. J. Chamberlain, C.S.I., inspected the regiment on February 25.

On July 6th Martini-Henry carbines were issued to the regiment in lieu of the Sniders then in use.

On October 1, from the 4th Hussars who were in orders to proceed to England, a private (volunteer) was received by the regiment.

The official replies to the confidential reports on the regiment were as ever hitherto of a most complimentary character.

On January 15, 1879, a draft composed of 1 corporal and 45 men under the command of Captain A. C. Pole having landed at Bombay, it proceeded to Lucknow and joined headquarters on the 26th, with the exception of one man (Private Lamb) who was left at Deolali a prisoner.

On October 1st 1 sergeant and 9 privates (volunteers) were received from the 3rd Hussars on that regiment proceeding to England.

The 13th Hussars were inspected on March 17th by Lieut.-General C. J. Chamberlain, C.S.I., and most favourably reported on.

The events for 1880 until October are few. On January 23rd a draft consisting of 63 rank and file under the command of Lieutenant Watson joined headquarters at Lucknow. The draft came out in the *Malabar* and disembarked at Bombay on January 10.

On March 1st the regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General C. Cureton, C.B., Commanding the Oudh Division, and that officer expressed his entire approval of all that he saw. His report to the Horse Guards was most favourable, according to the reply received thence on September 21.

As this reply contains a particular expression of praise for a particular officer an extract is here quoted—

The highly creditable state of this Corps appears to be due to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Spilling whilst in temporary command, which he carried on under most difficult circumstances, and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires that his satisfaction be made known to that officer.

In the month of October the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Kandahar.

Before leaving Lucknow a letter was received from the City Magistrate through the Lieut.-General Commanding—

I hear that the 13th Hussars have been ordered to march on Monday—at any rate the regiment will march soon.

During the long stay of the 13th Hussars in Lucknow not a single complaint has been made against any of the men. I think that such a creditable fact should be brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding at Lucknow.

I have no doubt that Major Noble's experience of the Regiment has been equally satisfactory.

(Signed) F. M. NEWBURY,  
*City Magistrate, Lucknow.*



Major Noble also wrote, and from divisional orders by Lieutenant-General Cureton, C.B., the following is extracted :—

The Lieutenant-General cannot allow the 13th Hussars to leave the Oudh Division without placing on record the high opinion he holds of their general efficiency and fitness for any service they may be called upon to take.

He feels sure that whatever may fall to their lot, whether to be employed in the monotonous duties of camp life, in any uncivilised country, or to engage in the most stirring and arduous work of active service, they will still maintain their reputation for discipline, efficiency, and good conduct.

During its stay of nearly seven years in Lucknow the regiment has earned for itself a character for soldierlike qualities and uniform good conduct which reflects the greatest credit on all ranks.

The Lieutenant-General now bids farewell to Sir Baker Russell, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the 13th Hussars, and begs to assure them of his sincere regret at their departure from his command, and that they take with them his best wishes for their future welfare.

The regiment was ordered to leave Lucknow for Sibi in three squadrons by rail.

The A and B Troops under the command of Major Peters entrained on November 4 ; E and F Troops followed on the next day under the command of Captain Spilling ; while C and D Troops with headquarters under the command of Colonel Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., left Lucknow on the 6th.

The Depôt of the 13th consisting of 97 men and 85 horses remained at Lucknow under the command of Riding-master H. Hubbard, until the arrival of the 10th Hussars which had been ordered thither. The Depôt then proceeded to Muttra by rail, arriving on November 27.

The three squadrons of the regiment arrived at Pir Chowki, near the mouth of the Bolan Pass, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November respectively. Up to this time all well and no casualties.

On November 17th the regiment having been ordered to march by squadrons to Quetta, they proceeded thither in the reverse order, C and D squadrons with headquarters and the band, under the command of Colonel Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., leaving on November 17, being followed by the remainder on the 18th and 19th.

The regiment arrived at Quetta on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of the month.

The 13th started on its march from Quetta to Kandahar on the 28th, and arrived on December 8. On arrival the regiment encamped out-

side the walls for the night, proceeding to Kokeran the following morning. The officers who left Lucknow with the regiment for Southern Afghanistan on this service were as follows:—

Colonel Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Major W. H. B. Peters, Captains J. K. Spilling, R. Knox, E. R. H. Torin, and W. Christie.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. J. Blagrove; Lieutenants J. H. Watson, F. S. Dimond, F. J. W. Farquhar, and G. M. V. Hunt; 2nd Lieutenants W. C. Smithson, G. J. W. Noble, and W. Anstruther-Thomson; Surgeon Charlton and Surgeon Lyle. Surgeon-Major Martin was left behind sick at Bareilly.

The rank and file numbered 330. Two men had to be left in hospital at Pir Chowki, and six in the base hospital at Quetta.

Three horses died or had to be destroyed in the Bolan Pass.

It is worthy of note that on arrival at Kokeran, after a march of nearly 250 miles, there was not one case of sore back among the whole of the horses; and the casualties above mentioned are all that occurred to the regiment during its journey from Lucknow to Kandahar.

This is the first mention of 2nd lieutenants in the Records. The rank of sub-lieutenant disappears from the Army List in 1879.

The following officers afterwards joined the regiment at Kokeran: Captain J. G. Cuthell, Lieutenant R. S. S. Baden-Powell, 2nd Lieutenant K. MacLaren, Surgeon-Major J. Hector, Surgeon-Major P. Fraser, and Veterinary-Surgeon R. Moore. On the 17th of December the regiment was inspected by Major-General R. Hume, C.B., Commanding in Southern Afghanistan.

On January 13, 1881, a draft consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 68 privates under the command of Lieutenant MacDougall reached Bombay from the Depôt at Canterbury, and proceeded by rail to Muttra, where they arrived on January 24.

A column was now formed under the command of Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, commanding the cavalry brigade.

The column consisted of the 13th Hussars, the Poona Horse, 6/8 R.A. Mule Battery, the 27th Native Infantry, the 1st Beloochis, and 1 squadron of the 2nd Scinde Horse. The destination of this column was Maiwand, to which place it marched on January 20, returning into quarters at Kokeran on February 12.

The evacuation of Kandahar was now determined on by the

Government, the need for keeping a garrison in that place having ceased.

On April 14th orders to this effect arrived, and the 13th marched from Kokeran to Kandahar, and encamped outside the city until April 22.

The evacuation of Kandahar began on April 16; the last brigade commenced its march to Quetta on April 22, accompanied by General Hume, C.B., and the Headquarter Staff.

The 13th Hussars formed the rear-guard on this occasion. No incidents occurred during the retirement, which was effected quietly.

A week later the regiment recrossed the Kojak Pass and arrived at Quetta on May 5. This march was a trying one, owing to the heat as well as to continual dust storms. Both men and horses suffered not a little, but there were no casualties. On arrival at Quetta the draft which had been remaining at Muttra pending their arrival joined the regiment.

The strength of the 13th Hussars was now 414 rank and file and 419 horses.

During May 1881 the following officers joined the regiment at Quetta: Captain E. L. Braithwaite and 2nd Lieutenants Dormer and Ogilvy.

Between the 4th of November 1880 (marched from Lucknow) and the 14th of October 1881, when the regiment quitted Quetta on its return to India, the number of deaths was only nine. Of these, two took place at Kandahar and seven at Quetta. The average age of the men who died was twenty-four years and seven months.

The 13th Hussars began to leave Quetta on October 14, when the 1st squadron marched through the Bolan Pass to Sibi. The remaining squadrons followed on the 26th and 28th of October.

The strength of the regiment was now 390 men and 415 horses.

From Sibi the 13th Hussars were conveyed by rail to Jullundur, each troop travelling separately. Six trains were required to accommodate the officers, men, and horses. From Jullundur the 13th proceeded by route march to Muttra, *viâ* Delhi.

On December 14th the regiment marched into Muttra with 379 men and 410 horses. It had been needful to leave ten men in hospital on the march down, and one man (Private Stephenson) had died.

On January 20th the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Evans.

The annual inspection of the 13th was made on February 9th by Lieut.-General Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B.

With reference to General Bright's report on the regiment, an extract from a Horse Guards letter runs as follows: "The admirable condition of this regiment is very creditable to Colonel Sir Baker Russell and all under his command."

On January 27th a draft consisting of twenty-five recruits arrived at Bombay under command of Major Spilling. This draft joined the regiment at Muttra on February 8.

Forty-four horses having been cast by the Annual Casting Committee, remounts to replace them were received on March 29th from the Reserve Remount Depôt at Saharanpore. On the following day the establishment of horses of the regiment was altered to 397, and about six months later this number was diminished by one horse.

For the year 1882 there are no other events chronicled in the Regimental Records.

The year 1883 is singularly devoid of interest.

Thirty-six remounts joined the regiment from the reserve depôt on January 30, to replace castings, &c.

On January 31st a draft consisting of 1 sergeant and 36 privates, under the command of Major R. Stevenson, arrived at Bombay, and joined the regiment at Muttra on February 10.

During this month the regiment was inspected (annual inspection) by Lieut.-General Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B.

In October 17 remounts joined from the reserve depôt, and a draft consisting of 1 troop sergeant-major, 1 trumpeter, and 81 privates, 2 women, and 1 child, under the command of Major R. Knox, arrived at Bombay on the 23rd and joined headquarters on the 31st.

A Camp of Exercise was being held at Meerut during December 1883, and the regiment under the command of Colonel Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., was ordered to march thither for the purpose of attending the manœuvres.

Accordingly on November 19, 19 officers, 355 non-commissioned officers and men, and 360 horses marched from Muttra to Meerut, arriving at that station on December 1.

At Meerut the 13th Hussars were inspected on January 25th by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., &c. During

his stay at Meerut H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was the guest of the regiment, and on leaving presented the 13th Hussars with a signed portrait of himself and also of the Duchess. These still hang in the officers' mess.

On January 26th a draft under the command of Lieutenant Noble, and consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 41 rank and file, reached Bombay, and joined the depôt at Muttra on February 3, leaving one man sick at Colaba and one at Allahabad.

On February 13th the regiment returned to Muttra from Meerut, its strength being 17 officers and 357 men with 360 horses.

The 13th Hussars were now under orders to proceed to England. Certain of the non-commissioned officers and men were therefore permitted to volunteer into other corps. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 22 privates went to the 1st King's Dragoon Guards; 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 11 privates to the 6th Dragoon Guards; 9 privates to the 7th Dragoon Guards; 24 privates to the 8th Hussars; 2 to the 12th Lancers; and 5 to the 17th Lancers. In all—3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 75 privates.

On October 31, 1884, the regiment, consisting of 17 officers and 377 men, began its journey to the port of embarkation for England. The regiment travelled in three detachments, the last arriving at Deolali on November 7.

On November 14th the 13th Hussars, after more than ten years in India, embarked on board the *Serapis* at Bombay.

Five men were left behind sick; the total strength of the regiment on embarkation was therefore 17 officers, 372 men, 14 women, and 26 children.

On November 29, 1884, the 13th Hussars disembarked at Port Natal, being ordered there for temporary service in the colony.

The *Serapis* proceeded on its voyage to England, carrying with her the schoolmaster, one invalid, the women and children.

The regiment, 17 officers and 370 men strong, immediately proceeded to Pinetown to relieve the 6th Dragoons.

On December 9th fifty remounts were received from Cape Colony, and on the 29th 240 horses, mainly from the 19th Hussars, who had been serving in Egypt, joined per s.s. *Lydian Monarch*.

On the last day of January 1885 a letter, respecting the inspection of the regiment by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught early in the

previous year, was received, in which the "admirable order" of the 13th Hussars was noted and other complimentary remarks were made.

During April and May 21 remounts joined the regiment, of which 13 came from Pietermaritzburg and the remainder from Pinetown.

On May 21st the headquarters of the regiment, strength 13 officers, 307 rank and file, and 242 horses, proceeded by route march from Pinetown to Pietermaritzburg to take part in the manœuvres at that place.

On the conclusion of these exercises on June 8th the regiment returned by route march to Pinetown. Its strength is given as 11 officers, 291 rank and file, and 242 horses.

Colonel Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B., &c., embarked at Durban for England on September 23, and in consequence Colonel H. H. F. Gifford assumed the command of the 13th Hussars.

Twenty troop horses were on September 25th handed over to the Commissariat for sale as being unfit for service.

The 13th Hussars were inspected by Colonel W. D. Bond, Commanding the Natal District, in the field and dismounted, on September 29.

On October 8, 1885, the regiment embarked on the hired transport s.s. *Pembroke Castle* at Durban for England, having handed over their horses to the 6th Dragoons prior to their departure from Pinetown.

The strength of the regiment was as follows: 17 officers, 2 warrant officers, 344 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 officers' wives, 3 officers' children, 1 soldier's wife.

During the stay of the 13th Hussars in Natal two privates only had died.

On November 4th the regiment arrived at Portsmouth, and the headquarters under Colonel Gifford proceeded to Norwich.

The D and E Troops under the command of Major Stevenson, consisting of 4 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded to Colchester. Both parties travelled by special train.

During the voyage from Natal to England no casualties occurred.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

**Home Service, 1885-1899.**

THIS period of the history of the 13th Hussars is one of purely home service. It is in fact almost entirely a monotonous record of life in barracks or in camp.

Two or three times detachments of the regiment were called out to aid the civil power during these fourteen years.

The usual inspections and reviews were held. Now and again there were changes in the establishment, and one or two minor alterations in uniform and equipment require to be noted.

One fact of importance in the regimental history was an addition to the Peninsula honours borne by the 13th Hussars, and so gallantly won by them in that arduous campaign.

The wearing of battle honours on the pouch belts of the officers was also confirmed. The document runs as follows:—

No. 61002/3685.

HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,  
12 July 1888.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this Department of the 4th February 1887, 61002/3436, and to your reply thereto of the 5th May 1887, I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that as the wish to wear honours on the pouch-belts of Officers of Cavalry Regiments is not universal throughout the Cavalry, His Royal Highness cannot allow them to be so worn in any case, except that of the 13th Hussars.

I have to request that you will communicate this decision to the Cavalry Regiments in Great Britain.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. ARBUTHNOT, A.A.G. for A.G.

To I.G. of Cav., Aldershot.

During the period now under consideration the regiment served in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The next section of the history of the regiment will be concerned with its services in South Africa during the Boer War, between November 1899 and October 1902.

The 13th Hussars disembarked at Portsmouth on November 4, 1885, when the headquarters under Colonel Gifford proceeded to Norwich, while the D and E Troops, consisting of 4 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Major Stevenson, entrained for Colchester.

On arrival at Norwich the regiment was formed into eight troops, it being joined to 267 non-commissioned officers and men from the Depôt Troop. This draft from Colchester had been awaiting the arrival of the regiment in Norwich since the 19th and 20th of the preceding month. They had brought with them 120 horses, which had been received from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, whose depôt was at Colchester, and who had proceeded to India in 1884.

On November 7th the 13th Hussars were inspected on foot by Lieut.-General D. White, Commanding the Eastern District.

Men being required by the 2nd Dragoon Guards, then about to proceed to Bengal, thirty-nine volunteers from the Depôt Troop of the 13th Hussars left to join that regiment and went to Shorncliffe.

On December 9th fifty remounts purchased by Colonel Gifford joined the regiment.

To the squadron then doing duty at Colchester on detachment duty, fifty horses under the charge of Lieutenant G. J. W. Noble were sent by route march from Norwich on January 4, 1886.

The observations made by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief were made on the last annual inspection of the regiment, and were received on January 16.

His Royal Highness is much gratified at receiving so favourable a report on the 13th Hussars which is, in all respects, in most satisfactory order, principally due no doubt to the able manner in which the Command was carried out by its late Commanding Officer, Colonel Sir Baker Russell.

(Signed) REDVERS BULLER, D.A.G.

February 1. Sixty remounts purchased by Colonel Gifford joined the regiment—thirty more were bought about six weeks later. Captain



R. S. S. Baden-Powell, who had been adjutant, resigned that appointment on February 17.

April 1. Twenty-three horses under the charge of Lieutenant W. H. Makins were sent to the detached squadron at Colchester.

May 7. The regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Eastern District.

May 12. Forty-seven remounts purchased by Colonel Gifford joined the regiment.

June 1. The 13th Hussars arrived at Colchester from Norwich by march route—strength 6 troops, A, B, C, F, G, and H, consisting of 3 field officers, 6 captains, 13 subalterns, 3 staff, and 508 rank and file, with 294 horses.

July 24. Thirteen remounts purchased by Colonel Gifford joined the regiment.

September 1. Lieutenant G. J. W. Noble was appointed adjutant, *vice* MacLaren resigned.

September 24 and 25. The regiment was inspected in marching order, as well as in other matters, by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Sir Drury Lowe.

His report was most unfavourable. The cause needs explanation. The regiment had been serving in India and in Natal from February 1874 to November 1885. "Marching Order" in India is very different from "Marching Order" on home service. Very few men, indeed, remained in the regiment who had embarked with it in 1874. The display of the regiment as a whole in "Marching Order" brought down on the heads of the officers and men not only a rebuke from Sir Drury Lowe, but a stoppage of winter leave from headquarters.

That the unfavourable report was most keenly felt in the regiment—a regiment so justly renowned—goes without saying.

What happened is interesting.

On October 8th His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, made a special visit to Colchester for the purposes of inspection. Closely did he examine into everything, and as a result expressed himself to the effect that matters were not as bad as he had been led to believe, that, however, there might be improvement, and that he fully hoped hereafter to see that improvement. He did not desire the winter leave of the officers to be stopped, and would give directions to that effect. The Duke could be severe,

and was, when severity was called for, but he was ever just, and no doubt recognised what had been done to rectify the subject of complaint, as well as understanding the cause.

On 12th October the following was received :—

The General Officer Commanding the Eastern District has much pleasure in informing the Troops at Colchester that H.R.H. Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to express his approval, and also his gratification with what he saw at his Inspection at this Station on the 8th October '86.

Since that occasion—the first in the history of the 13th Hussars—an unsatisfactory report has happily never needed to be recorded.

It may be said, why record this one? The answer is that where the good is set down in print, it is but just the reverse should be recorded.

Other events to chronicle for this year—

On March 4, 1887, sixteen remounts purchased by Colonel Gifford joined the regiment. Orders to hold the regiment in readiness to proceed to Manchester were received on May 2.

In consequence, on the 6th the D, E, and H Troops under the command of Major Middleton, Captains Leetham and Williams, and Lieutenants Maryon-Wilson and Bolton, and consisting of 8 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 81 rank and file, 14 officers' horses and 91 troop horses, marched from Colchester, arriving at Manchester on 21st May.

The A and C Troops under command of Captains Doyne and Baden-Powell, Lieutenants Ogilvy and Cottrell-Dormer, and consisting of 8 sergeants, 66 rank and file, 14 officers' horses and 74 troop horses, marched for Liverpool on May 12, arriving on May 27.

The F Troop and Band (composing headquarters) under command of Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spilling, Veterinary-Surgeon Gillard, and Lieutenants MacLaren and Tremayne, consisting of 9 sergeants, 47 rank and file, 16 officers' horses and 53 troop horses, marched from Colchester on May 13, arriving at Manchester on the 26th.

The G and B Troops under command of Major R. Knox, Captain Murphy, and Lieutenant Jaffray, and consisting of 9 sergeants and 55 rank and file, with 15 officers' horses and 63 troop horses, marched from Colchester on May 19, arriving at Manchester on June 2.

The dismounted party proceeded by rail to Manchester under the charge of Captain Smithson and Captain and Adjutant Noble on May 22, its strength being 6 sergeants and 44 rank and file.

On June 10, on receipt of a sudden requisition from the magistrates at Bolton, asking for military assistance to quell a riot, a squadron was despatched thither.

The squadron was under the command of Major Knox, Captains Leetham and Murphy, and Lieutenants Jaffray and Tremayne, and consisted of 100 rank and file, 5 officers' horses, and 100 troop horses.

Proceeding to Bolton by route march, it arrived in time to quell a serious disturbance. For a few days the squadron was billeted in the town, but later moved into camp, where it remained till it returned to headquarters on August 9.

On May 14th the Bolton branches of the Amalgamated Engineers, Steam-Engine Makers, and Metal Planers societies, to the number of 2000, went out on strike for an advance of 2s. a week on their wages. The employers, deeming the strike to be unjustifiable, threatened a lock-out. This would have involved 10,000 hands.

During the remainder of May and throughout June there was a good deal of trouble. The importation of foreign workmen greatly excited the men who were on strike.

On June 29th the streets in which it was known the strangers were living were besieged by great crowds. Stones were thrown, and some arrests made. The excitement continued till late that night.

On July 1st a more serious riot took place. Extra police were drafted into the town to protect the strangers. An attempt was made by the mob to enter the works of Messrs Dobson & Barlow as the men were leaving. This the police resisted, and were received with volleys of stones, brickbats, iron balls, and missiles of all kinds. Several constables were seriously injured. The military from Manchester were telegraphed for. On their arrival they too were received with volleys of stones, but nothing more serious happened that night. On July 22, Mr S. Pope, Q.C., was proposed as an arbitrator by the Mayor of Bolton. A few days later two clergymen who had performed service for the imported strangers in the works were hooted and molested, and a third who had intended to assist was locked into his school. By this time there were at least 200 imported workmen housed and fed at the works involved. The last batch of "knob-sticks," as they were called, twenty-two in number, who arrived,

were stoned, though protected by mounted police, and several were injured. It was now suggested that the rioting was "incited by the police," a story which was of course ridiculous.

Many meetings were held at which much violent language was used. Several strikers were fined for using threats and intimidation.

On August 15th a striker returned to work, and was attacked and beaten—a mob of some thousands awaiting the appearance of the man as he left work. Negotiations, many of which proved futile, were entered into, but the strike with all its concomitant misery was prolonged for several more months. Eventually Mr Pope, Q.C., acted as arbitrator, and his decision was adverse to the strikers.

The part played by the regiment in suppressing the riots was this. A message invoking military aid was received by wire about 6.15 P.M. The squadron of the 13th reached Bolton rather after 9 the same evening, and at once marched to the town hall, where they formed up outside. There they were joined by the Mayor, who, in a cab, was escorted by the hussars to the district where the disturbances were taking place. The party and the Mayor were stoned, and iron-bolts and rivets were slung at them. Some of the 13th were hit, but not seriously; Captain Leetham had his boot cut through by a missile, and the Mayor was hit also, and rather damaged as to his personal appearance. The mob would not disperse, and the Riot Act was read. The hussars were then requested to clear the streets. This they did, and the mob perceiving that they meant business gave way. For a few days the men were billeted in the town, but being scattered could not be conveniently turned out at a moment's notice and collected at need. This was not only inconvenient, but a source of some risk both to the town and to the isolated men. Major Knox applied for tents and camp equipage, and arranged for the men to encamp in a public park or gardens. Here the men remained for about six weeks, until their services being no more required they returned to their barracks at Manchester.

On several other occasions during their stay at Bolton they were turned out, but did not come into serious active collision with the rioters, who were wise enough to abstain from overt acts against the hussars which would inevitably have led to severe punishment.

Aiding the civil power is always an unpleasant duty for soldiers: it has to be performed at times—times which are luckily getting

rarer each year, but which where they do occur are ever unpopular with the men.

The thanks of the Mayor and Corporation were tendered to Major Knox and the officers for the assistance they had rendered during their stay.

On July 1st Lieutenant-Colonel John Kinder Spilling was gazetted to the command of the regiment. Major-General Daniel, C.B., Commanding the Northern District, inspected the regiment on July 20, and expressed himself favourably of all he saw.

On September 20th eight Canadian horses were received, being transferred from the 4th Dragoon Guards to the 13th Hussars.

On the occasion of the visit of Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to Manchester, September 10, the 13th Hussars supplied escorts.

His Royal Highness inspected the barracks in the morning, and afterwards reviewed the troops in the district on the Racecourse.

His Royal Highness was good enough to say that the 13th Hussars were a very good regiment, and had improved very much since he last saw them, and that they cut the sword exercise very well indeed.

The first instalment of remounts purchased by Major-General Ravenhill, Royal Artillery, under the new remount rules, were received by the regiment on November 14. They numbered six.

On November 23rd Captain Walter Charles Smithson was appointed adjutant *vice* Captain G. J. W. Noble who resigned that appointment.

Captain Henry John Blagrove having been seconded for service as Staff Captain at the Remount Establishment, Woolwich, on November 5, 1887, Lieutenant Charles W. Cottrell-Dormer was gazetted Captain *vice* Henry John Blagrove seconded November 5.

An agitation against paying tithes in Wales was now being carried on, and early in January 1888 it assumed a rather serious aspect in the agricultural district in Flintshire surrounding the market town of Holywell. It became needful to call in the assistance of a military force to act in conjunction with the civil power in the enforcement of the payment of these dues now so long overdue. On January 10, therefore, a detachment of the 13th Hussars was ordered to proceed to Holywell.

This detachment, consisting of 55 rank and file under the command of Captain Williams, with whom were Lieutenants W. A. Grant and R. W. P. Nevill, proceeded by rail to that place, taking with them 3 officers' chargers and 50 troop horses. The detachment paraded shortly after 9 A.M. opposite their headquarters at the King's Head Hotel. A large crowd had assembled, but the Hussars were received in absolute silence. The troop then moved off to Mostyn Park, about five miles distant, where the police and emergency men were already assembled. These emergency men were composed of ex-army sergeants from various regiments. They wore a semi-military dress—a grey military overcoat and an undress forage cap, and carried a police baton. A flask and havresack were suspended over their shoulders by a strap, and the police command was vested in Deputy Chief Constable Bolton of the Flintshire Constabulary.

The 13th Hussars were drawn up in the Park while the tithes were collected. A little violent language was used, but there was no actual disturbance, as, luckily, the chief agitators counselled the people to avoid anything like rioting.

The detachment returned to Holywell later in the day. On January 11th the detachment again paraded in single rank in front of the hotel at 8.30 A.M., and then proceeded towards Halkyn. Near a farm occupied by one Edward Jones, in a narrow lane, it looked as if there would be a scrimmage, as some hundred farm-labourers had collected and were following the police and hussars; but the emergency men faced about and kept back the crowd.

The next move was to Rhosesmor, where the detachment of the 13th were drawn up on the Common. Thence they passed on to Mold, and afterwards began to retrace their steps to Holywell.

A charge of dynamite was soon after exploded on the mountain, and being followed by a louder and larger explosion this was supposed to be a signal.

Some 500 agitators having now assembled on Halkyn Common, a message was despatched to recall the hussars.

The anti-tithe leaders however wisely advised the crowd to depart peaceably, and by the time the men of the 13th arrived on the scene at a smart trot matters were quiet again. The distrains were paid, and troops and police returned to Holywell.

Two or three days later the detachment of the 13th returned to

its barracks at Manchester, having performed the service upon which it had been employed.

On May 4, 1888, the Major-General Commanding the Northern District made his annual inspection of the regiment, and reported favourably of its condition and the smart appearance of the men.

The 13th Hussars had been meanwhile ordered to hold itself in readiness to change its quarters.

On February 23rd a squadron was ordered to hold itself in readiness to go to Birmingham, there to remain until further notice, while the rest of the regiment proceeded to Leeds.

Accordingly on April 3rd the D and H Troops, consisting of 71 non-commissioned officers and men, with 2 officers' chargers and 71 troop horses, under the command of Major Middleton, with whom was Lieutenant Jaffray, proceeded thither by route march, arriving on April 9.

The G and B Troops, consisting of 73 non-commissioned officers and men, with 14 officers' chargers and 68 troop horses, under the command of Captain Murphy, with whom was Captain Cottrell-Dormer and Lieutenants Tremayne and Wiggin, proceeded by route march to Leeds on April 13.

A dismounted party under the command of Major Knox, and accompanied by Captain and Adjutant Smithson and Lieutenants Shuldham and Battye, consisting of 82 rank and file, 27 women, and 18 children, proceeded by rail from Manchester to Leeds to rejoin the regiment.

On April 16th the A and C Troops, which had been stationed at Seaforth, Liverpool, on detachment duty, and consisting of 72 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 chargers and 73 troop horses, under the command of Major Torin and Lieutenant Maryon-Wilson, proceeded by march route to Leeds, arriving on the 22nd.

On the same day the headquarters, consisting of E and F Troops, and the band, with 11 officers' chargers and 82 troop horses, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Spilling, and accompanied by Captains Noble and Williams, Lieutenants Nevill and Bolton, and Veterinary-Surgeon Phillips, marched to Leeds, where they arrived on the 17th.

On April 20th a dismounted party under the command of Lieutenant Ogilvy, consisting of 9 non-commissioned officers and men,

6 women, and 4 children, proceeded by rail from Seaforth to Leeds, to rejoin the regiment.

July 3, 1888. The undermentioned major to be lieutenant-colonel. Dated 1st July 1888: Half-pay—Richard Knox, from the 13th Hussars.

13th July 1888. Captain R. S. S. Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General H. A. Smyth, Royal Artillery, Commanding the Troops, South Africa. Dated 23rd January 1888.

On July 17th Captain Ernest L. Braithwaite was gazetted major *vice* R. Knox promoted lieutenant-colonel on half-pay. Dated July 1, 1888.

July 28, 1888. "Captain R. S. S. Baden-Powell has been seconded for service on the Staff, Africa. 23rd January 1888."

11th August 1888. "Lieutenant Angus H. R. Ogilvy to be captain in succession to Major E. L. Braithwaite, who holds an extra regimental appointment." Dated 1st July 1888.

August 22. Lieutenant Ernest William Newsham Pedder joined the regiment from the 17th Lancers *vice* F. P. Maryon-Wilson who exchanged.

September 8. "Quartermaster and Lieutenant William Carter from the 2nd Dragoon Guards to be quartermaster *vice* Quartermaster Frank Hamilton Charters who exchanges." Dated 8th September 1888.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, inspected the 13th Hussars on September 24, and was particularly pleased with the appearance of the men, horses, and barracks. "He considers the regiment to be in a most satisfactory condition."

This was confirmed by a letter from Major-General C. D. A. Mills, Commanding the Northern District, and received on 4th October.

A confidential Inspection Report by Inspector Major-General Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B., is also confirmatory of the above. December 12, 1888.

October 29, 1888. 13th Hussars. Captain R. S. S. Baden-Powell, now aide-de-camp, to be assistant military secretary and aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General H. A. Smyth, R.A., Commanding the Troops in South Africa. Dated 21st June 1888.

For the first four months of 1889 there is no event to record.



The following letter was received from the Adjutant-General to the Forces on May 7:—

P.C./13 Hussars/938.

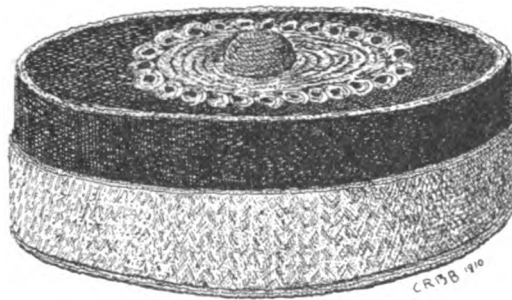
H. GDS. W. O.,  
7 May '89.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour, by desire of H.R.H., the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the lace as now worn on the Forage Caps of Officers of the Regiment under your Command being authorised in place of the sealed pattern in this Department.

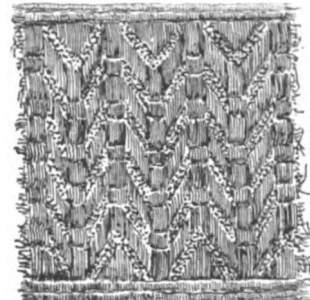
Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to approve of white cloth stripes being worn on the trousers and pantaloons of Officers in Review Order.

Gold lace stripes will continue to be worn on the trousers and pantaloons for Levées, and in the evening when in full dress.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) W. ARBUTHNOT, A.A.G.



*Officer's Forage Cap. Discarded 1900.*



*Officer's Cap Lace.*

13th March. Information was received from the Horse Guards stating that the 13th Hussars were to be held in readiness to proceed from Leeds and Birmingham to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The move of the regiment took place on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of June as follows:—

D and H Troops, 3 officers, 57 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 chargers and 69 troop horses, under command of Captain Leetham, accompanied by Lieutenants Jaffray and Wiggin, marched from Birmingham to Edinburgh, arriving July 3.

A and C Troops, 3 officers, 65 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 chargers and 61 horses, under command of Captain MacLaren, accompanied by Captain Ogilvy and Lieutenant Shuldharn, marched from Leeds to Edinburgh, arriving on June 26.





COLONEL J. K. SPILLING.

B Troop, 2 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 chargers and 29 horses, under command of Lieutenant Tremayne and accompanied by 2nd Lieutenant Robertson-Aikman, marched from Leeds to Edinburgh, arriving on June 27.

F and G Troops, consisting of 4 officers, 67 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 chargers and 64 horses, under command of Captain Noble, and accompanied by Captain Murphy, Lieutenants Phillips and Bolton, marched from Leeds to Glasgow, arriving on June 29.

Headquarters, consisting of E Troop and the band, 4 officers, 61 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 chargers and 53 horses, under command of Major Torin, accompanied by Captain Williams, Lieutenant Nevill, and Veterinary-Surgeon C. Phillips, marched from Leeds to Edinburgh, arriving on June 28.

Dismounted parties proceeded by rail as under :—

	Officers.	Non-com. officers and men.	Chargers.	Women.	Children.
Leeds to Edinburgh . . .	2	71	1	16	10
Leeds to Glasgow . . .	...	16	...	6	3
Birmingham to Edinburgh . . .	...	7	...	...	...

Inspections of the regiment were held on July 20th and also on August 28th by Major-General Lyttleton Annesley, Commanding in North Britain, and General Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, Inspector-General of Cavalry. The strength on parade was 23 officers and 317 men. The reports in both cases were highly satisfactory.

On October 10th Lieutenant-Colonel Spilling was promoted to be colonel. Dated 29th September 1889.

On January 11th the retirement from the service of Major E. L. Braithwaite is noted, dated 8th January 1890. Captain Henry John Blagrove was in consequence promoted major in succession.

January 30, 1890. Queen's Own West Kent Regiment: Sergeant John Golding, from the 13th Hussars, to be second lieutenant *vice* J. S. D. Allas seconded. Dated 29th January 1890.

February 1. Army Order No. 38 of 1890 states: "Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 13th Hussars being permitted to add the words

'ALBUHERA,' 'VITTORIA,' 'ORTHES,' and 'TOULOUSE'

to the distinctions already borne by the regiment, in consideration of services rendered during the Peninsular War."

7th July 1890. "The Colonel Commanding regrets to have to announce the death of Major-General Broadley Harrison, Colonel of the Regiment, and directs that Officers will wear Crape until the 20th inst."

July 14. The squadron of the 13th which was stationed at Glasgow was ordered to be relieved by a squadron of similar strength on the 16th. The officer commanding the 13th Hussars is desired to make the needful arrangements.

These were as follows:—

The squadron from Glasgow is to march on July 17, to billet at Falkirk, and arrive at Edinburgh on the 18th.

A squadron from Edinburgh is to march on the 18th, and billet at Falkirk, arriving in Glasgow on the 19th.

Dismounted parties are to proceed in both cases by rail on the 18th. Heavy baggage to be forwarded under regimental arrangements.

On July 18, Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General Richard Buckley Prettyjohn, C.B., was gazetted Colonel of the 13th Hussars *vice* Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General Broadley Harrison, deceased. Dated 1st July 1890.

August 5. The regiment ordered to furnish 10 men for duty as orderlies at the Headquarter Office on August 7.

September 29. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inspect the troops in the Queen's Park, and subsequently to visit the barracks, the 13th Hussars furnished an escort. This consisted of Troop Sergeant-Major Hill and 12 rank and file who were ordered to parade at 9.30 A.M. and proceed to the Palace Hotel, to arrive there at 10.30 A.M. and remain in attendance upon His Royal Highness until dismissed.

The regiment after the inspection was very favourably reported on.

December 8, 1890. Under Authority No. 107, general No. 962 d/. Horse Guards. War Office, 6th December 1890. The following officers have passed for promotion in the subjects stated against their names:—

Lieutenant L. A. R. M. Bolton, 13th Hussars, Subjects C and D, for promotion to captain and granted a special certificate and distinguished in Military Law and Tactics.

January 14, 1891. The H Troop was ordered to parade at 9.45 A.M. and proceed to the Caledonian Railway Station (Princes Street)

for conveyance to Hamilton in aid of the civil power. Strength—2 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers and men, and 33 horses.

The above party was ordered to entrain (special train) and to leave Edinburgh at 11.30 A.M. to relieve the squadron at Hamilton.

The squadron then at Hamilton was ordered to proceed thence to Maryhill, Glasgow.<sup>1</sup>

February 4, 1891. Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General R. B. Prettyjohn, C.B., the Colonel of the 13th Hussars, having died, was succeeded in the colonelcy of the regiment by Lieutenant-General and Honorary General William Henry Seymour, C.B., from the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

From the London Gazette, dated 12th November 1890, it appears that Captain Coventry Williams of the 13th Hussars was seconded for service on the Staff.

April 7, 1891. The under-mentioned officers of the 13th Hussars are announced as having passed in subjects A and B for promotion: Captain E. W. N. Pedder and Lieutenant F. H. Wise.

The regiment was now about to move its quarters from Edinburgh to the Curragh (*en route* for Ballincollig).

On April 7th orders to this effect were received. The movement was to begin about June 4, the detachment at Glasgow starting first.

The 13th was to proceed to Ireland in three trips, the women and children journeying direct to Ballincollig, there to await the arrival of the regiment.

On June 2, therefore, the D Troop, under the command of Lieutenant Nevill, proceeded by march route *via* Bathgate to join the B and E Troops at Glasgow. These three troops embarked two days later on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, and sailing the next morning arrived at Dublin on June 6. This division of the regiment

<sup>1</sup> The reason why the H Troop with Captain Leetham and Lieutenant Nevill went to Hamilton is this. Strikers had, among other things, threatened to sack Hamilton Palace, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton. The Duke, who was at that time abroad, asked that his property might be protected. He put up the whole detachment—the officers in the Palace, the men in the private racecourse stand, and the horses in the stables. For no less than six weeks they were the guests of the Duke, whose hospitality was boundless. The men had really a grand time, being, as they put it, "waited on by men in white gloves." Within the palace everything was placed at the disposal of the two officers.

put up in the Portobello Barracks for the night, and proceeded the next morning by march route to the Curragh for summer drills.

The strength of this party was 104 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain E. W. N. Pedder, with whom were Lieutenants Nevill, Bolton, and Baring, and Quartermaster Carter; 14 officers' chargers and 84 troop horses.

The 2nd detachment, consisting of A, C, and H Troops under the command of Captain A. Leetham, proceeded on June 6th by march route *via* Bathgate and Falkirk to Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow. Remaining at Maryhill one night, they embarked on June 9th on board the same vessel, arriving at Dublin the following day, when they disembarked. Remaining at Portobello Barracks for one night, they proceeded on June 11th to the Curragh. Strength—Captains Leetham, Phillips, and Jaffray, Lieutenant Hastie, 149 non-commissioned officers and men, 19 officers' chargers and 96 troop horses.

The 3rd detachment, consisting of F and G Troops, left Edinburgh on June 13th, and proceeded to the Curragh in a similar manner and by the same vessel. Strength—Captains Noble and Wiggin, Lieutenants Wise and Fullerton, 98 non-commissioned officers and men, 17 officers' chargers and 75 troop horses.

The summer drills at the Curragh being concluded, the three detachments proceeded to Ballinacollig by march route, to be there stationed. The A, D, and H Troops left on September 1, the C, F, and G Troops on September 2, and the B and E Troops with the band on the 14th.

On March 1, 1892, squadron organisation of the regiment was begun, the troops being distributed in the following manner:—

A Squadron, composed of A and H Troops.

B Squadron, composed of B and E Troops.

C Squadron, composed of C and D Troops.

D Squadron, composed of F and G Troops.

On July 1, 1892, Colonel Spilling retired from the 13th Hussars on half-pay, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel E. R. H. Torin.

On leaving the regiment Colonel Spilling issued on June 28th the following order:—

The Colonel Commanding cannot leave the Regiment without expressing his regret at parting with everyone in it, and desires also to thank every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Man in the 13th Hussars for the

ready and thorough manner in which they have carried out his orders during the last five years. He hopes that the Regiment will long continue in the efficient condition in which he is proud to feel he leaves it.

October 18, 1892. On this date a report was circulated in the newspapers that the 13th Hussars were in a state of mutiny. In consequence Major-General Davies, Commanding the Cork District, made immediate inquiries to ascertain whether such was the case. The following letters were shortly afterwards received:—

I.

The Major-General Commanding has much pleasure in stating that he has received a communication from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Dublin, containing the following Remarks of the Commander of the Forces relative to the recent unfounded rumour which has appeared in the press connected with the 13th Hussars.

Lord Wolseley is quite satisfied with your report on the 13th Hussars. He does not think it necessary or desirable for any one to write to the Newspapers to contradict the false statements which have been published.

The Commander of the Forces is well aware that the discipline of the Regiment has always been excellent, and considers that it would be derogatory to write to the papers in vindication of its good name.

The Major-General Commanding directs that you will cause the above remarks of His Lordship the Commander of the Forces to be read out at a full parade of each Squadron to-morrow.

II.

Having laid before the Commander-in-Chief your communication of the 22nd October and the report of the General Officer Commanding the Cork District on the result of his investigation into the charges made against the 13th Hussars, I am desirous to inform you that H.R.H. considers the report most satisfactory, and as completely clearing the good name of the Regiment.

III.

The Commander of the Forces was much pleased to be able to report to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief that this fine Regiment has in every way upheld its high character during the period it has been under his command.

IV.

The Major-General has much pleasure in communicating to the 13th Hussars the remarks of H.R.H. and those of the Commander of the Forces, and in doing so he wishes to add his testimony to the good conduct of the men and the high state of Discipline in the Regiment during the time



it has been under his command, and he feels confident that all ranks belonging to that distinguished Regiment will by their future exemplary conduct show that the charges against them were most unfounded.

All these remarks are to be read out to a full parade of each Squadron.

On April 13, 1893, the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding had much pleasure in informing all ranks that the Major-General Commanding the Cork District expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with all he saw at his inspection.

During the month of June the regiment proceeded to the Curragh by route march in six parties. The first left Ballincollig on June 22, and the fourth on July 26. Dismounted parties (1 officer and 25 men) left on June 27, and a second (3 officers and 75 men) on July 28, joining the regiment by rail.

On August 3, after an inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, the regiment was complimented as to its "turn out," parade movements, and sword exercise. The report on the Annual Inspection by Lieutenant-General H. F. Davies was good also, and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief expressed his satisfaction on the receipt thereof. The regiment moved from the Curragh during September in the following manner: One squadron left that place per day, the first starting on September 1, and reaching its destination on September 7, being followed by the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, on the 2nd, 4th, and 5th of the month.

The dismounted party left on September 2, and the heavy baggage on the 4th.

For the remainder of the year 1893 there is no event to chronicle.

The colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-General and Honorary General W. H. Seymour, C.B., having been transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, he was succeeded in the colonelcy of the 13th Hussars by Major-General Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot. This was dated 20th January 1894.

24th April 1894. Lieutenant A. Symons is appointed Assistant Adjutant from April 20. This is the first mention of an "Assistant Adjutant" in the Regimental Records.

In June the regiment again marched to the Curragh, in almost precisely the same way as on the previous year,—the route being



GENERAL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.



Fermoy, Cahir, Fethard, Kilkenny, Carlow, and the Curragh. The regiment halted for two days while on the march.

From a return the strength of the regiment proceeding to the Curragh was as follows:—

A Squadron, 68 non-commissioned officers and men, 62 old horses and 2 remounts. The dismounted party numbering 28.

B Squadron, 73 non-commissioned officers and men, 65 old horses and 5 remounts. The dismounted party numbering 27.

C Squadron, 73 non-commissioned officers and men, 69 old horses and 2 remounts. The dismounted party numbering 27.

D Squadron, 73 non-commissioned officers and men, 66 old horses and 3 remounts. The dismounted party numbering 26.

There remained behind at Ballincollig—

A Squadron, 16 non-commissioned officers and men, and 11 horses.

B Squadron, 12 non-commissioned officers and men, and 5 horses.

C Squadron, 12 non-commissioned officers and men, and 4 horses.

D Squadron, 13 non-commissioned officers and men, and 6 horses.

Thus the total strength of the regiment at the Curragh was, exclusive of officers and officers' chargers, 395 non-commissioned officers and men, and 274 horses.

At Ballincollig 53 non-commissioned officers and men and 26 horses remained.

The regiment was ordered to proceed from the Curragh to Blackford for the manœuvres on July 31, "as strong as possible." These manœuvres were to last until August 2, when the headquarters of the regiment were ordered to return to the Curragh. On its return 50 men and horses from each of the A and C Squadrons were ordered to remain until August 11. In command of this detachment was Major R. S. S. Baden-Powell, with whom were Captains Noble and Phillips, and Lieutenants Bolton and Symons, and 2nd Lieutenant Denny.

The H and B Squadrons, with the band, left for Dundalk and Belfast on August 13, the C and D Squadrons for Dundalk on the 14th, and the dismounted party by rail on the latter date.

The Belfast squadron was under the command of Captain Murphy, with whom were Captain Pedder and Lieutenant Tremayne. Its strength was 80 non-commissioned officers and men, and 70 horses. There is no other event to record during 1894.

The first entry for 1895 refers to signalling. Out of 20 regiments (including 3 Household Cavalry) inspected in signalling, the 13th Hussars obtained the fifth highest figure of merit. The reading with the flag and lamp was very accurate.

During the year 1895 the reports of all the inspections were most satisfactory. In the months of May and June there were several changes.

Captain Edgar Wiggin became Adjutant *vice* Captain K. MacLaren, who vacated that appointment on May 1.

Captain K. MacLaren had on April 11th been gazetted aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the North-Western District, and Colonel of the 13th Hussars.

Captain MacLaren was seconded, and supernumerary Captain C. Williams was gazetted captain.

On June 5th Captain Noble retired from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

On the same day the death was announced of Veterinary Lieut.-Colonel C. Phillips, which occurred at Dublin.

Lieut.-Colonel Phillips, F.R.C.V.S., who had been for many years with the regiment as its veterinary officer, had recently been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed P.V.O. of the Irish Command. He had won the respect and friendship of everybody in the regiment. His death was felt as a great loss, and he was most sincerely mourned by all ranks.

July 18. The A Squadron under Major R. S. S. Baden-Powell was ordered to parade in home marching order, and to proceed by march route to Belfast, relieving the B Squadron under Captain Murphy, who will arrive at Dundalk on July 20. An examination of the signallers having been held, the results were announced on 5th October: the 13th Hussars held the 3rd position on the roll of cavalry, having obtained 381.2 out of 382 possible. These results were most gratifying.

November 1, 1895. The following entry should be quoted:—

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., relinquishes to-day the duties of Command of H.M. Army, a post of honour and distinction which he has held since 16th July 1856.

In bidding the Army an affectionate farewell, the Duke of Cambridge feels assured he is handing over to his able and distinguished successor a force of





COLONEL E. R. H. TORIN.

DIED FEBRUARY 1911.

which H.M. the Queen and the Empire at large may well be proud, and he assures the Army and the Nation at large that, though relinquishing his active duties, his interest in and his devotion to the service will continue to the end of his days.

By a Special Army Order issued in November 1895 an increase in the establishment was sanctioned.

In consequence the following establishment of squadrons in the 13th Hussars was to take effect from November 18:—

Squadrons.	Staff-Sergeants.	S. S. Majors.	S. Q. M. Sergeants.	Farriers.	Sergeants.	Lance-Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Orderly-Room Clerk.	Shoeing Smiths.	Saddlers.	Saddle-Tree Maker.	Paid Lance-Corporals.	Unpaid Lance-Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.	Horses.
A	2	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	1	2	1	...	6	2	116	150	88
B	2	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	...	2	1	...	6	2	117	150	87
C	2	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	...	2	1	1	6	2	116	150	87
D	2	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	...	2	1	...	6	2	118	151	88
Total	8	4	4	8	24	4	28	8	1	8	4	1	24	8	467	601	350

The Regimental Sergeant-Major, Bandmaster, and Armourer are not included in the above numbers.

The regiment was inspected by the Inspector-General of Cavalry on April 9, 10, and 11, 1896, and much satisfaction was expressed by him at the condition of the 13th Hussars.

The regiment was now about to move from Dundalk to Dublin.

July 6. A party was despatched under Captain and Quartermaster W. Carter to take over the Marlborough Barracks.

The move was carried out as follows: C Squadron paraded in marching order at 8 A.M. July 8, and proceeded by march route to Drogheda *en route* to Dublin. The B, D, and A Squadrons followed in the same manner on July 9, 10, and 13.

On July 7th Lieut.-Colonel E. R. H. Torin, having completed his period of service in command of the regiment, was placed on half-pay, dated 1st July 1896. The following message of farewell was issued on the occasion:—

The Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, bids farewell to the Regiment. No words can express what he feels in severing his connection with the Regiment he is so devoted to, and of which he is so proud.



The memory of the happy days he has spent with them will always remain with him.

He desires to convey to all ranks his thanks and appreciation of the loyal manner in which, during the 4½ years he has had the honour of Commanding them, they have worked with him for the welfare and credit of the Regiment.

In bidding them farewell he assures all ranks that his good wishes will always be with them, and he will follow their fortunes with the greatest interest.

14th July 1896. Eleven horses were transferred to the regiment from the 15th Hussars.

This year the regiment was inspected on July 22nd (marching) by Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, and on September 24th (annual) by Major-General G. Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry. The reports were favourable, especially with regard to parade movements, attack and reconnaissance, and outpost duties.

October 5. A new pattern stirrup and breastplate were introduced and taken into use for officers.

October 7. A new serge for officers having been approved was taken into wear.

October 29. A chart and compass race was organised by the General Officer Commanding the Dublin District. Several sections of the 13th Hussars entered, with very satisfactory results.

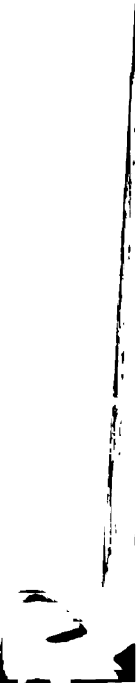
There is no other event to record for the remainder of 1896.

January 13, 1897. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., Commanding the Forces in Ireland, inspected the regiment.

March 1. On this date the reorganisation of the regiment took place, as per Army Orders. The regiment was to consist of 3 service squadrons and 1 reserve squadron. Establishment as under—

Officers, 26.

SQUADRONS.	Staff-Sergeants.	S. S.-Majors.	S. Q.-M. Sergeants.	Farriers.	Sergeants.	Lance-Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Orderly-Room Clerk.	Shoeing Smiths.	Saddlers.	Saddle-Tree Maker.	Paid Lance-Corporals.	Unpaid Lance-Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.	Horses.
A	...	1	1	1	8	1	7	2	...	4	1	...	6	2	143	177	131
B	...	1	1	1	8	1	7	2	...	4	1	...	6	2	143	177	131
C	...	1	1	1	8	1	7	2	...	4	1	...	6	2	142	176	131
R	9	1	1	1	5	1	5	2	1	2	1	1	6	2	100	138	40
Total	9	4	4	4	29	4	26	8	1	14	4	1	24	8	528	668	433





E. J. ASCOUGH.

A MODEL MESS-SERGEANT.

For 18 years in the Officers' Mess as Mess-Sergeant. He died performing his duty, Jan. 20, 1897, and died a poor man.

April 1. Ten men were transferred for service with the 7th Hussars in India.

April 14. The squadrons (mounted) proceeded to the Curragh camp for musketry.

April 15. Thirty-two horses were added to the establishment of the regiment, thus making the number 465.

The Cavalry Depot at Canterbury having been abolished, 53 men were received from the depôts of the 4th and 19th Hussars. It was also decided that the 13th would be required to find drafts for the affiliated regiments (4th Hussars and 19th Hussars), and that non-commissioned officers and men sent from those regiments in India were to join the 13th. It was because of the home regiments being called upon to draft the regiments abroad that the establishment had been increased as above.

May 1, 1897. A "Staff Ride" from Dublin to Drogheda and back was held, in which a strong party from the 13th Hussars engaged.

May 3. The annual inspection by Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Commanding the Dublin District, was held, the report being very satisfactory.

May 5. The patrol jacket worn by officers was ordered to be discontinued.

A military tattoo was held on this day in Merrion Square, Dublin, for the benefit of the Dublin charities. In this function the band and a party of non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th took part. The tattoo was a great success, and realised a satisfactory amount.

At the Royal Irish Military Tournament this year the 13th, being the only cavalry regiment quartered in Dublin, took a very prominent part. In fact, the major part of the work fell on the regiment. The musical ride of thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men was the great feature of the show. Of this party one half were dressed in the uniform of the present year, and the other half in that of sixty years ago, as Light Dragoons. The ride was very much admired. Several 1st prizes were won by the regiment, including the mounted sword *v.* sword in the final, in which two officers of the regiment competed against each other.

June 14. The 10th Hussars arrived in Dublin from Newbridge, and were entertained by the regiment. On June 19th a letter was received from Lieut.-Colonel Fisher, 10th Hussars, thanking all ranks for their entertainment and assistance.

The 13th Hussars took part in the Dublin manœuvres this year, and on their return were accompanied by a squadron of the 8th and one of the 14th Hussars. These were accommodated with tents pitched on the barrack square. The weather, however, was most unfavourable, and nearly all managed to find accommodation in the barrack rooms with the men of the 13th. As many of the horses as possible were placed in the riding-school, the remainder being picketed in a field near the barrack gate.

June 17. All the troops that had taken part in the manœuvres were inspected at a full parade of Garrison by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

June 18. During the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to His Excellency Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant, the regiment and a squadron of the 14th Hussars were required to furnish the necessary escorts.

The annual inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry was held on June 7 and 8, and the report was most satisfactory. The barracks were inspected on September 27th by the Major-General Commanding the Dublin District, and he expressed himself satisfied with all he saw.

The only two other events to record in 1897 are the receipt on December 23rd of the annual signalling report, which showed that the 13th Hussars were first on the roll of cavalry. In 1896 the regiment was unplaced. Lastly, an order was received on December 30th that "on reconnaissance, outpost duty, line of march, &c., the men would ride on all four reins, and rise in the stirrups."

January 25, 1898. The whole of the mobilisation equipment, waggons, &c., &c., were drawn from the Ordnance Store, and the regiment was practised in packing the same.

February 6. The stables were at this time most inconveniently crowded, and in consequence a detachment from A Squadron was moved to Island Bridge Barracks, where they remained till the regiment moved to England.

March 25. The spring inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry was held, and the regiment's report was very satisfactory.

April 1. An order came into effect on this date by which those men who wished could draw 3d. per diem "messing allowance," by agreeing to forego the "deferred pay." At the same time it was



REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR EDWARD SARGEANT,  
13TH HUSSARS.

Enlisted 24/7/1860 at age of 12 years ; Trumpeter, 5/3/1865 ; Lance-Corporal, 19/7/1876 ;  
Trumpet-Major, 13/2/1878 ; Troop Sergeant-Major, 27/1/1882 ; Regimental  
Sergeant-Major, 5/12/1883 ; Pensioned, 6/4/1898.



announced that "deferred pay" would not in future be issued to men enlisting after this date.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the annual inspection of the regiment by the General Officer Commanding the 3rd Cavalry Brigade could not be completed until May 19. The report subsequently received was highly satisfactory, also "the march past was exceptionally good."

The move to England was now about to take place.

June 1. The advanced party left Dublin for Bulford Camp, in Wiltshire, to prepare the camp for the regiment.

They were followed on the 27th, 29th, and 30th of June by the C Squadron (Headquarters), A Squadron, and B Squadron, and band.

The regiment with its horses was embarked at Dublin in the steamers of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and conveyed to Holyhead. There they entrained for Weyhill Station, where they detrained and marched to the camp, a distance of eight miles. The three squadrons arrived on the 28th, 30th, and 31st respectively.

On arrival at the camp the strength of the regiment was 23 officers, 2 warrant officers, 530 non-commissioned officers and men, with 43 officers' chargers and 410 squadron horses.

The 13th Hussars were the first to reach the camp, being shortly followed by the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 10th Hussars, a regiment of Household Cavalry composed of a squadron each from the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards. Next the 2nd (Queen's Bays), the 3rd, and the 7th Dragoon Guards arrived, and on August 6th the 12th Lancers and the 15th Hussars.

On arrival in Bulford Camp the 13th Hussars were attached to the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, afterwards to the 4th Cavalry Brigade, and finally, on August 6, to the 1st Cavalry Brigade, with which on the termination of the manœuvres they moved into Aldershot.

At Bulford Camp the 13th Hussars were engaged in regimental drills, brigade drills, and divisional drills. They were inspected by Major-General Sir G. Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, on July 14, and received from the War Office the report "very satisfactory."

The division was also inspected by General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.



August 30. The 1st Cavalry Brigade left Bulford for the great manœuvres of 1898. The camps were at Ford, near Salisbury, Bower Chalke, Wincome Park, near Shaftesbury, Wylke, and Perham Down.

At Bower Chalke and at Ford the 13th were encamped on two different occasions. Perham Down was reached on September 7, and the 13th left it the next morning for the march past of the entire force on Boscombe Down.

Immediately after the march past the 13th marched to Andover, Old Basing, and Aldershot.

The health of both men and horses during the ten days of the manœuvres was excellent. Though the days were long, the weather very hot indeed, and the work hard, only one man was sent into hospital, and five horses were despatched by rail to Aldershot.

September 10. The 13th Hussars marched into the South Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot.

A week later the "Reserve" squadron, together with the married families, arrived from Dublin at Aldershot; they had been ordered to remain in Ireland until the return of the regiment from Bulford and the manœuvres.

October 27. The regiment was ordered to parade for inspection on the "Queen's Parade" for the final inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., &c., Commanding, who published in Special District Orders on the following day—

In relinquishing command of the Aldershot District, I desire to thank General, Staff, and Commanding Officers, Regimental and Departmental Officers, for the unfailing support they have at all times given me.

Owing to the cheerful manner in which all ranks have responded to any call made upon them, the example set by Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, and the good behaviour of the men, my duties for the past five years have been rendered pleasant and easy.

It is with much regret that I now bid farewell to those with whom I am so proud to have been associated.

The year 1898 ended well.

11th December. Extract from Regimental Orders—

The Officer Commanding has much pleasure in notifying the fact that the Regiment has again been placed 1st in signalling for 1898. This is the 2nd year in succession in which the Regiment has gained this distinction, which reflects the greatest credit on the instructors and Regimental signallers generally.

## January 10. Extract from Brigade Orders :—

ALDERSHOT, 10/1/99.

The Major-General, in taking leave of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, wishes to express his heartfelt thanks to the Regiments of the Brigade at Aldershot, as well as to those who have left the station, for the constant and loyal support he has received from all ranks throughout the period of his command. He gives up the Command with regret, and will always follow the fortunes of those who have served under him with great interest.

(From Major-General Sir R. Talbot, C.B.,  
&c., &c.)

During February the General Officer Commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade inspected the stables, rooms, recruits, and remounts and rides of the regiment, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the result of his inspection.

During April the regimental books, barrack rooms, and dismounted parade, &c., also the regimental institutes, were inspected by the same officer, who expressed himself as "exceedingly well pleased with all I saw."

## June 1899. Extract from Regimental Orders :—

X. With reference to the move of the Regiment to Salisbury Plain, the Service Squadrons will be made up as nearly as possible to 166 N.C.O.'s and men and 130 horses. The Brigade Staff will be attached to C Squadron.

5th June. The Cavalry Brigade operated against General Hildyard's brigade, and bivouacked on the night of the 5th on Broxhead Common.

12th June. Lieut.-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., saw the brigade in the field.

26th June. Her Majesty the Queen held a Grand Review on Laffan's Plain. The cavalry present were: a Composite Regiment of Household Cavalry, the Royal Dragoons, the 7th Dragoon Guards, 10th Royal Hussars, the Carabiniers (6th Dragoons), 12th Royal Lancers, and the 13th Hussars.

28th June. The brigade marched to Old Basing. The reserve squadron under Captain A. H. R. Ogilvy and Lieutenant H. J. J. Stern remained at Aldershot.

29th June. The brigade marched to Andover.

30th June. The brigade, which consisted of the Carabiniers,

12th Lancers, and 13th Hussars, marched to West Down Camp, where it was commanded by Brigadier-General Babington,—Major Douglas Haig, 7th Hussars, being brigade-major.

Shortly after its arrival at West Down Camp the brigade was inspected by Major-General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry.

19th July. Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, visited the camp.

27th July. The brigade began its return march to Aldershot, reaching Andover that night, Old Basing on the 28th, and arriving at Aldershot on the next day.

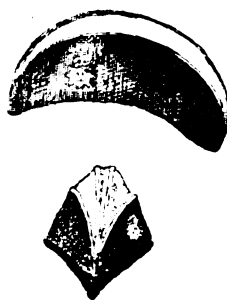
22nd September. The Carabiniers left the brigade, which was joined on the following day by the 10th Hussars.

Meanwhile preparations for active service in South Africa were proceeding apace.

On October 2nd the 13th Hussars were medically inspected for active service.

Eight days later mobilisation began, and the reservists were called up.

Of the 13th Hussars there were 184 in the reserve, and of these only three failed to return. The regiment entrained for Liverpool on November 9th and November 10th to embark on the steamships *Templemore* and *Montfort*, en route for South Africa.



*The Torin Cap, 1893.*

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

**South African War, 1899-1900.**

IN this section of the history of the 13th Hussars no attempt will be made to deal with the causes which led to the South African War, neither is it any part of our duty to give a narrative of the events of this strenuous struggle as a whole. We shall confine ourselves entirely to the services of the regiment: as it is with the regiment, as a regiment, that these pages are concerned. For those who desire a history of the war there are already other books to which reference can be made. Space, too, has to be considered, and hence even a bare chronological list of the events must be omitted.

By such a list, starting from the Boer ultimatum and concluding with the acceptance of the British terms, no less than eight closely printed columns of Haydon's Dictionary of Dates are filled, and to enlarge upon this mass of information, in even the most superficial manner, the writer estimates would make a volume in itself. The printed record of the services of the 13th Hussars during the war, compiled by Major J. H. Tremayne, 13th Hussars, is contained in an 8vo book of 202 pages, and this book is the authority upon which this account is entirely based. Major Tremayne's account is apparently transcribed from the MS. Regimental Record.

To condense the information contained therein will be, however, by no means an easy task, the facts being so very many. In the last chapter the fact that the regiment left Aldershot for Liverpool and embarked there was mentioned. The details of the journey and voyage will now be given with greater elaboration.

On November 9, two and a half squadrons of the regiment left Aldershot for Liverpool in three trains, starting at 7.40 P.M.

After an all night journey Liverpool was reached, and the men embarked on the hired transport No. 61 s.s. *Templemore*.

Strength—22 officers, 1 warrant officer, 502 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 chargers and 400 troop horses.

Officers—Colonel Blagrove, commanding; Majors W. C. Smithson and F. J. Murphy; Captains E. A. Wiggin, J. H. Tremayne (Adjutant), and A. H. M. Taylor; Lieutenants F. H. Wise, J. F. Church, A. Symons, E. W. Denny, H. J. J. Stern, F. G. Bayley, A. W. B. Spencer, J. T. Wigan, J. D. Lyons, and W. Pepys, and 2nd Lieutenant T. H. S. Marchant; Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Rupert; Attached, Lieutenant R. N. Smyth, 21st Lancers, 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Jarvis, Loyal Sussex Hussars, Major F. J. Lambkin, R.A.M.C., and Veterinary-Major F. Smith, A.V.D.

The remainder of the regiment followed on November 10, and embarked at Liverpool on November 11th on the hired transport s.s. *Montfort*.

Strength—4 officers, 66 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 chargers and 52 troop horses.

Officers—Major M. A. Close; Captain L. S. Battye; 2nd Lieutenant E. F. Twist; Attached, Lieutenant E. R. Clutterbuck, 4th Hussars.

The reserve squadron remained in Aldershot under the command of Captain A. H. R. Ogilvy, with whom were 2nd Lieutenant G. H. Hodgkinson and Lieutenant and Riding-master R. M'Walter.

Strength of reserve squadron left at Aldershot, just under 400 non-commissioned officers and men.

The *Templemore* was not a particularly good ship for horses, but proved to be a good sea boat.

Leaving the Mersey, November 12, she arrived at Las Palmas November 17. Sailing the next day, Cape Town was reached about 2.30 P.M. on December 2.

The *Templemore* anchored close to the *Columbia*, with the 10th Hussars on board, who were just about to disembark. Between November 12th and November 24th there was a good deal of sickness among the horses, one or more dying daily, after which the health of the animals improved. On the voyage 1 charger and 21 troop horses were lost. On arrival at Cape Town the *Templemore* was ordered on to Durban, and sailing at 5 P.M. on December 2nd arrived at its destination on December 5. It turned out that after she had left Cape Town

a belated order arrived for the 13th to disembark at that place. Attempts were made to intercept the vessel from East London, but failed.

At 3.30 P.M. December 5th the 13th disembarked at Durban, and on the following morning entrained for Mooi river, the first train starting at 7 A.M. The last train left Durban at 11.25 A.M., reaching Mooi river at 3 A.M. the next morning.

At that time it had only been possible to unload one train, and the whole of December 7th was occupied in getting the baggage, &c., up to the camp, a distance of about one mile. Transport was very limited, but everything which he could do to assist the 13th was done by Major G. M. V. Hunt, Army Service Corps, and formerly an officer in the regiment. It should be mentioned that 2nd Lieutenant Marchant had been left at Pietermaritzburg to collect the transport.

On December 7th Major C. Williams, who had been sent to Spain in July by the War Office to buy mules, rejoined the regiment.

Three days later the 13th marched to Willow Grange, a distance of 12 miles, where 2nd Lieutenant Marchant rejoined with the transport.

The regiment marched on the morrow to Estwart, a distance of about 7 miles, where on the 12th it joined Lord Dundonald's brigade.

The brigade consisted of the Royal Dragoons, 13th Hussars, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, and Bethune's Mounted Infantry, with a composite regiment made up of the Natal Carabiniers, the Mounted Infantry Company of the King's Royal Rifles, the Imperial Light Horse, and the Natal Police.

The irregular corps had no signallers, and the 13th were ordered to find them.

It was with great difficulty that orders for these men to rejoin the regiment many months after were carried into effect.

At 4 A.M., December 14, the regiment marched to Chieveley. Meanwhile the *Montfort*, having on board, besides Major Close and the detachment of the 13th, half the 61st Battery Royal Field Artillery and 100 Sappers, had passed the *Templemore* almost at starting, and sailed for Queenstown, where she embarked the 79th Battery Royal Field Artillery. From Queenstown she made her way to Gibraltar, arriving there November 19, and there embarking the 6th Fortress

Company Royal Engineers. Proceeding on her voyage, the *Montfort* coaled at Las Palmas, and reached Cape Town on December 5. Thence she was sent to East London, where the artillery disembarked.

Next day the *Montfort* sailed for Durban, where she arrived on the 13th. The detachment of the regiment at once disembarked and joined the 13th Hussars at Chieveley on the evening of the next day. On the voyage 11 horses died, though the ship was comfortable, and the accommodation for the horses was good. There were 300 horses on board, yet there was no veterinary officer.

On the same day the South African Light Horse, commanded by Major the Hon. J. Byng, 10th Hussars, joined the brigade.

That night, about 8.30, tents were struck, and the brigade bivouacked for the night.

On December 15th there was a remarkable eclipse of the moon.

At 4 A.M. Dundonald's brigade, with the 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery, moved out of camp and moved off to operate against the left flank of the enemy. The 13th was halted on the high ground facing Hlangwani, while Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry and the South African Light Horse with the Composite Regiment went on dismounted to attack the hill. The force that could be employed at this point was insufficient,—they lost heavily, and had to retire. The squadron under Major Williams was sent to help in the retirement. Lieutenant Bayley, who had been sent on with the signallers with the battery, was under heavy fire, and Private Humphrey was wounded. Another signaller, Private Wright, who was attached to the South African Light Horse, was also wounded in the attack on Hlangwani. On the left, things were going worse, and it was clear that the brigade would not reach the Tugela river that night. At 3 P.M. the order to retire was given, Major Smithson's squadron being sent to escort the naval guns out of action. One gun was found deserted by the native drivers, and the oxen had scattered. However, some other drivers were found, the oxen collected, and the gun safely withdrawn. During the retirement news came that Colonel Long's guns had had to be left on the field, and when the regiment arrived near Chieveley station they were ordered to go out and cover these guns, as an attempt to bring them in after dark would be made. But this order was almost immediately cancelled, and about 5 P.M. the 13th reached its camp. During the day Lieut. - Colonel Blagrove's horse was hit. The

weather was extremely hot, there was hardly a breath of wind, and the horses had been without water since the evening before. The regimental stretcher-bearers did most excellent work during the day, one of them, Private Levey, being deserving of particular commendation. The names of the others were: Gallagher, Thompson, Twyman, Carstairs, Ellis, Meadon, and Smallwood. A regimental order 16/12/99 was issued on the subject by Major Lambkin, senior medical officer of the cavalry brigade. Had it not been for the devotion of these eight men, a number of wounded belonging to the other mounted corps engaged would have had to lie on the field wounded and unattended to for many hours.

On the following day there was an armistice till midnight. By an accident, despite the strenuous efforts of Lieutenant Pepys and several men, Private Billington lost his life this day. While watering his horse he got into a deep hole and was drowned. His body was recovered December 21. At midnight, December 16, the Royals and the 2nd Infantry Brigade marched back to Frere.

At 3 A.M., December 17, the regiment moved out, and was occupied the whole day in watching the front, during which time the camp was moved back nearer to Chieveley station. Two horses belonging to C Squadron were hit, and there was a good deal of suffering owing to the heat and to the want of water for the horses.

The next two days were quiet, but on December 20th a detached post under Lieutenant Denny was surprised on Hussar Hill. Private Smith and Private Ross were killed.

Outpost duty, clearing farms, cattle guards, and water picquets, &c., occupied the regiment from December 21 to January 4.

One, it is to be hoped very unusual, duty was put upon a party of the 13th on December 23, by whose orders the writer knows not. On that day 2 officers and 20 men of B Squadron were turned out,—and for what purpose? To be cinematographed! That their disgust was great is not to be wondered at.

From the Field Force Orders, 1/1/1900—

The following message has been received from Sir A. Bigge, Osborne, by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief:—

“Please communicate following from Queen to all troops in S. Africa, including Ladysmith, Kimberley, and if possible Mafeking:

“Wish you all a bright and happy new year. God bless you all!”

“V. R. I.”



On January 5th A and C Squadrons, and all the irregular cavalry, reconnoitred towards Hlangwani. The British guns fired several times at the hills, and the force returned to camp at 4 P.M.

Next day, as the Ladysmith guns could be heard from 2 A.M., during the afternoon the whole division turned out, and with the object of bringing the Boers back from Ladysmith made a demonstration against the enemy's position at Colenso.

The Boers were seen descending from the hills and going into their trenches. The British artillery opened, but their fire was not returned. About 7 P.M. the force again reached camp.

January 8. News came of the determined attack by the enemy on Cæsar's Camp and Waggon Hill, which was repulsed by Sir George White, but in the camp itself, the 7th, 8th, and 9th were quiet.

There was now a prospect of moving camp, and not before it was advisable, as many men were beginning to go sick, and most of the officers to feel unwell. Besides, too, a move forward meant an attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

But the regiment was not to remain entire as previously. A Squadron, divisional cavalry, was posted to General Clery's division, B Squadron, divisional cavalry, to General Sir C. Warren's division, while C Squadron and headquarters were corps troops.

On January 10th Lieut.-Colonel Blagrove took over command of the troops at Frere, and Major Close assumed command of the regiment.

A Squadron marched at 6 A.M. and bivouacked near Pretorius Farm, and were lucky to get their baggage.

The previous night had been very wet, the transport could not get along, and to make matters worse both Clery's and Warren's transport had to use the same road except for the last few miles. Both these divisions were moving towards Springfield.

C Squadron, less Lieutenant Denny and his troop, who were escorting Sir R. Buller's baggage, marched at 8 A.M. Just before reaching camp there were two very bad drifts to be crossed. A party of H.M.S. *Terrible* under Lieutenant Ogilvy, R.N., that had already crossed, most kindly gave the men of the squadron tea and something to eat. Lieutenant Jarvis was acting as transport officer, and by great exertions managed to get the squadron baggage

into camp by 11 P.M. The baggage of many units of the force was not so ably handled, and did not get over the first drift that night.

B Squadron had found the night outposts on the 9th, and did not march until 9 A.M. They reached the bivouac at Pretorius Farm about 11 P.M., and far ahead of their baggage.

On January 11, C Squadron and headquarters marched to Springfield Bridge, thence to Springfield Camp, and arrived on the 13th at Spearman's Camp. B Squadron marched to Springfield Camp and there remained till January 16, being employed mainly in escorting waggons.

A Squadron did not move from Pretorius Farm till January 14, when they marched to Spearman's Camp. On the 16th the two divisions marched by night and bivouacked above Trichaard's Drift, leaving their baggage at Spearman's Farm Camp. On January 12, while yet at Pretorius Farm, the A Squadron had exchanged shots with the enemy during a reconnaissance towards Chieveley, but no casualties occurred.

On January 17, the Royal Engineers pontooned the river, and about 2.45 P.M. the mounted troops began to cross the drift. This drift ran slantways up stream—the river was much swollen, the current swift, and the bottom rocky. It was a nasty place to cross. Two men, Privates Prince and Guiler, were swept down stream. The first named was saved by Lieutenant Wise, who swam out to his assistance. Private Guiler unhappily was drowned, though a good swimmer, as his equipment hampered his movements. Despite the gallant efforts of Trooper David Sclanders of the Natal Carabiniers, and of Captain Tremayne, 13th Hussars, to save the poor fellow, he was swept away. Captain Tremayne would also have lost his life had not Trooper Sclanders saved him. The latter received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, while the bronze medal was awarded to Lieutenant Wise and Captain Tremayne.

That night C Squadron and headquarters bivouacked near Venter's Spruit. A Squadron crossed next morning and joined C Squadron and headquarters. B Squadron crossed by the pontoon bridge and remained with the 5th Division.

Lord Dundonald's brigade was now thus composed: 2 squadrons Royal Dragoons, 2 squadrons 13th Hussars, S.A.L.H., T.M.I.,

B.M.I., Natal Carabiniers, 1 Co. K.R.R., Mounted Infantry, 1 Co. L.L.I.

The brigade marched forward nearly to Acton Holmes, and it looked as if they would soon come in contact with the Boer right. Expectations were raised that the movement would assist in obtaining the longed-for relief of Ladysmith. But by the 20th the brigade was back again near Venter's Spruit.

The A and C Squadrons, while supporting the S.A.L.H. under Child's Hill, had been exposed to shell-fire, but without sustaining loss. The regimental signallers came in for commendation, Corporal Smith and Private Servey being commended by Lord Dundonald for good and gallant work. Seven bullets pierced Private Servey's flag: both men fully deserved the mention in despatches which came later.

On the morning of January 19th Lieutenant Symons, while out on reconnaissance duty with his troop (B Squadron) towards the Boer position, obtained useful information for which he was commended by General Sir Charles Warren.

That same day B Squadron formed an escort to guns on a hill about one and a half mile north-east of the drift. About 2 P.M. the squadron came under a heavy fire from the Boers on a kopje distant about 800 yards. Lieutenant Smythe's troop was obliged to retire. Corporal Coghlan and Private Findlay were both severely wounded. An infantry reinforcement arrived, and at 5.30 the squadron retired to the bivouac.

January 21. C and A Squadrons returned to the bivouac on Venter's Spruit and formed outposts, &c., on the left flank. The duties of B Squadron with the 5th Division had principally been cattle guards—one of their horses was hit on this day.

Lieutenant Spencer, who was ill, was sent to hospital, being subsequently invalided home. He rejoined the regiment at Newcastle, Natal, October 3, 1900. While the 13th was thus remaining at Venter's Spruit very severe fighting had been going on around and the casualties had been heavy. The regiment longed for more active employment. News was vague and usually contradictory.

On January 24th it was announced that the British had occupied Spion Kop, and hopes of fighting were raised in the regiment. From Venter's Spruit the troops on Spion Kop were visible, and the rain of shells that was being poured on them throughout the day was pain-

fully apparent, though the effect was unknown. Next morning came the news that the hill had been evacuated during the night, and the intelligence caused depression even among the most sanguine.

At 6 P.M. on the 26th, C Squadron moved off to retire and crossed the pontoon bridge in a downpour of heavy cold rain. On the south side they halted till about 3.30 A.M., when they moved off to the old ground above Trichaard's Drift, which they had left on the 16th. A Squadron was ordered to act as rearguard for the whole force, but who gave the order is not clear. It was hardly the work for a squadron of cavalry, as the night was both very dark and very wet, and the whole country much intersected by barbed-wire fences. General Hildyard remarked what a difficult and nasty task the squadron had to perform.

On January 27th A Squadron crossed the Tugela river about 6 A.M. and joined the C Squadron above Trichaard's Drift, being, of course, the last troops to pass over the river. Both squadrons then returned to Spearman's Camp.

Possibly supposing the retirement to be the prelude to a night attack, the Boers opened a very heavy fire all along their position. B Squadron turned out about 5 P.M., and placing single men at intervals of 100 yards all along the line of retirement thus marked out the route. It was a dreary and uncomfortable night's work. About 4 A.M. they crossed the river and bivouacked about one and a half mile beyond it. Later in the day B Squadron marched to Springfield Camp, but did not get their baggage till January 28.

One of the men of the 13th (Private Judge) was taken prisoner on the 25th, after having received a severe wound. He had been attached to General Clery's Staff and lost his way. He was found in Pretoria when the British entered that place. Invalided home, he was later discharged as medically unfit from the effects of his wounds.

January 29. Major Murphy went to hospital. He was subsequently invalided home and did not rejoin the regiment in South Africa.

Next day the brigade turned out at 10 A.M. and reconnoitred towards Hunger's Poort. The force returned about 6 P.M. Meanwhile B Squadron, with the exception of Lieutenant Smyth's troop, which remained with Sir Charles Warren, marched in and joined the regiment. The strength of the 13th in camp was now 23 officers, 1 warrant officer, 440 non-commissioned officers and men, and 385

horses,—the total strength being 1 warrant officer, 562 non-commissioned officers and men, and 475 horses.

At Spearman's Camp the regiment remained until February 5.

Meanwhile on February 1, Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Bayley joined the Staff of Colonel Burn-Murdoch as Staff Officer for brigade duties and Signalling Officer respectively. Both these officers remained on Colonel Burn-Murdoch's Staff till the end of the war.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blagrove, who had been commanding the troops at Frere since January 10, rejoined the regiment on February 2.

The 13th, with the Royal Dragoons and the 14th Hussars, were now formed into a brigade under Colonel Burn-Murdoch.

About 6.30 A.M. on February 5, the brigade marched down the hill under Brackfontein, following the infantry and followed by the baggage. Heavy fighting in plenty was expected before the cavalry could get a chance, but then the hope was that when the artillery and infantry had done their work the brigade would push on and Ladysmith would be relieved.

All that day the brigade was dismounted and stationary under Swartzkop, whence a grand view of the feint on the left which opened the battle of Vaalkrantz could be obtained.

Five batteries of artillery were pushed to the front and served their guns nobly under a heavy shell-fire, retiring with the precision of a review day when the object had been obtained. The infantry then advanced across the river, and at nightfall matters looked as if progress had been made. Dawn broke next morning with a haze, but this cleared off, and about 5.30 A.M. the enemy's big gun from Dornkloof sent a shell unpleasantly near the bivouac. The horses were led away, and were followed by two or three more shells which fell pretty close. At last one burst right in the middle of A Squadron, but neither a man nor a horse was injured. This big gun was most troublesome, and was never knocked out, though it was reported that one of our shells exploded a magazine near it.

That day the brigade did nothing, neither did any intelligence come as to how matters were going. In the evening they went into bivouac farther back towards Potgeiter's Drift.

On the morrow the brigade moved still farther back, and put the lines down. That evening about 6.15 P.M. an order came to saddle up at once and proceed to Spearman's Camp. There the brigade

arrived at 9 P.M.: there was no need to inquire—the third attempt to relieve Ladysmith had failed.

At Spearman's Camp the difficulties in the management of the transport were very great. The road down to the plain was very steep, and the road beneath the hill very narrow. Blocks were frequent, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Jarvis (13th Hussars), who managed the brigade transport. It was a good performance to get the waggons up, and this officer never failed. From Colonel Burn-Murdoch, Lieutenant Jarvis received particular commendation for the manner in which his duties at this time were performed.

On February 10, the tents were struck at 9 A.M., the waggons packed and all sent off to Springfield. The A and C Squadrons formed an outpost line to cover the baggage with B Squadron in reserve. The brigade left Spearman's Camp at 6.30 P.M., arriving at the camp above Springfield Bridge about 10 P.M. to find the tents pitched and a welcome meal prepared. The brigade now formed part of a detached force under Colonel Burn-Murdoch. This consisted of the Royal Dragoons, the 13th and the 14th Hussars, 2 naval guns, the York and Lancaster Regiment, and the I.L.I.

Occupied in patrolling and outpost duties mainly, the 13th remained at Springfield until February 21.

Between February 10th and February 21st the following events are to be noted. A squadron of the Royals on outpost duty was surprised,—an officer and five men being wounded, while an officer and seven men were captured. C Squadron, the inlying picket, turned out and were out all day. The Boers on Dornkloof, six and a half miles away, put three shells from the big gun quite close to them.

Reports were current on the 14th and 15th that the enemy was quite close and in strength, but no Boers were seen. On February 17th news came of the relief of Kimberley by General French. Two days later the welcome gift of a large box of chocolate from Mrs Wise (the wife of Lieutenant Wise) arrived, and was much enjoyed by all.

The brigade moved on February 21st from Springfield to Chieveley, and next day bivouacked under Hlangwani.

On February 23rd the brigade crossed the Tugela again by the pontoon bridge, being shelled throughout the day from Pieter's. That night they bivouacked under Fort Wylie, "a dirty place, after three

months' occupation by Boers." A large quantity of the enemy's ammunition had been left behind here. It was of every description, soft-nosed and hollow-nosed included.

February 24. About 2 P.M. B Squadron, still without Lieutenant Smyth's troop, went out to escort the Royal Horse Artillery, and remained with them on and near Monte Cristo until February 28, when they rejoined. The brigade recrossed the Tugela about 4 P.M. by the drift near the bridge, and went into bivouac south of Colenso.

Next morning the brigade moved to the hill north-west of Hussar Hill, and C Squadron went on to Weenan, but all were ordered back to Colenso on the 26th. As soon as the lines were down, an order arrived to saddle up, and back the brigade had to march to Chieveley in a drenching rain. Late that night C Squadron rejoined from Weenan, leaving Lieutenant Wise and 21 men there.

Next morning the brigade left Chieveley and marched again to Hlangwani, where they had a good view of the taking of Pieter's Hill. The cheering news of the capture of Cronje and his army was received the same day.

On February 28th the regiment crossed the river for the fifth and last time. The mounted troops were pushed on about 4 P.M. A Squadron, supported by C Squadron, made a demonstration against Umbulwana. They came under shell and pom-pom fire but suffered no casualties.

The effect of this demonstration was to permit Lord Dundonald with a small party of irregular cavalry to work round and get into Ladysmith without opposition. In the Boer position at Pieter's Hill a quantity of bread was found, and after the "hard tack" of the last few months the supply was most welcome, having all the sweets of novelty. B Squadron now rejoined the regiment.

On March 1st the brigade reconnoitred towards Ladysmith. Shortly after starting the force met 'The Times' correspondent, who had been shut up in Ladysmith. He brought the news that the Boers had evacuated all their positions. Hope of being permitted to push on and chastise the retreating foe was now high, and the brigade proceeded as far as the foot of Umbulwana. Here some Kaffirs stated that the Boer waggons, and even their guns, were hopelessly stuck on the road some seven or eight miles ahead. It was a great chance,

but a peremptory verbal message reached Lieut.-Colonel Blagrove, followed almost immediately by a written one, to the effect that he was not to go on. Consequently the brigade filed along the road round Umbulwana, a road strewn with things such as white satin shoes and other articles of feminine or non-masculine attire, dropped by the enemy in their flight. Presently the head of the column came within sight of its goal—Ladysmith, upon which it was turned about and returned to Nelthorpe.

Major Williams and the A Squadron on the left, however, got into Ladysmith without opposition, as the Boers had left their laagers in much haste. Major Williams was asked by Sir George White to take his squadron on in support of his troops till the rest of the cavalry came up. He went out to support General Knox, but a message from Sir R. Buller recalled him, and he returned to Nelthorpe in the evening.

The orders given to the cavalry during the Pieter's Hill operations were most indefinite, the men being moved about continually in what appeared to be an aimless manner.

The historic telegram sent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to Sir Redvers Buller on receipt of the news of the relief of Ladysmith, and the Special Army Order issued by Sir Redvers Buller to the "Soldiers of Natal" on March 3rd, are both too well known to need quotation here.

Up to the end of February the health of the regiment was exceptionally good, the number of men sick in hospital on the last day of the month being 36.

With the horses it was another matter. They had been disembarked after a voyage of twenty-four days, and without being allowed any time to acclimatise had been immediately sent up country and worked hard. Up to this date the casualties among the horses numbered 108, but many of these were remounts that could not stand the work, and had to be returned to a sick horse depôt at the earliest opportunity.

The brigade halted at Nelthorpe on March 2. This day Captain Tremayne went to hospital with enteric, and his duties as adjutant were undertaken till his return on June 24th by Lieutenant E. W. Denny.

The relieving force entered Ladysmith on March 3, the 2nd



Division leading, with the cavalry brigade in rear, and followed by the 5th Division.

Sir George White and his staff stood opposite the town hall, and Sir Redvers Buller at the end of the town.

The 2nd of March was employed in cleaning up, as if for a review, instead of mopping up the Boer guns and waggons. On the 3rd, the day of entry, the force solemnly marched through the town, past the garrison, who were under arms, dressed in their best clothes, and many scarcely able to stand up under arms. There was little enthusiasm either that day or the day before, as far as the regimental soldier was concerned. Both the Ladysmith Garrison and the Natal Force viewed the two days with a dull anger. Both knew what a chance was being cast to the wind. The mounted arm also felt that to date they had practically been looking on. But so it was.

The brigade took over quarters in "Tin Town," and were just getting the horses in when the enemy was reported to be about five miles away. The whole brigade was turned out, but nothing happened, and in the evening the men returned to quarters.

The next day Lieut.-Colonel Blagrove went into hospital with enteric, and the command devolved on Major Close until April 21.

On the 6th the brigade marched to Elandslaagte, where it went into bivouac.

The same day the 5th Dragoon Guards, who had been through the siege, were added to the brigade, but remained in Ladysmith. The 14th Hussars were withdrawn from the brigade on the 7th and left for Capetown.

Lieutenant Marchant also remained in Ladysmith in charge of details, as also did Lieutenant Pepys, who was sick. The latter officer, a few days later, went down to Durban, rejoining his regiment on March 21.

On March 7th A Squadron was sent on outpost duty to Sunday's River, and Lieutenant J. T. Wigan with five men as an officer's patrol was sent on to reconnoitre towards Meran, a distance of about five miles.

After going about three miles they came under the fire of about 30 Boers concealed in a kraal. Lance-Corporal Watt was killed, Lieutenant Wigan shot through the shoulder, a severe wound, and Private Rugg was hit in the thigh. Private Farrance very pluckily came

back to assist Lieutenant Wigan, for which his name was mentioned in despatches. Lieutenant Wigan's wound was very severe, he was invalided home, and did not rejoin the regiment till April 1901.

Two days later the regiment moved on nearer to Sunday's River. Here news came that the Royals on outpost duty were being attacked, and A Squadron was sent on to support them.

The first draft, consisting of 23 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived from England on March 23.

Two days later 2nd Lieutenant G. H. Hodgkinson joined from England.

While on outpost duty at Weazel's Nek on April 5, Privates Morris and Hazel were taken prisoners. Private Hazel remained prisoner at Pretoria till the British occupied that place. Private Morris, who was wounded in the leg, was sent to Newcastle in an ox waggon, where Mrs Potter, the wife of a missionary, nursed him. He died from the effects of the wound on May 14.

Furnishing one squadron each day for outpost duty, the regiment remained at Sunday's River Camp until April 8, on which day with the Royals they marched to Star Hill Camp, Ladysmith.

Captain Smythe, who was with Clery's Division at Elands-laagte, having gone sick, Captain Battye was sent thither to take over charge of his men on April 9, and on the same day C Squadron went as outpost squadron to Thabanyama.

Heavy firing in the direction of Elands-laagte was heard on the 16th at 8 A.M. A Squadron, with the Royals, turned out in support. It appears that the irregulars under Lord Dundonald, who took up the outpost line on Sunday's River when the 1st Cavalry Brigade left on the 8th, did not keep so sharp a look-out as their predecessors. This the Boers speedily discovered, and attacking them, drove them into their camp, which they then proceeded to shell heavily. While the 13th and the Royals had held this line for over a month, not only had they warded off any attack, but had also managed to obtain much useful information.

On the 11th the camp was moved from Star Hill to Niblick Hill, a distance of about one mile and a half.

During the remainder of the stay of the regiment at Ladysmith, which town it left on August 4, one squadron was employed each week as an advance squadron. This was at first posted at Clydesdale

Farm, but on May 25th its position was withdrawn to a pleasant camp at Arcadia, about seven miles from Ladysmith.

On April 23rd Lieutenant Stern's troop was ordered as an advanced post at Blaawbank, but when the squadron was withdrawn to Arcadia it rejoined.

The second draft, consisting of 35 non-commissioned officers and men from England, joined on April 13. For a few days after the 17th Boers were reported to be near Clydesdale, but they did not venture to attack the troops.

On April 20th 450 of the Queen's chocolate boxes arrived and were distributed.

Captain Smythe was appointed signalling officer, 1st Cavalry Brigade, on April 25.

April 30. Major Smithson went down to Durban sick, and rejoined the regiment on May 21.

During the time the regiment was at Sunday's River, Elandslaagte, and Ladysmith, there was much sickness. Five men died in March, and seven in April. In the same period 106 horses were received from the remount department, 35 had died or had been destroyed, and 112 had been sent to the sick horse depôts. Horse sickness was at this time most prevalent.

On May 5th a draft of 27 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from England.

On May 7th B Squadron, under Captain Wiggin, marched to Modder Spruit to act as divisional cavalry to General Clery, and in consequence the following pages for some time will be concerned with the A and C Squadrons only. The record of the services of B Squadron will follow in its turn.

During this month Major Lambkin, R.A.M.C., left the regiment, and Captain M'Laughlin, R.A.M.C., joined.

The 13th Hussars now became part of the Drakenberg Defence Force under Major-General Downing, remaining at Ladysmith when the Royals and the 5th Dragoon Guards left under General Burn-Murdoch to be employed in the Ingagane District.

A welcome and large consignment of underclothing and comforts for the non-commissioned officers and men, collected and sent by Lady Russell, and another by Lady Wiggin, arrived during May, and were highly appreciated.

On May 17th and 18th Mafeking was relieved.

On receipt of the news the 13th Hussars sent a wire of congratulation to Major-General Baden-Powell, and eliciting a grateful reply. The wire concludes: "MacLaren progressing well."

Captain Kenneth MacLaren, 13th Hussars, who it will be remembered was for a time adjutant of the regiment, was in July 1899 acting as A.D.C. to General Sir Baker Russell. He was then ordered to South Africa, as Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell had applied for his services.

Captain MacLaren had been seriously wounded outside Mafeking, March 31, 1900. Details of what occurred are given elsewhere.

During the month of June there is nothing to record except that on the 21st, 2nd Lieutenants Gubbins and Lambert arrived from England with a draft of 70 men.

On the 22nd, 2nd Lieutenant Marchant went down to Durban sick, and after a seven weeks' stay on board the hospital ship *Trojan*, was employed until October on the Remount Department at Durban.

A Kaffir scout on the 29th brought in a report to Major Williams at Arcadia, that he had overheard a Boer plan to take prisoner Mr Giles, the magistrate of the Upper Tugela. Major Williams was ordered to send out a troop to reconnoitre between Maria's Head and Potgeiter's Drift, a troop being sent out from Niblick Hill under Lieutenant Clutterbuck to reinforce Arcadia if necessary. No Boers were seen, and this troop returned to Niblick Hill about 8.15 P.M.

Sickness by the end of the month was very rife, there being no less than 126 men down, the cases being mainly enteric or dysentery.

July 1. Lieut.-Colonel Blagrove was promoted Brevet Colonel. On the same day Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Rupert, who had been in the hospital in "Tin Town" for some days, was sent down to Princess Christian Hospital in Pine Town, and was thence invalided home. He rejoined at Heidelberg May 2, 1902.

Early in the morning of July 7, orders were received for a troop to go out to escort rations and to meet about 700 yeomanry and militia prisoners whom De Wet had released. Lieutenant Jarvis was detached for this duty. Most of these prisoners had been captured at Lindley, and appear to have been well treated in the main by the Boers.

Seventy-eight yeomen were attached to the regiment till the end of the month, during which time endeavours were made to instruct the

majority of them how to ride in comparative safety the quietest of the worn-out horses that were issued to them by the Remount Department.

On the 9th, 2nd Lieutenants Jenkins and Cosens joined from England.

On the 27th C Squadron moved to Besters. A Squadron remained at Arcadia. Headquarters and the men really belonging to B Squadron went with General Clery to Smith's Crossing. Those men of B Squadron had been collected by men coming out of hospital and the proportion due to that squadron from drafts.

Next day one troop of C Squadron under Lieutenant Clutterbuck was sent from Besters to Kirkintulloch.

At the end of July the strength of the 13th Hussars was as follows: With the regiment near Ladysmith, 18 officers, 379 non-commissioned officers and men, and 388 horses; with the 2nd Division, 5 officers, 99 non-commissioned officers and men, and 103 horses. There had been little if any diminution of sickness during the month. 81 non-commissioned officers and men were in hospital, and 58 had been invalided home.

The yeomen left the regiment on July 28, marching to Modder Spruit under Lieutenants Stern and Jarvis, proceeding thence to Pretoria. The two officers rejoined the regiment at Newcastle on August 31.

The month of August was eventful. On the 4th, orders were issued in the afternoon for the regiment to march and occupy Van Reenan's Pass in the night. All were delighted to escape from the unhealthiness of Ladysmith and the monotony of life thereabouts.

With the 13th went Major Spurrell's squadron of the 5th Lancers. The pass was occupied by midnight without opposition, in bitterly cold weather.

At dawn the cavalry moved to Albertina and halted at Mr Smith's farm, the pass and berg being occupied by the Gloucesters, the Derby Militia, two guns of the Field Artillery, and a mountain battery.

C Squadron and the squadron of the 5th Lancers after a two hours' halt went on to Harrismith, where they found that General Hector Macdonald had just marched in. That night the two squadrons bivouacked in the show yard.

At 4.30 A.M. on August 6th C Squadron, under Major Smithson,

marched out to Wilge river bridge—about six miles distant—to take over a heavy gun from General Macdonald's force and guard it until the arrival of the force under General Rundle. They handed over the gun and returned to Harrismith about 10 A.M. A map and a guide were applied for by Major Smithson when engaged on this duty, but neither could be supplied, and C Squadron had to start in the dark to go six miles in an unknown country.

Next day the C Squadron and the squadron of the 5th Lancers returned to Albertina, remaining there till August 11. Here patrols were sent out over a large tract of country to collect arms, but few only were brought in.

Next day the regiment marched from Albertina to Van Reenans, and on the morrow left in six trains for Newcastle. The first train left at 8.30 A.M., the last at 9.45, and the camp at Newcastle was reached about 6 P.M.

Half the C Squadron under Lieutenant Wise went on with the maxim gun to Donga Spruit that night, and next morning Major Smithson took the other half squadron out to Mathew's farm.

At Newcastle the strength of the 13th Hussars was 16 officers, 314 non-commissioned officers and men, and 140 horses. With the 2nd Division there were 6 officers, 142 non-commissioned officers and men, and 340 horses. From Donga Spruit Lieutenant Wise was ordered to patrol to Doornkop and also to Coetze's Drift, where the 5th Dragoon Guards had a post. The other half squadron patrolled to Wool's Drift and also along the Nkandu river, and then were to join with the Royals from Duck Pond Farm. Now it was understood that there was a Boer laager of strength unknown behind the hills north-east of Wool's Drift, and that the main body was at Welgevonden, about eleven miles from the laager in the same direction. Daily patrols went out from the camp towards Muller's Pass, Monkey Pass, Donkey Pass, and Donavon.

On August 15, at about 6.30 A.M., a verbal message from the officer commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards at Coetze's Drift reached Lieutenant Wise at Donga Spruit, telling him to bring all his available force to support his right flank, as he was going to attack Doornkop. A party of the 5th Dragoon Guards had stampeded the Boer horses during the night. Lieutenant Wise got in touch with the 5th Dragoon Guards, but they had been driven back, after having

chased a party of Boers beyond Doornkop. He then received orders to retire.

For the next four days all was quiet at Donga Spruit. News was, however, received that a patrol of the 5th Dragoon Guards from Coetze's Drift had been fired on, and that the Boers to the east of Newcastle were in fairly strong force.

On the 19th twelve remounts of possibly worse character than usual, though not much, arrived from the remount department. Five of these after trial were returned. Mounted on such useless brutes, the men were at a most distinct disadvantage when patrolling in a country known to be full of the enemy.

On August 20th a message was received from Major Smithson to the effect that the troop of the Royals at Duck Pond Farm had been attacked by some 400 Boers and compelled to retire on Fort Macready. Major Smithson endeavoured to cut off the Boers, and went as far as the junction of the Ingagane and Buffalo rivers, but the Boers retired, and he took on his troops towards Wool's Drift. From camp the squadron turned out and reconnoitred towards the Ingagane and Buffalo rivers, but no sign of the enemy was visible.

From Donga Spruit that morning a patrol was kept well occupied. It appears that about 250 or 300 Boers were on the flats under Doornkop. They were being watched by a patrol under Sergeant Miller. The Boers tried to cut the party off, and to prevent this Lieutenant Wise turned out with his inlying picket, upon which the enemy retired. When Sergeant Miller's patrol in retirement reached the river, the horse of Private Graham fell just as he got into the water. Private Graham hid in some long grass, and eluding the search made for him by the Boers rejoined Lieutenant Wise on foot. Lieutenant Wise reported that this patrol behaved well, and that Sergeant Miller showed coolness and discretion.

All the patrols of the 5th Dragoon Guards were fired on that day, two men being wounded and one taken prisoner.

On the 21st news came about 8.30 A.M. that an attack was being made on Donga Spruit. The squadrons turned out and went in that direction, but were met by intelligence that the enemy had retired.

It seems that the Boers had kept up a very heavy and accurate pom-pom fire on the post, but the horses were well concealed in a

donga and the men placed under good cover, so that the only damage done was two mules killed and a waggon slightly injured.

By 11.30 there were two Royal Field Artillery guns under Captain Spencer, R.A., and two companies of the Middlesex Regiment on the ridge west of the railway, under Windsor Castle. The two squadrons of the 13th Hussars were then ordered to reconnoitre down to the Buffalo river. As soon as the advanced scouts had crossed the stream, the enemy came on in considerable force. Both squadrons came under a heavy rifle and pom-pom fire, and retired to the ridge between two and three miles west of Wool's Drift. The enemy then retired towards Doornkop. The casualties that day in the regiment were Privates Gilchrist and Willis slightly wounded, and five horses wounded. The squadron under Major Smithson at Mathew's Farm was ordered to be relieved on the following day by Major Williams's squadron. About 8 A.M. news came to Major Smithson that about 200 Boers were crossing the Buffalo river near Wool's Drift.

Now owing to the number of men employed in patrolling, the squadron was reduced to one weak troop. With this, however, Major Smithson advanced to a slight rise, since known as Smithson's Ridge, and at about one and a half mile west of Wool's Drift, the intention being to check the Boers' advance. A message was sent back to Major Williams, who was unaware that the enemy were attacking, and had already started for Mathew's Farm, to give him information of the state of affairs. This troop (Lieutenant Lyons') was attacked heavily on three sides. Major Smithson gave the order to fall back on A Squadron, and was almost immediately shot through both knees. Corporal Cooke also was wounded in the arm.

Major Smithson was taken prisoner, wounded, but was very courteously treated by the Boer Commandant Opperman,—one of the 13th, whose horse had been shot, and who had been taken prisoner, being sent in to get an ambulance and guide it to Major Smithson. But the resistance offered by the troop bore ample fruit. A Squadron had time to come out and engage the enemy well away from the town, and the guns also were able to be brought out. The C and A Squadrons had practically defeated the attack, and a round or two from the guns completed the discomfiture of the enemy. The Boers retired, and were eventually driven back across the Buffalo



river. More than one gallant action was performed on that day. Private Dempsey of the A Squadron dismounted and assisted a comrade, whose horse had been shot, on to his own mount. Holding on to the stirrup, he was in the act of retiring when the brave fellow was shot and died within the hour. The name of this gallant soldier, had he lived, would have been brought forward for a Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant Jenkins, despite the efforts made to bring him in, was taken prisoner.

The troop of Lieutenant Jenkins had dismounted to cover the retirement of the troop of C Squadron. When Major Williams gave the order for this troop to mount and take up another position, the horse of Lieutenant Jenkins, which was being led up to him by Private Herbert, fell shot. Private Herbert rode to the officer and offered his own horse, an offer which Lieutenant Jenkins refused. Private Herbert then rejoined his troop. Lieutenant Jenkins then took hold of the stirrup of Sergeant-Farrier Hunt, and ran alongside for a short distance, but soon fell, and in falling injured his hip. The enemy were now quite close. Sergeant-Farrier Hunt then rode up to Major Williams and reported that all the troop were mounted and coming away except Lieutenant Jenkins. Major Williams said to him that as he had a big horse he might try to pick the Lieutenant up, if he liked to chance it. Sergeant-Farrier Hunt then rode back to Lieutenant Jenkins, who, however, still refused assistance and would not mount Hunt's horse. It was perfectly certain that both would be taken prisoners, and Lieutenant Jenkins was disabled. Sergeant-Farrier Hunt then galloped back to his troop, running the gauntlet of a heavy fire. Private Herbert and Sergeant-Farrier Hunt were both mentioned in despatches for their behaviour on this occasion, but while Private Herbert subsequently received a medal, Sergeant-Farrier Hunt was unrewarded. Lieutenant Jenkins was released by his captors on October 9, and rejoined the regiment at Heidelberg on November 1.

Major Smithson reported to the Officer Commanding as follows:—

Private Cooke, who was hit alongside of me, behaved very well, as also did the others.

Our casualties on this day were: One man killed, Major Smithson and one man wounded, Lieutenant Jenkins missing, four horses killed, sixteen horses wounded.

Lieutenant Church, who left with two troops of A Squadron to relieve Lieutenant Wise and his two troops at Donga Spruit, was opposed by a considerable number of Boers, who galloped down to the line and blew up a culvert near Wessel's Farm, doing but little damage. Lieutenant Church undoubtedly prevented further damage being done. When the Boers attacking Mathew's Farm retreated, this force retired, and Lieutenant Church proceeded to Donga Spruit.

This was intended by the Boers to have been the main attack, and to have ended in the capture of Newcastle. The enemy under Commandant Opperman numbered 2000, and were so sure of success that they wired that Newcastle had been captured, a message that appeared in some Dutch papers in Europe. That this was so intended was confirmed later, and also after peace had been declared. The Boer excuse for failure was that one commando under Lucas Meyer, the distinguished commandant, arrived too late, and that in consequence they were beaten in detail. Colonel Blagrove was complimented by the General Officer Commanding on the excellent work done by the regiment during the day.

Major Smithson was invalided home in October, and rejoined the regiment again in August 1901.

On August 22nd a 12-pounder gun was sent out to Sikafu, and having successfully negotiated the hill was mounted during the night.

On the morrow another gun of similar calibre was mounted on Windsor Castle.

About 8 A.M. on the 24th the Boers again attacked the troop of the Royals at Duck Pond Farm and drove them in. At the same time they threatened Donga Spruit with another force and a pom-pom. The 12-pounder from Sikafu, however, knocked out the pom-pom on Whitestone Ridge at the first shot, and the enemy left Donga Spruit severely alone in future, as long as the 13th were holding that post.

The Boers then advanced and occupied the heights to the north-west of Tondga, detaching a party at the same time, who took away with them 100 lb. of dynamite, a number of detonators, and a mule waggon with a span of mules from the collieries. They were forced to retire, however, at 11.30 A.M., owing to their flank being turned to the south by the Royals, and on the north by a force under Colonel Blagrove, consisting of one squadron 13th Hussars, two guns of the Royal Field Artillery, and a company of the Middlesex Regiment.

On the same day it was decided by the Officer Commanding the

Defences, Colonel W. Hill, Middlesex Regiment, to discontinue holding Mathew's Farm as a night outpost, and the advanced squadron holding that place were ordered to retire each night to the plate-layers' hut, near the spur of Windsor Castle. Every day, however, at dawn, Mathew's Farm was occupied and held as before. Only six Boers were seen on August 25.

On the 26th 2nd Lieutenant Lambert went to hospital. Later he was invalided home, rejoining the regiment in April 1901.

On August 27th the following orders were received:—

The available cavalry will leave here (Newcastle) at 11.30 A.M., supported by two companies of infantry and two guns, R.F.A., the latter to move at first to the ridge under Windsor Castle, and afterwards with your (O. C. Defences) direction to cover Wool's Drift. The Royals at Rooi Pynt have been ordered to support on the right by Dick's Drift, and to push patrols towards Utrecht.

The half squadron at Mathew's Farm was, accordingly, ordered to Wool's Drift, and to send a patrol on to Middlesex Hill. C Squadron and headquarters proceeded to Wool's Drift, placing an observation post on Umbana.

The half squadron under Lieutenant Church at Donga Spruit sent a patrol to Doornkop, and a troop under Lieutenant Bayley that was temporarily lent by General Burn-Murdoch went to the sangar on the south-east end of Whitestone Ridge.

From C Squadron a patrol consisting of Corporal Crook and six men was sent to reconnoitre towards Welgevonden, passing between Doornkop and Umbana; but after proceeding about two miles this patrol was driven in. Another patrol, Corporal M'Elhannen and two men, sent in the same direction, was also driven in. Lieutenant Denny, who had been ordered to stay out with an observation post and see these patrols in, came under a somewhat heavy fire. The half squadron from Donga Spruit reconnoitred all round Doornkop, discovering about 40 Boers engaged in covering a larger force, of which the numbers could not be ascertained. When these parties had all been collected, and the presence of the enemy on and near Bastion Hill determined, the regiment retired at 5.30 P.M.

The enemy on the 28th and 29th was nowhere to be seen. At midnight on the 28th a spark from a heavy train in passing the platelayer's hut set fire to the grass. This caused a stampede of about 20 horses



MAXIM GUN DETACHMENT.



and 4 chargers. During the next day the horses were all recovered, but most of them were badly cut by barbed wire.

In a despatch dated November 9, 1900, General Sir Redvers Buller details the work of the force employed in safeguarding the lines of communication from Ladysmith to Heidelberg, from July to September, and in mentioning the name of General Burn-Murdoch says that his excellent arrangements and the rapidity of his movements secured the town and district of Newcastle from invasion, despite the fact that it was on many occasions attacked seriously by superior forces. He instances August 20, 21, 22, and 29. The names of the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Hussars appeared in this despatch: Brevet Colonel H. J. Blagrove, Major Smithson, Lieutenant F. H. Wise, Captains E. A. Wiggin, J. H. Tremayne (Adjutant), A. H. Taylor, Lieutenant E. W. Denny, Squadron Sergeant-Major Prentice, Privates Pritchard, Farrance, and Herbert.

Captain Ogilvy and Lieutenant Spencer joined from England on September 3. The latter officer had been invalided home since going into hospital in January.

Two days later a movement in conjunction with Generals Hildyard and Talbot-Coke was ordered. The information given to the 13th was as follows:—

General Hildyard is to move from Volksrust on Wakerstroom, early on the 5th instant, taking the road north of the hills which form the north boundary of Volksrust-Wakerstroom defile, so as to approach Wakerstroom from north-west direction. General Talbot-Coke's troops will, on the same day, move from Ingogo in the direction north-east side of Doornstrand, to the west of Wool's Drift-Wakerstroom road.

It is the intention of the G.O.C. (Burn-Murdoch) to demonstrate by Wool's Drift bridge to Utrecht, in order to prevent the enemy's forces in that direction from reinforcing Wakerstroom.

At the beginning of these operations some slight confusion was caused owing to General Hildyard and General Talbot-Coke working by Cape time, while the 13th and the rest of that force were working by Natal time, a difference of more than thirty minutes.

The force from Newcastle was composed as follows: one squadron of the 13th Hussars and three squadrons of the Royal Dragoons under Colonel Blagrove; half a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, four

guns of the Royal Field Artillery, and a half section field hospital under Colonel Hill.

The two troops of A Squadron, leaving the platelayer's hut, arrived at the junction of the Ingagane and Nkandu rivers by daybreak to watch the right flank, proceeding later to Pamelo's Drift. From Donga Spruit the two troops of A Squadron took up a position on Whitestone Ridge, and reconnoitring Doornkop watched the left flank. C Squadron sent out a troop at 5 A.M. to Mathew's Farm, patrolling towards Donga Spruit and Wool's Drift.

The remainder of Colonel Blagrove's force started at 6.30 A.M., three troops of the Royals being on the right. At 8.40 A.M. Umbana and Middlesex Hill were occupied. Nothing happened till 1.30 P.M., when small parties of Boers approached Umbana from the east, possibly to ascertain if the British artillery was present. A brisk interchange of rifle-fire took place at long range, and lasted for about ten minutes, after which the Boers retired.

All this time the infantry and artillery had been posted on Smithson's Ridge, but during the evening they came on to Umbana and bivouacked. C Squadron and the Royals bivouacked at the same place, Major Williams's two troops near Pamelo's Drift, and Lieutenant Church's under Whitestone Ridge.

About 8 A.M. on the 6th General Talbot-Coke, who was at Pimple Hill, asked that the force should operate along the south-east of Doornkop towards Welgevonden.

It was found that there were a few Boers holding Bastion Hill, and in consequence the guns at Umbana fired a few rounds at them, which drove them farther back along the hill. About 4.45 that afternoon a staff officer rode over from General Talbot-Coke, and shortly afterwards the 13th retired to Umbana and bivouacked.

Next morning, starting at 8.30 A.M., the country was carefully searched as far as the foot of the berg, especially where the track led up to the top of the berg above Welgevonden Farm,—C Squadron meanwhile occupying Bastion Hill till relieved by the infantry later in the day.

About noon some 80 to 100 Boers were sighted, and a squadron of the Royals galloped on and opened a long-range fire on the enemy, but the wire fences much hampered the movement.

The Welgevonden Farm mentioned purported to be a hospital, and

red cross flags were hoisted there. On examination the only patient proved to be an idiot boy, and no medical appliances were visible. Red crosses were painted on some waggons, but the paint was still wet.

Boreman's Farm was burnt by General Talbot-Coke. The next morning patrols were sent out, but about 11 A.M. the half squadrons posted at Donga Spruit and the platelayer's hut were ordered to retire to their respective quarters, while C Squadron and headquarters returned to Newcastle.

On the 9th a sudden order came for the 13th to proceed from Newcastle to Umbana. It started at 9 A.M. Umbana and Bastion Hill were clear of Boers, but Private Trustram was wounded in the arm by a sniper, of whom there were a few about.

Most of the 10th was employed on and around Bastion Hill. The Royals advanced to the berg, and within a mile of Utrecht, but no Boers were visible. That night the 13th went into bivouac.

Next day an advance was made on Utrecht. At 11.40 A.M. the scouts had been round and beyond the town. Heliographic communication was established with General Hildyard at 2 P.M., and it was learnt that he had met with but slight opposition.

The bivouac that night was at a spot two miles west of Utrecht, and on the morrow at 12.30 P.M. orders came to return to Umbana.

On September 13th three troops of A Squadron, two companies of the Middlesex Regiment, under Major Close, remained at Umbana; while the remainder of the regiment marched back to Newcastle, with the exception of one troop under Lieutenant Church, which went again to Donga Spruit.

The regiment was now employed in seeing convoys through to Utrecht *via* Umbana, and in patrolling from Donga Spruit and from Newcastle to the berg on the west.

September 14. Lieutenant Bayley returned to the staff.

As a patrol was fired on from the pretended hospital at Welgevonden Farm, where the red cross flags were still flying, the place was blown up on the 17th by the orders of General Hildyard.

An enormous swarm of locusts annoyed the troops in camp on the 22nd. There was a very high wind blowing, and the locusts were driven against men and horses with considerable force. During the afternoon, in consequence, the men had to stand to the heads of the horses. It was a most unpleasant experience.



In co-operation with the troops from Ingogo, A Squadron reconnoitred Monkey Pass and Donovan's Farm on October 1. No Boers were seen, and camp was regained about 3.30 P.M. On that day Captain Battye, who had been transferred from B to A Squadron, arrived.

Second Lieutenants Twist, Marchant, and Hodgkinson were promoted lieutenants on October 3, and on the same day a troop was detached to occupy Fort Biddulph.

From the 5th to the 15th the weather was very bad, dust storms causing great annoyance.

On the 8th, in compliance with a request from the District Commissioner of Utrecht, Colonel Blagrove was ordered to take a force to clear the top of Belalas Berg. Two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards, two troops of the Royals, and six troops of the 13th Hussars were engaged on this duty. The force had its rendezvous at Bezendenhout's Farm at 8.15 A.M. During the whole day they were employed in collecting stock and clearing farms in this rough and precipitous district. Altogether 40 horses, 80 cattle, and 1100 sheep were driven in, and the troops regained the camp at Umbana at 9 P.M. At the approach of a squadron the Boers made off, but two men belonging to a strong patrol of the 5th Dragoon Guards were hit.

On October 11th Lieutenant Marchant rejoined.

Four days later Sir Redvers Buller passed through Newcastle for Durban on his way home.

It was reported on October 26th that during the previous night the Boers had burnt Waschbank station and destroyed the line. At noon on this day A Squadron, under Major Williams, left for Dannhauser, where they arrived at 5 P.M. Here news came that the Boers were advancing north towards One Tree Hill, and would bivouac there that night. Major Williams wired to Newcastle to ask that a squadron of the Royals, then on the rail for Glencoe, might be intercepted to co-operate with him at dawn next morning at One Tree Hill. The reply was that this should be done. Accordingly, at 3 A.M. next morning A Squadron marched to One Tree Hill, and arrived there at 5.30 only to find that the enemy had left two hours previously over the berg. The squadron of the Royals had not yet arrived, and Major Williams waited till 8.30 A.M., when he started to return to Dannhauser. He had hardly done this when he was called up by

the heliograph of the Royals, who had now reached the place where they were expected to be at 5 A.M. The message informed Major Williams that the Royals were going after the Boers. To this Major Williams replied that the enemy had left before his arrival. A second message came saying that the Royals were going on, and asked for his support. He followed them, therefore, for about eight miles, but nothing was seen of the enemy. The orders received by Major Williams from General Hildyard on that morning were to hold the railway, and only to send out patrols. He, however, took the squadron in the hope of making a capture, as under the circumstances every man might be needed.

On October 29th A and C Squadrons concentrated at Newcastle preparatory to a change the next day, when they entrained for Greylingstad, Waterval, Vlaktefontein, Eden Kop, and Heidelberg.

The strength of the various detachments on November 1st was as follows:—

*Heidelberg.*—Colonel Blagrove, commanding; Captain J. H. Tremayne, Adjutant; Lieutenant E. W. Denny, Acting Quartermaster; Lieutenant F. W. Jarvis, Transport Officer; Captain M'Laughlan, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant Houston, Army Veterinary Department; three troops of C Squadron; Captain A. H. R. Ogilvy, Lieutenants F. H. Wise, G. H. Hodgkinson, C. E. Jenkins, F. W. V. Cosens, and Clutterbuck (4th Hussars); 1 warrant officer, 161 non-commissioned officers and men, 132 troop horses and 30 chargers.

*Eden Kop.*—1 troop of C Squadron, Lieutenant Lyons, 28 non-commissioned officers and men, 26 horses and 3 chargers.

*Greylingstad.*—Major C. Williams, Lieutenants H. J. J. Stern, T. H. S. Marchant, 80 non-commissioned officers and men, 72 horses and 8 chargers.

*Waterval.*—Major M. A. Close, 2nd in command, Captain L. R. S. Battye, Lieutenants J. F. Church and A. W. Spencer. Seventy non-commissioned officers and men, 63 horses and 11 chargers. The strength of the B Squadron at Standerton was Captain E. A. Wiggan; Lieutenants A. Symons, W. Pepys, and E. F. Twist; 2nd Lieutenant L. B. B. Gubbins; 159 non-commissioned officers and men, and 152 horses.

The total strength of the regiment at the front was therefore 25

officers, 1 warrant officer, 497 non-commissioned officers and men, and 445 horses.

At this period the enemy were most actively employed in blowing up the line and holding up trains whenever practicable. This gave the regiment constant work patrolling the line, in addition to which the irksome duties of supplying escorts to convoys, cattle guards, &c., fell to its lot.

The camp at Heidelberg was close to the station, where a dépôt of the Army Service Corps with a considerable quantity of stores also existed. The station was supposed to be in a condition capable of defence, but the defences, considering the importance of the place, were decidedly weak. General Cooper, who was then in command of the Heidelberg sub-district, in consequence authorised the employment of Kaffir labour, and with this aid the three troops commanded by Captain Ogilvy speedily put the defences of the place into such a condition that an attack by the enemy was a thing ardently to be desired. Major Close now took over the command of Waterval, and had besides the two troops of the A Squadron, two companies of the Scottish Rifles, and two guns of the 64th Battery Royal Field Artillery under Lieutenant Spiller. Here, too, the defences were weak, and their strengthening was pressed on with all the rapidity possible.

On November 4th Lieutenant Wise went home on leave, granted by Lord Roberts. He resigned his commission on May 4, 1901.

On November 8th Captain Ogilvy took out 62 men from Heidelberg, leaving at 4 A.M., and proceeded to the Nigel Mines, reconnoitring thence towards Boschmanskop. There he met with very considerable numbers of the enemy about, and retired on the Nigel.

On the same day Lieutenant Lyons was unfortunately wounded in the leg by a ricochet shot. His wound necessitated his being sent up to hospital at Pretoria, which was now in our hands. Subsequently he was invalided home. He sailed for South Africa again on May 31, 1902, and rejoined the regiment then at Pretoria. The circumstances were these: Lieutenant Lyons was ordered to take his troops out from Eden Kop to hunt for some cattle supposed to be concealed in a kloof. The country was very rocky and precipitous, and when the section Lieutenant Lyons had taken on was retiring, about half a dozen Boers crept up and opened fire.

On the 9th the enemy made an attack on the Nigel, but were

repulsed by the company of infantry that was posted there. C Squadron, which had turned out from Heidelberg when the attack was reported, after proceeding a short distance returned.

At Eden Kop, on October 12, Lieutenant Spencer took over the command of the troop owing to the wound of Lieutenant Lyons, Second Lieutenant Jenkins taking the place of Lieutenant Spencer at Waterval. On the same day Colonel Blagrove was placed in command of all troops in garrison at Heidelberg, as well as of those in its immediate neighbourhood. Lieutenant Clutterbuck of the 4th Hussars, who had been attached to the regiment since it sailed from England, now left to rejoin his regiment in India.

But the enemy was active in the district at this time. Two night attacks on the Vaal station, about three miles from Waterval, took place, one on the 11th and the other on the 15th. They were both repulsed by the Scottish Rifles there, under Captain Barton, who had only two casualties.

A place known as Horne's Farm, and supposed to be held by from 80 to 100 Boers, now required to be cleared of the enemy. In consequence A Squadron and the Scottish Rifles from Greylingstad, being available for the purpose, turned out. A farm near was blown up, but Horne's Farm was found to be strongly held, and in a very snug position. As the squadron and the Scottish Rifles returned to camp they were followed by the enemy, who fired on them but without inflicting loss. On the 24th of the month, however, A Squadron working in concert with the column commanded by Colonel Bewicke-Copley drove the Boers out of Horne's Farm and blew it up. It was then discovered that the enemy numbered nearly 400.

On the 18th C Squadron was out most of the day engaged in watching the front, while a post at Houtpoort was being established. The enemy was numerous, but retired to safe positions in the hills whence they occasionally sniped the men, but the squadron suffered no casualties.

Next day a party of about 16 Boers attacked one of the posts at Waterval. Private Elsegood was wounded in the leg, and the horse of Private Elliott was killed, while he was injured by the animal rolling on him. The men in another post on the left turned out and drove off the enemy.

On this day Lieutenant Stern with his troop went out on re-

connaissance duty from Greylingstad. Seventy Boers attacked the party. Lieutenant Stern, however, extricated his men with skill, and beyond two horses being wounded suffered no casualties.

Corporal Jackson on this occasion behaved with coolness and decision. His name was in consequence submitted to the officer commanding for early promotion. Corporal Jackson was promoted sergeant on October 24.

Accompanied by some of the Scottish Rifles, Major Williams took his squadron to Daas Poort on the 20th, returning the same evening. Two days later the same force, working in conjunction with Colonel Bewicke-Copley's column, made a demonstration towards the gold mine south-east of Greylingstad.

For the month of November there is but little to record. The Waterval detachment was for some days occupied in clearing farms and collecting provisions—during which time Guide Waite with his six native scouts did good work. The detachment was fired upon daily while so employed.

The force at Heidelberg was augmented on November 26th by the arrival of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 14th Hussars, under Brigadier-General G. Hamilton.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was now about to give up the command of the army in South Africa. His successor was General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. On the 29th of November Lord Roberts published his farewell to the troops in an Army Order dated from Johannesburg.

The passage of Lord Roberts down country by rail was watched with great care, and special precautions were taken to prevent the enemy from committing any outrage.

At the close of the month the comfort of the regiment was much increased by a generous and kindly gift from the workers at the factory of Messrs J. & P. Coats of Paisley. The large quantity of socks, tobacco, cocoa, &c., forwarded on this occasion being very much appreciated.

The Boers in December renewed their activity in railway destruction.

On the 7th, 70 men from C Squadron marched out at 12.30 A.M. and joined a force of 250 of the King's Royal Rifles with 2 guns under Lieut.-Colonel Bewicke-Copley. The force proceeded to a ridge overlooking Deepkloof. A force under General G. Hamilton and Colonel

Colville, which had marched earlier that night, co-operated. The intention was, if possible, to surround the Boers in the kloof, but the operations were not successful. Farm clearing occupied the morrow, when several women and children were brought in, and the force returned to Heidelberg that night. The women gave as much trouble as possible—one who insisted in being brought in gave birth to a child on a waggon during the journey.

On December 8th the Boers destroyed the line near Vlaklaagte and held up a train. Lieutenant Church with his troop turned out from Waterval, but found the enemy off and away. Shortly after the B Squadron under Captain Wiggin arrived from Standerton, but the enemy had too long a start and escaped safely. On this occasion Sergeant Hetherington did very well. His duty was to patrol towards Vlaklaagte daily at 4.15 A.M. Hearing firing beyond that place he pushed on, opening fire on the Boers. The enemy retreated, driving off about 100 horses, but two truck-loads of horses were saved by the timely attack of this patrol. The engine-driver of the train was slightly wounded. An attempt by the Boers to drive off some ponies from Waterval failed, and they lost a man wounded.

On the 13th the Boers derailed another train near Vlaklaagte, but were beaten off by the escort of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. Two scouts were unfortunately injured when the train left the rails. Again Sergeant Hetherington's patrol came up and assisted in the discomfiture of the enemy. Lieutenant Jenkins with his troop from Waterval and troops from Standerton also turned out but could not arrive in time.

The behaviour of Sergeant Hetherington on these two occasions received the commendation of General Wynne.

On December 15th Lieutenant A. Symons sailed for England to join the Staff College.

Three days later rifles in lieu of carbines were issued to A Squadron, B and C Squadrons receiving theirs on the 21st and 25th respectively.

On the same day a non-commissioned officer and six men were attached to the infantry post at Frischgevaad, about seven miles from Heidelberg. One of these men, Private Lee, was wounded the next day while patrolling.

December 24. Lieutenant Marchant with a troop of A Squadron

from Greylingstad was attached to the mobile column under Colonel Colville for a few days.

On that day half the Eden Kop troop under Lieutenant Hodgkinson went out with 150 men of the 2nd Devons and one pom-pom foraging, —Captain Vigors of the 2nd Devons commanding the whole party. His report of the occurrence which took place is as follows:—

When seven miles out from Eden Kop, and whilst the waggons (eight) were loading, about 100 Boers attempted to surround my party.

My left guard of 50 men, 2nd Devons, had got farther than I intended, leaving a gap between the main body and them. That the Boers did not break through this gap was largely due, I consider, to the excellent work done by a party of the Cavalry.

The party covering the waggons were attacked by about 40 Boers. They were warned by a scout, Private Blackley, 13th Hussars, that the enemy were advancing. He dismounted and assisted in the attempt to repel the Boers, and when matters got critical mounted and brought away Corporal Warmacott, 2nd Devons, clinging to his stirrup. Corporal Warmacott informed me that had it not been for Private Blackley's assistance he could not have got away. From the fact that the covering party had three killed, three wounded, and ten taken prisoners, I am of opinion that the conduct of this man deserves special mention.

Private Blackley was mentioned in despatches.

The last act of railway destruction by the enemy took place on December 29, when a supply train laden with canteen stores was derailed near Vaal. The Boers, some 200 to 300 strong, first looted and then burned the train. This affair brought out Lieutenant Church with his troop from Waterval, a half company of Scottish Rifles from Vaal, Lieutenants Stern and Marchant with their troops and a company of Mounted Infantry from Colonel Colville's column at Greylingstad. But the enemy retired, and beyond long-range firing nothing eventuated.

Meanwhile, on December 16th Lieutenant Jarvis and 30 men of the C Squadron had left Heidelberg to join Colonel Colville's column at Modderfontein on the Zuicherbosch river. The column was about 600 strong, and consisted of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 63rd Battery Royal Field Artillery under Major C. H. de Rougemont, and a pom-pom (Captain Patch).

Thus augmented by Lieutenant Jarvis's party the column advanced on the 17th towards Malan's kraal. There were no other mounted troops, and the thirty men had to furnish advance-, rear-, and flank-

guards—a difficult piece of work. The duty before the column was to clear the country between the railway line and the Vaal, and to work down to Standerton. Several small parties of the enemy were about, and the men of the 13th were daily under fire.

On the first day the advance-guard was checked *pro tem.* by a superior force. Lance-Corporal Bradley was wounded and fell from his horse. Thereupon, under a heavy fire, Private Dempster galloped up to his assistance, and taking him up on his own horse afterwards sent him in to the ambulance. Private Dempster, then on foot, joined the advanced company of the column. For this gallant action Private Dempster was mentioned in despatches.

Next day the column marched to Grootvelt and there halted till December 19. Lieutenant Jarvis with a patrol of twelve men was sent out to reconnoitre. He found a strong party of Boers holding a ridge near the camp. Two companies of infantry were then sent out, and the enemy were driven from the ridge. They, however, received a strong reinforcement, and a sharp skirmish ensued before they were driven off. Private M'Masters was wounded, and two horses were hit.

After a day's halt the column marched to Leeuwspruit and camped above Kalk Spruit. Supplies were running short, as a prearranged and expected convoy to Moddersfontein had not arrived. Lieutenant Jarvis was therefore sent to Vlakfontein to make inquiries. On arrival he was informed that the convoy was not to proceed without an escort of at least three companies of infantry. But this force was not available for the duty, and so the supply convoy had not been sent. Lieutenant Jarvis returned to the column and reported. Colonel Colville then determined to take his column to Vlakfontein.

The force marched at 5.30 A.M. in a dense fog on the 21st. Half-way the fog cleared, and a force of some 400 Boers was almost at once discerned by the advanced scouts. The enemy were concealed behind a small kopje.

There was a sharp fight, which lasted till about 12.30 P.M. The column reached Vlakfontein at 2 P.M.

With reference to this affair the summary of news contained the following:—

Colonel Colville, with moveable column, engaged two separate commandoes on the 21st near Vlakfontein. Enemy retired before our attack when infantry was within 600 yards of their position, and lost several men. Our casualties



were three wounded. Colonel Colville attributes small loss to excellent shooting of 63rd Battery, and skilful leading of Lieutenant Jarvis, 13th Hussars, Captain Talbot, and 2nd Lieutenant White, Rifle Brigade.

On December 23rd the column marched out to the South Rand mine. Next day a start was made to attack the strong position held by the enemy on the north-west corner of the Rooi Kopjes. In this very little success could be attained; but two farms at the foot of the hills were burnt. A troop from A Squadron under Lieutenant Marchant joined the column from Greylingstad that day.

Christmas Day was passed in camp.

On the morrow a second attempt was made against the Rooi Kopjes at a spot rather more to the west. A company of the Rifle Brigade under Captain C. E. Radclyffe, with a pom-pom (Major Harvest) which had joined at Vlaktefontein, was left to guard the camp. The troops of Lieutenants Marchant and Jarvis formed the advance- and right flank-guard, and the rear- and left flank-guard respectively. Some Boers concealed in a donga speedily opened a heavy fire on the right flank-guard, but bolted when the guns got into action. The column then advanced and destroyed a farm about a mile from the kopjes, despite the strong resistance of the enemy. Here several casualties occurred among the Rifle Brigade. Several parties of Boers were at the same time seen to be galloping away and disappearing over the ridge behind the house of one Commandant Buys. Their intention was suspected, and the suspicion proved true, that they purposed getting round the flanks and attacking the camp some five miles distant. This was twice reported to Colonel Colville before 10 A.M., and a message was sent into camp. At 1 P.M. it was found that the enemy were resolutely attacking the camp. The column retired, followed up by the enemy, from the hills, and arrived in time to drive away the Boers. But at the camp the pom-pom had lost all its horses, and it had been needful to run it in by hand to prevent capture, while Major Harvest and Captain Radclyffe were both wounded. The total casualties on that day were nearly seventy killed and wounded, about two-thirds of the number being those who remained in camp. The enemy, though driven off, had not yet finished. About 8.30 P.M. they renewed their attack, but the out-posts were able to deal with this.

On the following morning at 8.30 A.M. the column marched to

Greylingstad, and on December 30th Lieutenant Jarvis and his troop returned to Heidelberg by rail.

A seasonable gift of comforts arrived at this time from Lady Russell, who thus again showed her kindly interest in the regiment. A handsome present of pipes and tobacco also arrived from Colonel and Mrs Spilling, and were most welcome.

From the reserve squadron, too, came out a generous supply of Christmas puddings, which ought to have reached the regiment by Christmas, but did not. However, early in January the somewhat belated Christmas fare arrived and duly disappeared again.

On December 31, 1900, the strength of the regiment at the front was 21 officers, 1 warrant officer, 452 non-commissioned officers and men, and 407 horses. Wanting to complete—5 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and men, and 46 horses.

On the last day of the year an Army Order received contained a telegraphic message from Her Majesty the Queen to Lord Kitchener of good wishes to all ranks.

During the year 1900 the deaths in the regiment were as follows:—

Killed in action, 2; died of wounds, 1; enteric, 27; dysentery, 6; drowned, 1; other causes, 3. Total, 40.

201 men had been invalided home.

The drafts from England amounted to 221 non-commissioned officers and men.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

1901.

THE enemy about Heidelberg was not very numerous, nor indeed very active, worrying cattle-guards and sniping patrols being their chief occupation, provided only that the element of safety was in no degree neglected.

On January 5, 1901, Boers were reported to be in and about Glads Farm, a place about two miles from the town to the west.

Captain Ogilvy was sent out with forty men and a gun, while a few mounted infantry acted as a support. On the ridge beyond the farm he came under fire, and lost a horse. The Boers then retired to a place of safety in the hills.

On the same day Lieutenant C. C. Dangar, from the 3rd Battalion West Riding Regiment, was gazetted to the 13th Hussars, but was retained for duty with the Army Service Corps.

On January 6th Captain M'Laughlan, Royal Army Medical Department, left the regiment.

About 2 A.M. on the 16th a party of Boers came down to Klippoortjie, a place about a mile and a half outside Heidelberg, and drove off a few cattle. The Kaffirs to whom it belonged stated that the enemy numbered about 200.

On January 17, the South African Constabulary, whose camp was on the left of the 13th, began to form a depôt at Heidelberg; and at Greylingstad and Waterval detachments were similarly employed.

January 23, 1901. An official announcement of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was received.

A telegram concerning the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. was received by Lord Kitchener three days later. This contained

a message to the army in South Africa, which was duly communicated to the troops. A loyal and dutiful reply was forwarded by his lordship conveying the devotion of the troops to the King.

Attempts at cattle-lifting by small bodies of the enemy were of almost daily occurrence during both January and February. These raids were unsuccessful, and beyond wounding a horse or two the Boers did no damage. An enormous number of cattle, sheep, and goats had been by this time driven into Heidelberg. Their presence there constituted a real danger, as they died by hundreds, and it became very difficult to keep the camp sanitary, especially towards the end of February and the beginning of March. Added to this, the Kaffirs from the neighbourhood had been collected into a location just outside the town on the Nigel road, besides a small community of surrendered Burghers in "Hands up Dorp," a little beyond the Kaffirs. The habits of neither race added to the healthiness of the place. One of the Burghers was caught on February 17th taking a Mauser and a quantity of ammunition out of the Blesbok Spruit.

Sixty men of the A Squadron from Greylingstad under Major Williams, while employed in escorting a convoy to Waterval, narrowly escaped coming into conflict with the enemy in very superior numbers on February 2.

The Boers, whose strength was 300, crossed the line near Groot Pan, about an hour before the convoy reached the spot.

The next officer to suffer from enteric was Lieutenant Jenkins, who went into hospital at Pretoria on February 4. He rejoined the regiment on May 11.

Destruction on the railway, and the holding up of trains by the enemy, now became for a time very prevalent. On the 6th the up mail was held up at Vlaktefontein, but the Boers had cleared off before the arrival of the Greylingstad detachment, though the latter turned out and covered the distance (10 miles) within an hour after the information had come in. On the following day the down mail was the victim. It was held up near Vlaktefontein. The Waterval detachment turned out and watched the derailed train during the day. The enemy, some eighty in number, were seen, but kept at a respectful distance. There was a little firing, but at a long range. A good deal of damage had been done to the line, and by good luck the train had passed over a dynamite cartridge without exploding it. Curiously

enough, the construction train in coming up set it off. To repair the damage and reopen the line by means of a deviation occupied until 2 P.M. the next day.

The next train that came up was derailed about two and a half miles from Waterval by dynamite, and the line was not cleared till 4 P.M., twenty-six hours later. This was a supply train, and the Waterval detachment was out all day guarding it. Meanwhile, on the 6th, the B Squadron marched from Waterval *en route* to Greylingstad, and arrived there the next day. Three days afterwards they were sent back to Standerton.

The next affair happened on the 13th, when a culvert just to the west of Groot Spruit was blown up by the enemy. The Boers had begun to pillage the wrecked train, but had only time to carry off a few sacks of sugar before the A Squadron from Greylingstad drove them off. Two Boer rifles, three bandoliers, and two dead Boer ponies were found, so presumably the enemy suffered some loss. Later the Scottish Rifles came out in waggons to relieve the Greylingstad detachment.

On the 15th a large body of Boers were reported to have crossed at Vlakfontein during the previous night. The Greylingstad detachment was called out, but had no opportunity of coming in touch with the enemy, and returned to their camp.

A more serious affair happened shortly after noon on February 20. The up mail train near Botha's kraal, while going slowly up an incline, exploded a mine under the centre of the train. Two coaches were derailed and the train was brought to a standstill. Captain Wiggin was the senior officer in the train, having with him about 15 men of the Devons as train escort, and 15 Grenadier Guards who were going up to Johannesburg to join the police there. The Boers, who were in a kopje about 400 yards distant to the left, immediately opened fire. The men got off the train very speedily and lined the side of the railway, but in getting down 4 men of the Devons, one of the Grenadier Guards, and two Kaffirs were hit. Another man of the Devons had the ill luck to break his leg as he jumped off the truck.

Then the gun from Botha's kraal opened fire at a range of 3000 yards; this was soon followed by the 5-inch gun from Eden Kop some five and a half miles away. The first two shells from the latter

dropped between the Boers and the train, the third plumped down cleanly on the kopje. At once the enemy retired to another some 900 yards away from the train, and as their fire had become unpleasantly accurate nobody was much grieved. Next the armoured train from Vlakfontein arrived about 1.30 P.M. and opened fire with a pom-pom. Meanwhile, on receipt of the news at Heidelberg that the train was held up, as many men of the 13th as possible were turned out. It happened that all but 20 were employed on duty. With them went 40 King's Royal Rifles on waggons, and about 25 South African Constabulary. By about 5.30 P.M. Captain Wiggin had got the armoured train up and had pulled the coaches in rear of the break in the line. Next, the telephone was connected to the wires, and thus he was enabled to explain the situation to Heidelberg. By this time the troops from Heidelberg had begun to get round the Boers, who seeing that their chance of looting the train had gone, galloped away. The wounded were taken back to Vlakfontein in the coaches drawn by the armoured train. To repair the line the construction train which had then arrived occupied only an hour and a half, and the rest of the train was then got on to Heidelberg.

Twice more during the month the line was broken, on the 23rd near Zuicherbosch, and three days later near Reitvlei, but very little damage was done on either occasion. A reconnaissance on this last day by one troop, accompanied by 25 South African Constabulary, to Reitvlei, and thence round by Marais Farm, disclosed no sign of the enemy.

The strength of the regiment at the front at the end of February 1901 here given may well be compared with the strength as it stood at the end of March.

Strength—19 officers, 1 warrant officer, 404 non-commissioned officers and men, 391 horses.

Wanting to complete—6 officers, 102 non-commissioned officers and men, 62 horses.

The total number of non-commissioned officers and men in South Africa was 529, of whom 78 were in various hospitals.

On March 6, about 11 P.M., the South African Constabulary post on the first culvert up the line began firing heavily. They reported that mounted Boers had come down towards the line, but that being fired on they had retired. Later that night the Army Service Corps on

the right fired on the night-soil cart, but luckily did no damage. The old man whose pleasant occupation it was to drive it could not have appreciated the attention. This last was a false alarm, no doubt, and false alarms were not infrequent. But next morning it looked as if the South African Constabulary had probably seen the enemy, as a fairly large party of them had come down during the night to some huts occupied by Coolies and Kaffirs near to Klippoortjie. These worthies robbed the unfortunate Coolies of all their money, and calling a Kaffir outside his hut shot him through the face, blowing off one side of it.

At daybreak on March 7, the ganger and native workmen left Reitvlei station on a trolley to patrol the line. About four or five miles from Heidelberg the trolley was blown up by a dynamite cartridge. The ganger who was sitting in front was blown in the air, but not much injured. Of the native workmen three were killed outright, and the rest shockingly mangled. About 9 A.M. the construction train from Heidelberg left to repair the damage, but after proceeding a short distance it exploded a mine placed under a sleeper. Little damage luckily was done in this case.

On the 15th, and again on the 23rd, the enemy blew up a supply train near Vlaklaagte. In the first case they got no loot, but in the second they secured a considerable quantity of supplies, and also captured the escort of 10 men. The Boers, who numbered about 400, came supplied with waggons to carry off their plunder.

On the 25th of March Lieutenant F. Jarvis, Loyal Suffolk Hussars, went into hospital at Elandsfontein with enteric. He was subsequently invalided home. To the regret of all he never returned to the regiment, as afterwards he was given a commission in the South African Constabulary, and was promoted to be captain shortly after joining that corps.

On the 28th of March Squadron Sergeant-Major Holden, after having served in the regiment for 21 years and 10 months, left Standerton for England, for discharge on the expiration of his term of service. Sergeant-Major Holden, as Squadron Sergeant-Major of the B Squadron, had done much good work. His loss was much felt.

Lieutenant Church's troop from Waterval on March 28th joined the column commanded by Colonel Colville. The troop on the evening it joined the column had been sent to take up a position just north

of Vogelstruisfontein, with the object of preventing De Wet from crossing the line. It held the same position during the next day and night. About 10.30 P.M. Corporal Gavin, who was sent out with one man with a message to Colonel Colville, was fired on by the Scottish Rifles and wounded in the arm. Lieutenant Church's troop remained with the column until March 31, when it returned to Greylingstad.

During the whole of this month the weather was very bad. A great deal of rain fell—in fact, for a week in the middle of the month the downpour was continuous.

At the end of March the strength of the 13th Hussars was—

At the front: 18 officers, 1 warrant officer, 392 non-commissioned officers and men, and 378 horses.

Wanting to complete: 7 officers, 114 non-commissioned officers and men, and 75 horses.

Total number of men in South Africa, 508.

Total number of men in hospital, 72.

The loss this month by sickness was serious.



## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### **South African War, 1900. B Squadron.**

It will be remembered that on May 7, 1900, three troops of the B Squadron of the 13th Hussars marched from the regimental camp at Ladysmith to Modder Spruit, to act as divisional cavalry to General Clery. Here the fourth troop, which had been with Clery's division for a month, joined them. The B Squadron was thus again complete.

The officers were Captain Wiggin in command, and with him Captain Battye, and Lieutenants Symons, Pepys, and Twist. The strength of the squadron was 106 non-commissioned officers and men, and 113 horses.

On the following day all tents and heavy baggage were sent back to Ladysmith.

May 9th found the force advancing with Sir Redvers Buller in an attempt to turn the Biggarsberg. The country through which this march was made was for four days rough and bushy, but beyond a few shots exchanged between the scouts of the enemy and the British advance-guards nothing of note occurred.

On May 12th the force camped at Vermaaks kraal.

Early next morning, when just breaking camp, the Boer gun on Helpmaakar Heights began to drop shells into the baggage. The two 4.7 guns with the force replied at once, and the third shot put the Boer gun out of action. The Helpmaakar Heights were captured with little loss during the day by Dundonald's brigade and the 2nd Infantry Brigade under General Hamilton. The appearance of Bethune's column from the east, which had worked round through Greytown and the Umvoti country, materially contributed to the



COLONEL (THEN CAPTAIN) WIGGIN ON THE TREK FROM LADYSMITH *via* BIGGARSBERG TO  
LAING'S NEK, REPORTING SOME BOER GUNS WHICH THE SQUADRON HAD LOCATED.

*(Snapshot lent by Major A. SYMONS.)*



discomfiture of the enemy, who offered at the best but a feeble resistance.

During these operations the squadron was detailed to escort the supply column, and in consequence could not take part in the pursuit of the enemy by the Colonials along the Dundee Road.

Next day the force moved to Beith, awaiting there the arrival of the supply park from Waschbank.

At 2 A.M. on the 15th they arrived at Dundee, after a march of six hours.

As the Boers had evacuated the town, the force was bivouacking on the 16th about one mile north of the place. Here there was a day's halt for rest, and the force then advanced, reaching Newcastle, a distance of 38 miles, without opposition, in about 48 hours.

On May 19th the Boers were found in position at the historic Laing's Nek by the 4th Brigade (Cooper's) and Dundonald's brigade, this force having pushed on to Mount Prospect and Ingogo. The squadron meanwhile halted at Newcastle with the 2nd Brigade until the 29th, when it moved on to Ingogo Hill. The squadron during these ten days made several reconnaissances towards the Buffalo, and by crossing the river at Wool's, a small patrol under Lieutenant Symons were the first party of the Natal army to enter the Transvaal. Lieutenant Pepys, who had been sent to Dundee in charge of Boer prisoners, rejoined the squadron before it left Newcastle.

Outpost duty at Ingogo occupied the squadron from May 29th to June 16th. The Long Tom mounted by the enemy on Pongwana, which could effectively use shrapnel at a range of 11,000 yards, while able to annoy the 4th Brigade at Mount Prospect, was luckily powerless to reach the camp of B Squadron.

While at Ingogo Lieutenant Symons carried a letter, under a flag of truce, to General Botha from General Sir Redvers Buller. The small party were allowed to approach within a mile of the Nek before being stopped.

General Buller was now making his flank march through Botha's Pass and Alleman's Nek, the squadron on this occasion acting as escort to the heavy guns.

On June 16th Laing's Nek, which had been evacuated by the enemy on the 14th, was occupied.

Three days later General Buller advanced with his whole force,

arriving at Standerton on June 24. The enemy was not met with, but the weather was excessively rough. On June 20, Lieutenant Pepys was sent down to Durban suffering from jaundice.

At Standerton they remained for a week's rest, and then pushed on again; the only events being that the Boers ambushed a party of Strathcona's Horse and captured ten men. The rear-guard also had a slight brush with the enemy near Groot Spruit, losing one horse.

On July 5, the armies of Buller and Lord Roberts joined hands at Vlakfontein: General Hart, who had gone round on the other side after the relief of Ladysmith, riding over from Zuicherbosch to meet Buller. Trekking with Clery's column between Bethel and Greylingstad for the next three weeks, with a considerable number of Boers under Pretorius and Buys hanging on the flanks and rear daily, the squadron acting as the permanent rear-guard was perpetually being sniped. The only casualties were a few horses. On July 16th Lieutenant Pepys rejoined.

Three days later, under cover of a grass fire, the enemy charged the squadron near Leeuw (Standerton). Two companies of the 60th came to its assistance, and the attack was soon beaten off. One man of the 60th was, however, killed.

Nothing occurred of note until August 14, when the strength of the squadron was raised to 6 officers, 142 non-commissioned officers and men, and 140 horses, by the arrival of Lieutenant Gubbins with a draft from Newcastle. For the whole of this month the force remained at Greylingstad and Vlakfontein, nothing occurring, after which it returned to Standerton. The squadron then left the column and formed part of the garrison, being employed on outpost duty, cattle guards, and clearing farms.

Private Brodrick, while on outpost duty at Rademeyers Farm on August 20, was badly wounded in the leg by a Boer sniper.

On the same day the troop under Lieutenant Twist, which had been patrolling to Leeuw Spruit, was somewhat severely pressed by the enemy when returning, two horses being killed.

Riding back under a heavy fire, and catching a horse which had broken loose, Private Pritchard distinguished himself on this occasion. Private Pritchard brought the horse back to the troop, and for his conduct earned a mention in despatches.

On October 28th Lieutenant Symons and half of the squadron was sent to assist the garrison at Platrand in reconnaissance duties, returning on the evening of November 2. During this expedition the half squadron came in contact with the Britz Commando, and in the skirmish which ensued Private Lewis was wounded and three horses hit.

The month of November was uneventful.

At 4 A.M. on December 2, Captain Wiggin with the squadron, 150 mounted infantry, 150 infantry, and two guns, moved out to clear a farm some ten miles to the east. The removal of the mealies there was opposed by a strong force of Boers, who nearly succeeded in cutting off a party of the T.M.I. The enemy had possession of a kraal from which they were firing heavily. Under cover of the guns Captain Wiggin with some mounted infantry advanced on foot and turned them out. Eventually the enemy were driven off and the force returned to Standerton, escorting four waggon-loads of mealies, &c. During the fight Private Ware was slightly wounded in the face, and Sergeant Mahon, who had taken on his horse an officer of the T.M.I., who had been dismounted, had a heavy fall over wire, and was unfortunately incapacitated for three months from the effects.

Two days later the squadron with 70 mounted infantry, 200 infantry, and 2 guns, under Major Coghill, Royal Artillery, while clearing a farm in the same neighbourhood, had another sharp brush with the enemy. Two gunners were wounded, but the rest of the force suffered no casualties.

On December 13th the holding up of the train near Vlaksfontein, already mentioned, took place. About 6 A.M. on December 21, Private Pearson galloped in from Rademeyer's picquet with the news that it had been heavily attacked. Private Pearson, who was alone in the right sangar at the time, emptied his magazine before retiring on Standerton, and a dead Boer horse was afterwards found thirty yards in front of his post.

The affair happened thus. It was very foggy, and the Boers crept up under cover of the mist. Appearing suddenly, they captured Corporal Willman and two men who were patrolling in front of their post. They, however, released their prisoners after taking their arms and horses. Then the enemy attacked the post, but Privates Pike

and Laggett, who were inside, held on and wounded two of them. When Private Pearson reached Standerton the squadron saddled up and sped to Rademeyer's farm, only to see on arrival the Boers trekking away in the distance. The 4.7 gun on the kop sent a shell after the retiring enemy, but did not quite reach them.

On that evening the squadron received the rifles in lieu of carbines, as has been already stated.

On January 2, 1901, the squadron, with two companies of infantry and two guns, under Captain Wiggin, reconnoitred towards De Lange's Drift, but owing to heavy rain and mist were obliged to return after a ten mile journey.

Five days later, about 2 P.M., news arrived that the Boers had driven off some cattle from grazing south of Standerton Kop. Half the squadron galloped out in pursuit and engaged the rear-guard of the enemy across the Vaal river near Eloff's Farm, some ten miles away.

The Boers were too strong, however, for the forty men of the half squadron to attempt to force a crossing of the river.

On January 13, at 1 A.M., the squadron, with the 2nd Divisional Mounted Infantry, started for Boschof's Farm, hoping to find the enemy there, but failed to do so, and a heavy fog compelled a return to camp. Next day the squadron marched at 2 P.M. to join Colville's Column at Reitvlei, a spot fifteen miles north-east of Standerton. The column, of which the strength was about 1200 men, consisted of 1 squadron 13th Hussars, 1 squadron Mounted Infantry, 50 Standerton Police, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 4 guns, 64th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and 1 pom-pom.

On January 15th and 16th the column moved towards Bethel, where a considerable force of the enemy was found in the front. From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. the mounted units were engaged, and during the afternoon it became necessary to charge a ridge which was strongly held and whence a hot fire was coming. The hussars, mounted infantry, and police then dismounted, and with great steadiness rapidly drove the Boers back to Boschmanskop. Two men, Privates Brewer and Mitchell, were wounded, and seven horses were hit.

During the day Private Cleaver behaved with commendable coolness in catching the horse of Private Jennings, while Private Snelling

took his dismounted comrade on to his horse and conveyed him back to the squadron.

That evening the column camped at Van Staden's Dam. During the night a lamp message was received, ordering Colonel Colville to march back to the line at once and to entrain half the battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Vlaklaagte for Heidelberg. Accordingly on the following morning at 7 A.M. the column marched in this formation: the Standerton Police formed the advance-guard, then came the main body, the baggage with half of the Rifle Brigade battalion followed it, while the rear-guard marched in the following order: artillery, the other half of the Rifle Brigade battalion. The squadron and mounted infantry with a pom-pom formed the rear party. Lieutenant Pepys with half the squadron formed the right rear. Lieutenant Twist with the other half the left rear. The mounted infantry with the pom-pom were in the centre, somewhat closer to the column than the cavalry.

Very shortly after starting the Boers began to press on the left rear, in consequence of which the mounted infantry and the pom-pom moved to support Lieutenant Twist. While this was going on, the enemy began to move round the right, crowning the ridges strongly on that flank. Suddenly as the rear half battalion and guns were crossing a vlei near Bosmanskranz, the Boers made a sudden and simultaneous attack on the right rear and left rear. For some little time the half squadron with Lieutenant Pepys on the right held on in a pan, but were so hard pressed that they had to fall back to a small knoll where they took up a position between the infantry of the baggage guard and that of the rear-guard. Lance-Corporal Harding, who belonged to the half squadron with Lieutenant Pepys, was out with a patrol of two men on the extreme right and behaved with great gallantry. They held on to a ridge till the leading Boers were but 200 yards distant, when they mounted and galloped back to the half squadron. The effect of this was to cause some of the enemy to dismount and open fire, thus delaying their advance. By this means time was given for the rear-guard infantry, who formed to their right at the double, to just reach the top of the ridge as the Boers were riding up the other side. The enemy made a gallant effort to get to close quarters, standing up in the open and replying to the fire of the Rifle Brigade. The latter then fixed bayonets and began to advance, upon which the Boers gave in and fled with precipitation.



Meanwhile the baggage guard and the little party under Lieutenant Pepys on the knoll, which practically formed the connecting link between the two half battalions of the Rifle Brigade, were heavily engaged. Their steadiness, however, prevailed, and the Boers eventually remounted and galloped off. On the left rear and protecting both the left of the baggage and the rear of the infantry who had formed to the right, Captain Wiggin with the half squadron of Lieutenant Twist and the company of mounted infantry had occupied a round hill where the firing was also heavy. But owing to the length of the grass but little damage was done on either side, and after an attempt on the part of the enemy to take the hill, which failed, the Boers in about half an hour drew off. There was, however, an expectation, and a reasonable one, that another attack would be developed on the original front, which might involve the baggage. Here, with the exception of a few police, the position was unprotected. Colonel Colville therefore gave the order to draw in on the guns. No attack by the enemy, however, was made, and they had evidently had enough for one day. The force was, however, annoyed by sniping.

It was ascertained afterwards, from Boers who had been engaged, that their casualties amounted to about 50 killed and wounded, and that their force, which was composed of men from the Heidelberg, Bethel, Standerton, Ermelo, and Wakkerstroom Commandos, numbering 1500, was commanded by Christian Botha and Vecht General Spruit. The British casualties were these—Guide Alison killed, twelve Rifle Brigade and two privates of the 13th Hussars wounded (Privates Sutton and Pollock), and one private of the mounted infantry. In addition, Private Ware of the 13th Hussars received a slight wound in the hand, Lieutenant Pepys had a narrow escape, a bullet passing through his helmet, and seven horses were hit, among them being the charger of Captain Wiggin.

In his report on the engagement Colonel Colville wrote—

“I ascribe my success to the good handling of the baggage guard by Captain Talbot, Rifle Brigade, of the mounted troops by Captain Wiggin, of the guns by Major Coghill.

In a later despatch he also especially mentioned Lieutenant Pepys and Lance-Corporal Harding of the 13th Hussars.

Later in the afternoon the column moved on towards the line, and

went into camp about four miles from Vlaklaagte, and next morning at about 8 A.M. they marched into that station.

For a few hours a halt was called, and the squadron with the Standerton Police then left the column and marched to Standerton.

The next operation of importance took place on January 28, when 70 men of the B Squadron and 40 Standerton Police, under Captain Wiggin, paraded at 9 P.M., and with Mr Alison, the resident magistrate, as a guide, made an eighteen-mile night march to a farm near Roberts Drift on the Vaal river. The night was both very dark and very wet, but the force keeping steadily on reached the river about 1 A.M. This had to be crossed, and the crossing was by no means an easy one, as the banks were very steep and slippery. Descending the bank, one man and horse rolled down about thirty feet into the water, but luckily escaped injury. After some little delay the force succeeded in effecting a safe crossing, except one troop under Lieutenant Gubbins which was left to hold the drift and cover the retirement.

About a mile beyond the river the natives informed Captain Wiggin that the farm was quite close, and the force dismounted. Creeping through a big mealie-patch there, the house was surrounded. A dash at the door, which was speedily burst open, disclosed seven of the enemy in bed. No resistance was offered, and the Boers at once surrendered. Two natives who tried to escape were slightly wounded. The force then retired, taking with them their prisoners and a dozen ponies found in a kraal, together with about fifty head of cattle. Some little difficulty was experienced in finding the horses again, as the night was so dark, and in consequence, when the river was reached, Captain Wiggin determined not to attempt a passage until dawn. With daybreak a crossing was effected about 3.30 A.M., and three and a half hours later the force marched into Standerton after its successful foray. Nor considering the difficulties of the expedition and the darkness was it a bad performance, as 35 miles, with a nasty river passage each way, was covered in ten hours.

On February 4th the B Squadron paraded at 4.30 A.M. and proceeded about ten miles eastward in order to bring in a convoy from Dartnell's column. On approaching the column the squadron was mistaken for the enemy, and received the polite attention of a pom-pom. Luckily, however, no harm was done. Bringing in the convoy, the force returned to camp at noon. On the following day the empty

waggon had to be escorted back again to the column, and this was done.

At 6.30 A.M. on February 6, the squadron marched to Waterval, and at the same time on the following day proceeded to Greylingstad.

The circumstances, which were concerned with the blowing up of line and the culverts, and holding up trains by the enemy, which called for the junction of the A and B Squadrons on this occasion, have already been narrated; as has also the return of the B Squadron to Waterval on February 10. Captain Wiggin, however, had had the misfortune to experience a severe fall, and was compelled to return to Standerton by train.

On February 11th the squadron marched at 3.45 A.M. and met a party of mounted infantry and two guns from Standerton, the whole being under the command of Major Kayes of the 60th Rifles.

The force reconnoitred as far as Joubert's Kop. While returning, the enemy to the number of about 200 attacked the rear-guard, but were driven off, thanks mainly to the excellent practice made by the Royal Artillery. One of the mounted infantry was wounded, and a horse was hit, but there were no other casualties.

On February 13th half the squadron under Lieutenant Pepys went out to Welgedacht to take over a convoy of Boer families that had been collected by Colonel Colville's column, and which had to be escorted to Standerton. On the road there was a little sniping on the left flank. This habit of sniping was very annoying, but at times the enemy did not have things all their own way in the game. On February 21st the picquet at Grobelars' Farm was thus persecuted. The picquet, however, replied, and wounded a Boer, who was carried off by his comrades to a safe distance.

Two days later an order was received to send a patrol of one non-commissioned officer and six men to Boschman's Kop, about six miles distant. When nearing the top of the hill the party was fired on, and Private Heaps of the 13th Hussars, who was the advanced scout, was severely wounded and fell from his horse. The picquet at Rademeyers Farm, hearing the firing, galloped out in support and occupied the Kop. Their appearance was sufficient to cause the withdrawal of the enemy. An ambulance was sent out from Standerton to bring in Private Heaps, but the poor fellow died of his wound the same evening.

For the next few days affairs were quiet.

On March 3rd orders were received for the squadron to start for Vrede on the following day, as forming part of the column under General Barr Campbell. This column consisted of the 3rd Grenadier Guards, the 4th Imperial Yeomanry, 4 guns and 1 pom-pom. Marching at 5.30 A.M. on the 4th, De Lange's Drift was reached without any of the enemy being seen.

Proceeding at 5.30 A.M. on the morrow, the column reached its destination, Vrede, about 5 P.M.

During the march the B Squadron furnished the rear-guard. For the last eight miles the road ran through rough, hilly country, and the flanks and rear-guard were incessantly worried by some 200 of the enemy. The half squadron under Lieutenant Pepys was pretty constantly engaged, and fired on an average about 150 rounds of ammunition per man. Several Boers were killed and wounded, and the only British casualty was one man of the Imperial Yeomanry wounded. Incessant rain delayed the column at Vrede from the 6th till the 9th of March. On the 10th the force marched at 6 A.M., and were accompanied by a reinforcement consisting of the 2nd Leinster Regiment and two more guns. The squadron was not engaged, but there was a slight rear-guard skirmish in which the Leinsters had two men wounded.

That night the force camped at Mooi Bank.

Next day the rain came on again with redoubled violence, and the drift over the spruit, known as Zonderdrift, became impassable. Throughout the day the Royal Engineers and the infantry were busily employed endeavouring to repair it.

The spruit having been rendered passable, on the morrow at 6 A.M. the squadron with the Stafford and Leinster Squadrons Imperial Yeomanry left the camp, and crossing the spruit occupied the high ground on the far side. From this elevation some large parties of Boers could be discerned in the distance hovering about just out of rifle-shot. A few who were nearer and unseen indulged in sniping, but beyond this the enemy did not venture on an attack.

At about 2 P.M. the squadron of the 13th was relieved by the infantry, and at the same time the first waggon crossed the drift. It was a terribly tedious business getting the convoy across, as break-downs were frequent, and each necessitated a delay for repairs.

At length, after thirty hours—a period which included the whole night and the next day—the last waggon was safely on the other side.

On March 14th the squadron left camp at 6 A.M. A half squadron under Captain Wiggin formed the advance-guard, and the other half squadron under Lieutenant Twist forming the right rear-guard. In order to protect the convoy it was needful for Lieutenant Twist to occupy a ledge of rock. To do this there were only a very few men available, and the party had a great difficulty in holding it. For nearly an hour they were under a very hot fire. Then Sergeant W. Mahon was shot through the head and died the next day. Sergeant Mahon was one of the most gallant soldiers of the regiment, and his loss was greatly deplored by all ranks. The enemy who were opposing this half squadron numbered between two and three hundred. It became necessary for the half squadron to retire, and this was carried out under cover of the guns which had been sent to their assistance. Lieutenant Twist then occupied a grassy slope where there was practically no cover. Here the enemy gave them a very warm time, but there was luckily only one casualty, Private M'Sweeney being wounded in the arm. It now became needful to send Sergeant Maguire and ten men from the half squadron to hold a hill that ought to have been held by the Gloucester Yeomanry. Just as he was getting into position, three volleys were heard from a flank-guard post of the Gloucester Yeomanry, and Private Parr fell with a bad wound in his thigh. On investigation it was found to be due to the negligence of a sergeant in charge of the flank-guard, whose men were in a very excited state and were firing at anything. Meanwhile Captain Wiggin, with his half squadron which formed the advance-guard, had received orders to cross the Klip river at De Lange's Drift and to occupy the high ground on the northern side. Beyond a few snipers whom he drove away they reached the river unmolested, only to find it in flood and the drift impassable. The column could not, therefore, attempt to cross, but camped on the southern side that night.

Here the force was practically fixed from the 15th to the 22nd of March, as the river fell so slowly. But the convoy had to be got across somehow, and in consequence all the waggons—nearly three hundred in number—were floated across, while the baggage

was ferried over on a raft. The horses and cattle were swum over. Eventually the column marched into Standerton on March 22.

Two days later the squadron paraded at 10 P.M., and together with two companies of infantry, two guns and a pom-pom, the whole under the command of Colonel Colville, made a night march to Palmietkuil, a place sixteen miles to the north, where at a farm near it had been reported that some of the enemy were wont to sleep. The farm was surrounded and rushed at daybreak; nothing was found in the place. At the deserted farm the force rested the next day.

On March 26th the squadron with a pom-pom were sent out to reconnoitre. After being out for about two hours, thirty Boers were discovered holding a ridge. They were immediately attacked with vigour, and were speedily driven off with a loss of two wounded. Their small laager was taken with all their blankets, and dinners ready for cooking. These Boers belonged to a small commando under Corporal Charlie Parsons. As the squadron and the pom-pom returned to camp, Parsons followed up the rear-guard, and was rather troublesome.

The force was also somewhat severely sniped by a party under Hans Nagle, which had come up from New Denmark. The only casualty, however, was that Private Letts of the 13th was wounded in the wrist.

About 10.30 that night heavy firing was heard at the outposts, and the whole force turned out and lay down around the camp. It was, however, a false alarm, and proved to be the outposts firing at the Kaffir scouts, whom they mistook for the enemy. By luck nobody was hit.

The next morning the camp awoke to a thick mist. About 8.30 A.M. firing was heard, and bullets began to drop into the camp, one gunner being wounded. A hail of lead was sent into the fog, and the sniping ceased. When the mist cleared off about 10 A.M., the force marched over the railway crossing near Waterval. Here a large quantity of forage was destroyed and some horses were captured. The force encamped that night at Vlaklaagte.

On March 28, as information had come in that de Wet was about to attempt to cross the line to the south, the force was ordered to take up a line of outposts from Waterval river on the left to the Greyling-

stad mine on the right, while a column under Colonel Borroughs, Royal Artillery, came out from Standerton to hold the line from the Waterval river as far as Poortje on the Vaal river. The orders to Colonel Colville were to the effect that the B Squadron, who were reinforced by Lieutenant Church's troop of the A Squadron from Waterval, should form the advanced outpost line, watching the drift over the Waterval and those over the Groot Spruit. The infantry and guns were to bivouac in rear of the centre at Vogelstruisfontein. Just before nightfall the B Squadron took up its position, and remained watching that line until the morning of March 30. These were two most unpleasant nights, as the front being more than six miles practically every man was necessarily utilised as vedettes. No Boers were seen, but the whole force was attacked by swarms of mosquitoes of a specially ferocious breed.

How Corporal Gavin was wounded by an infantry outpost on the night of the 28th has been already mentioned. It would, however, appear that he was challenged by the sentry and replied, but that his reply was presumably not heard. When the post fired into him, he was not only wounded, but his horse was killed.

Shortly after daybreak on March 30th the outpost line was drawn in and the column was concentrated. At 5.30 A.M. the whole force marched and crossed the Waterval. On the way parties of Boers belonging to Buys' Commando continually sniped them. A halt for breakfast was called at Vaalbank, and here seventy of the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and one hundred mounted infantry under Captain Ionides joined. While at breakfast some Kaffirs came in and reported that a commando of Boers with waggons lay just on the other side of the Vaal at Roberts Drift. The mounted men got into the saddle immediately, and made a dash for the kopjes overlooking the drift. Apparently the Boers had had intelligence of the proximity of the force, for they were visible streaming away to the south-west at a distance of about two and a half miles. Colonel Colville under the circumstances did not consider it worth while to pursue. A few shells were, however, fired after the retiring enemy, and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles crossed the river and captured some cattle. The Boers had, however, left a few of their number behind, and these, as usual, began sniping, wounding one man.

That night the force camped under the kopje near the drift.

On the following morning the baggage came up, escorted by another squadron of the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, which had picked it up at Vaalbank after the rest of the force had left. At 2 P.M. the squadron of the 13th received orders to march at once to Waterval, and arrived there at 6 P.M. An attack on the road from a party of Boers at Plat Kop had been expected. It, however, did not come off, though a few of the enemy hung on one flank, but contented themselves merely with sniping.

On April 1st the squadron marched at 8.30 A.M., and reached Standerton at 2.30 P.M., with the exception of Lieutenant Church and his troop, who returned to Greylingstad. At Standerton the large draft from England already mentioned was found awaiting the return of the B Squadron.

On April 3rd Captain Wiggin was ordered with his squadron to Katbosch, where he was reinforced by one company of the East Surrey Regiment and a 15-pounder gun. With this force he was to be employed in watching De Lange's Drift and the other passages across the Klip river, and also to cover the construction of block-houses at Erdzak and Darling.

Next day this force moved to Katdoorn kraal and took up a position enabling it to watch all the approaches from the Klip river, from Wildebeest kraal, and Kromdzai station. On April 5th half the B Squadron reconnoitred to the north of the railway towards Diepspruit, and on the two following days reconnaissances were also made, but few Boers indeed were seen.

On April 8th the force marched at 8.30 A.M. and returned to Standerton.



## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### South African War, April 3 to July 27, 1901.

ON April 3, 1901, a strong draft consisting of 5 officers and 305 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from England. With this draft came nearly 200 remounts which had been selected by Colonel Blagrove in Newcastle, he having proceeded thither for that purpose. The draft, which raised the strength of the regiment in South Africa to nearly 700 non-commissioned officers and men, was thus distributed :

A Squadron—Lieutenant Wigan and 99 non-commissioned officers and men. B Squadron—2nd Lieutenants Lambert and Elliott and 105 non-commissioned officers and men. C Squadron—2nd Lieutenants Kennard and Halswelle and 101 non-commissioned officers and men. Daily drills for some of this draft, and for the remounts and also musketry, were at once undertaken.

On April 9th 70 men under Captain Tremayne with Lieutenant Spencer and 2nd Lieutenants Kennard and Halswelle left Heidelberg at 10.30 P.M. for the Nigel mines, reconnoitring next day towards Springs, but only two of the enemy were seen. During that day a party of mounted infantry came out, and on the morrow a reconnaissance was made in the direction of Langzeekoegat. On the way a very superior force of Boers made a determined endeavour to get round the flanks of the squadron, which retired on the mines. The Boers followed up almost to within rifle-shot of the infantry posts.

Six mounted infantry who had got a long way to the right during the retirement were taken prisoners.

Of the men of the 13th Lance-Corporal Hedley was slightly wounded in the foot, six horses were wounded and one killed. A man whose horse had been shot was taken up behind him by Sergeant Priddle, but

the horse bucked and both men came off. In the fall the shoulder of Sergeant Priddle was dislocated.

Next day this party returned to Heidelberg.

Meanwhile, on the 10th, A Squadron joined the mobile column of Colonel Colville at Vlaklaagte, leaving Lieutenant Wigan at Greylingstad in charge of details of the squadron. This squadron was relieved at Greylingstad and Waterval by B Squadron, with the exception of details of B Squadron, which remained at Standerton under Lieutenant Pepys. The B Squadron was thus divided. Captain Wiggin and 2nd Lieutenant Lambert went to Greylingstad, while Lieutenants Twist and Gubbins proceeded to Waterval. Next day Colonel Colville's column marched for Witpoorte at 8.30 A.M. The advance-guard was furnished by the A Squadron, and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles the rear-guard. What should have been fought as a rear-guard action by the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles was not so fought. They advanced instead of retiring, and became seriously involved with the enemy, so much so that A Squadron had to go back and help them out. Three days later the column reached Uitkyk, near Frischgevaad. General Clements now took over command of the Standerton District *vice* General Wynne, who proceeded to the Cape to take command there.

On April 17th A Squadron made a reconnaissance to the east, and coming in contact with the Boer piquets drove them in. Next day Lieutenant Denny and 2nd Lieutenant Kennard, with seventy-two men from the C Squadron, were sent out from Heidelberg to the Nigel.

On April 19th Lieutenant Church was sent in from the mobile column at Uitkyk suffering from enteric. He went into the hospital in Johannesburg, and later was sent to the convalescent depôt at Mooi river. Here he did duty, and did not return to the regiment till December 24. His place in A Squadron was taken by 2nd Lieutenant Cosens. Lieutenant Elliott also went to hospital, but was able to rejoin on May 11. Captain Wiggin, with the local rank of Major, was now given the command of a battalion of mounted infantry at Standerton, and in consequence left Greylingstad for that place. His command was a success, and in Lord Kitchener's despatch of August 8, 1901, his name is specially mentioned "for skilful and dashing leading of his Corps of Mounted Infantry." In

the final honour list he was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel. Captain Battye, in consequence, took over the command of B Squadron.

On April 28th 2nd Lieutenant Halswelle went to hospital. He was later invalided home, and did not rejoin the regiment in South Africa. Lieutenant Pepys with the B Squadron details now left Standerton to rejoin the squadron at Waterval and Greylingstad.

On the following day the mobile column marched from Uitkyk at 4 A.M. to attack the laager of Hans Botha at Langzeekoegat. A Squadron was in advance, with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and guns in support. For an hour there was a thick fog which then lifted slightly, and Lieutenant Stern, who was with the leading troop, sent out a section as far in advance as the mist would permit with safety. Half an hour later Guide Ward, who had been with this section, galloped back to say that they were just on the laager. Unfortunately, just at this time the fog became thicker, nevertheless the leading section (Corporal Cave) on coming on the Boers' outpost charged them, and Lieutenant Stern's troop rushed the laager. For some reason it appears that at this time the rifles were carried slung on the off side, and in consequence the use of the sword was by no means facilitated; hence this charge was not so effective as it might have been had the rifles been slung on the near side, as they were subsequently. The supporting troops, who could not fire, as friends and foes were alike invisible, or if seen indistinguishable, were stopped by wire. The Boers got off, though they left four prisoners behind, besides all their waggons, blankets, food, &c., and many saddles. One man, Private Mills, was shot through the heart as he galloped into the laager, Private Hayes and Private Basden being mortally wounded at the same time. Lance-Corporal House received a slight wound through the thigh, and had eight bullets in his horse. Four horses were killed, of which one belonging to Lieutenant Stern was hit in five places. Besides these, six horses were wounded. Later in the day, during the retirement to camp, Private Holland, who was one of the rear-guard, was most unfortunately killed by one of our own shells. It was undoubtedly due to the fog that the enemy did not receive far greater punishment.

Three Jews were found in a store near the laager, and as they behaved in a disgusting and insulting manner, jeering at the wounded

as they were brought in, the store, in which there was a lot of ammunition, was promptly burnt.

On the same day a patrol from Greylingstad was surprised by the enemy. Private Bakewell was killed, and Privates Prince and Capper were wounded. Private Burbridge was grazed by a bullet, but kept on firing and hit three Boers before he was taken prisoner.

On May 2nd a composite squadron was formed and joined to the mobile column. It was under Lieutenant Denny, who had been detached with a party at the Nigel, and this party, together with Lieutenant Pepys and thirty men of B Squadron from Standerton, were united.

The column then marched to Van Kolders. A good many of the enemy were in the neighbourhood, but beyond some sniping from Klein Van Kolders the force was not interfered with.

From England Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert rejoined at Heidelberg on May 3. That day the column marched to Smith's Drift. About noon the Boers crept up under cover of a grass fire, and a sharp rear-guard action took place.

On May 4th the column marched to Welgedacht, a distance of about 20 miles.

Under cover of a thick fog the column, which had marched at 4 A.M. on May 5, succeeded in surprising the Boer outposts at a farm near Neikerks Vlei.

The enemy galloped off in great haste, leaving a considerable quantity of cattle. Later in the day another party of the enemy were started on the run, leaving behind them a Maxim gun and more stock. That night the column camped at Uitkyk.

Orders were now received for the regiment to concentrate at Standerton towards the end of the month.

On May 6th the force was employed in clearing the country round about the camp.

Next day a move was made to Rademayers Farm near Standerton. To prevent the Boers from breaking back from the columns operating on the Vaal, Captain Ogilvy took his squadron out from Heidelberg towards Malan's kraal both on the 7th and 8th of May. He returned each evening after dark, having seen no enemy. Lieutenant Twist now went down to Mooi river, where he did duty as Adjutant of the Cavalry Dépôt from May 24, 1901, to September 20, 1902.

The column marched at 7 A.M. on May 9th through Standerton, picking up a convoy for Elliott's columns, which they escorted to De Lange's Drift.

Two days later, while making a reconnaissance, the squadrons with the mobile column sighted two waggons escorted by a party of the enemy. Giving chase the enemy fled and the waggons were captured. The squadrons, however, on this occasion were soundly shelled by De Lisle's column, though luckily there were no casualties in consequence. On this day Lieutenant Jenkins returned to duty from the Mooi river convalescent dépôt.

Lieutenant Wigan joined A Squadron on May 12, as also did two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards and Major Wiggin's mounted infantry. The mobile column then shifted its camp to the south side of the river; the idea being for it to work up the left bank of the Klip river, while keeping in touch with the column operating on the right bank.

On May 15th the column marched at 7 A.M. for Zandspruit. The 5th Dragoon Guards, who were engaged on this day, captured a large quantity of stock. Next morning at 6.30 A.M. a move was made, and the farms on the way to Rustgen were cleared. Here the column camped, and it was reported that the enemy had retired to the south-east. On that same day 50 men of the 13th Hussars and 100 men of the King's Royal Rifles went out from Heidelberg to Da Hoek, a hill on the north side of the Zuicherbosch river and opposite to the German Mission station. It was hoped to cut off any of the enemy who were breaking back from the columns along the Vaal. No Boers, however, were seen.

Piet Uys Farm was cleared on May 17th by the mobile column who started at 7 A.M. A considerable number of cattle were collected, and that night the camp was pitched near Joubert's Farm. Next day Captain Ogilvy went down the country sick, and did not rejoin again.

On May 19th Major Williams, with the composite squadron of B and C men under Lieutenant Denny, and one squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards under Captain Kennard, made a reconnaissance to Quagger's Nek. Here forty Boers were found in a good position on the right. They had been following up the rear of Bethune's force. An attack was made on both flanks simultaneously, with

the result that the enemy retired to the south. The 5th Dragoon Guards had two men wounded.

Returning to Piet Uys Farm on the morrow, it was found to be occupied by the enemy, who held Lieutenant Denny's composite squadron, which was acting as advance-guard, till Lieutenant Stern with A Squadron made a flank movement, on which the Boers retired.

On May 21st the enemy was numerous and gave no little trouble. The mounted infantry carried a very steep burning hill near Steek Store without loss. The 5th Dragoon Guards charged a kopje, and had two men hit. Every ridge in succession was disputed by the enemy. Of the 13th Hussars Private Hawkins was wounded.

There was more fighting on the following day. The force started at 9 A.M. to attack a big hill, on the top of which it was reported that a Boer laager was situated. The enemy in considerable numbers showed fight, engaging the A and the Composite Squadrons and the mounted infantry. Private Hanton was wounded. The A and Composite Squadrons, however, occupied the Nek when the Boers retired, and two troops under Lieutenant Pepys were sent round the hill, while the remainder pushed on. The enemy at once turned and engaged Lieutenant Pepys, pressing him somewhat heavily. Two horses were killed, but luckily no men were hit. One Boer was picked up shot, and the enemy had certainly other losses. On May 23, while marching over Commando Spruit, the column was slightly opposed by some 80 Boers.

The following day the force marched back to De Lange's Drift, bringing in 20,000 sheep and over 1000 head of cattle.

On that day the C Squadron and headquarters entrained at Heidelberg for Standerton, and B Squadron came in from Greylingstad and Waterval, getting into camp beneath Standerton Kop. Here they were joined on the morrow by the detachment from the mobile column. Thus, after being scattered and divided up into detachments for nearly thirteen months, the regiment was together again for the first time.

For four days the time was employed in drawing equipment, refitting, &c. On May 29th the 13th Hussars marched out, and was probably the strongest and most complete regiment in South Africa.

On this occasion its strength was as follows: 18 officers, 1 warrant officer, 566 non-commissioned officers and men, and 571 horses (including draft and pack).

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert remained at Standerton with 116 non-commissioned officers and men and 40 horses.

Captain Tremayne was succeeded in the Adjutantcy by Lieutenant Denny. The period of employment of Captain Tremayne as adjutant would have expired on June 8. He now took over the command of the C Squadron.

The 13th Hussars now formed part of a column commanded by Brigadier General Hamilton, whose staff was as follows:—

Lieutenant Jenkins, 7th Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp; Major E. S. Bulfin, Yorkshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Heath, Royal Engineers, Intelligence Officer; Captain P. I. Probyn, Royal Army Medical Corps, Medical Officer; and Captain Silburn, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

The column consisted of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Colonel St J. Gore, C.B.; 13th Hussars, Colonel H. J. Blagrove, C.B.; Section Q Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Captain and Brevet Major Farrell; East Lancashire Regiment, Colonel Wright, C.B.; 1 pom-pom, Lieutenant Martin.

The distribution of the officers of the 13th Hussars on leaving Standerton was as follows:—

Colonel H. J. Blagrove, C.B., commanding; Major M. A. Close, second in command; Lieutenant E. W. Denny, Adjutant; Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Rupert, Quartermaster; Lieutenant M. F. Foulds, Royal Army Medical Corps, Medical Officer; Lieutenant R. St C. Houston, Army Veterinary Department, Veterinary Officer.

A Squadron: Major C. Williams; Lieutenants H. J. J. Stern, T. H. S. Marchant, and J. T. Wigan; 2nd Lieutenants C. E. Jenkins and T. E. Lambert.

B Squadron: Captain L. R. S. Battye; Lieutenant W. Pepys; 2nd Lieutenants L. B. B. Gubbins and C. Elliott.

C Squadron: Captain J. H. Tremayne; Lieutenants A. W. B. Spencer and G. H. Hodgkinson; 2nd Lieutenants F. W. U. Cosens and W. A. Kennard.

The column marched out of Standerton at 7.30 A.M. on May 29th, reaching Jonkerspruit, where it camped about 2 P.M. During the day

the force was watched by a few Boers from afar. On the following day a start was made at 6 A.M. for De Pan, near the Waterval river.

Near the Waterval river the scouts of the A Squadron sighted about fifty of the enemy. A few shots were exchanged, after which the Boers retired to the south-west. On the march, by a most unfortunate accident, Private Smith of the 13th lost his life, despite the gallant efforts made by Saddler-Sergeant Stratton, Private Cannon, and Private Griffiths to save their comrade. Private Smith, who was marching with the baggage, was drowned. While watering his horse it slipped into a deep waterhole. Sergeant Stratton was in great danger of being dragged under himself while engaged in his attempt at rescue.

On reaching camp the officer commanding issued an order regarding the caution to be exercised by all ranks when watering horses in these pans or deep waterholes on the veldt. Some of them were often twenty to twenty-five feet deep, and their sides precipitous.

The gallant attempts at rescue by Sergeant Stratton, Private Cannon, and Private Griffiths were specially mentioned in this order as "worthy of the highest praise."

On May 31st the force marched at 6 A.M. in a dense fog, and the weather bitterly cold. The baggage, under Colonel Wright, with the infantry marched to Wilgefontein, while the mounted troops made a detour down to the Vaal. The cause of this detour was that a few Boers with a large number of cattle had been reported to be close to Zand Drift, just over the river, and in Orange River Colony.

About 8 A.M. the fog lifted, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, who formed the advance-guard, was stopped.

C Squadron was then sent in support, and coming under fire also, lost a horse. The enemy then retired, making no serious opposition, and occupied a farm in the bend of the river. After crossing the river the A and B Squadrons were sent after these Boers. The A Squadron was despatched round the right of the enemy, while the B Squadron advanced across the open. In the open the B Squadron came under a heavy fire, Corporal Harding, Private Weale, and Private Dewhurst being hit, and a horse wounded. On sighting the A Squadron on their right, the Boers, some 100 in number, galloped off. They were followed by the A Squadron as far as the river, near Zand Drift, when the pursuit ceased, as the enemy had a long start



and were split up into several small parties. The guns which had been left behind during the gallop now came up and fired a few rounds. In the result the enemy escaped, but a considerable quantity of stock was captured. Recrossing the river, the force reached the camp at Wilgefontein about 4 P.M.

The 13th Hussars received from Brigadier-General Hamilton an expression of his appreciation of the spirit displayed by them on this occasion. On June 1, leaving camp at 7 A.M., the column marched to Greylingstad, arriving there at 11. Here orders awaited them to entrain at once for Krugersdorp. Accordingly A Squadron left during the afternoon by train, and was followed by B Squadron in two trains, leaving at 11 P.M. and 3 A.M. Headquarters and C Squadron followed, and arrived at Krugersdorp during the night of June 2. After a few hours' bivouac near the station, amid the discomforts of a high piercing wind and bitter frost, the regiment got together in a camp just outside the town. At Krugersdorp it was reported that Dixon's column had had a severe fight not far off, and had many casualties.

On the next morning a valuable change was made in the equipment. All the rifle-buckets and sword-frogs were altered so as to carry the rifles on the near side, and the swords on the off. It will be remembered that having the rifles on the off side on a recent occasion had proved most inconvenient when swords were required to be used. Being the 4th of June, all the Etonians in the column celebrated the date by dining together. Two other events occurred: Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert joined with details of the regiment from Standerton, and 2nd Lieutenant Lambert was invalided. He subsequently was sent home to England sick, and did not come out to South Africa again. On June 5th the column marched at 7 A.M. with a large convoy for Naaupoort. Having covered 20 miles, they camped about 5 P.M. at Kaalfontein. Proceeding next day, they halted at noon at Syerfontein, about four miles from Naaupoort. The convoy was then sent on to its destination. Later the column proceeded to Zandfontein, where the Brigadier got into communication with General Featherstonhaugh.

It appeared that the services of the column were not required; accordingly next day, escorting the empty waggons from Naaupoort, it returned to Syerfontein. On June 8th they reached Kaalfontein on the return journey. Here it was reported that a force of 300 Boers

was on the left, but none were seen, nor indeed had any been visible since the column left Krugersdorp.

On June 9th the column marched in the direction of Krugersdorp as far as Vlaklaagte. Here they had a long outspan in the middle of the day in the wood near that place. The empty waggons were sent into Krugersdorp, and with them Lieutenant Spencer, who was sick. He went into hospital, and rejoined the regiment on July 16. From Vlaklaagte the column branched off westward to Sterkfontein. Here the 5th Dragoon Guards, who furnished the advance-guard, came in for a good deal of sniping from the kopjes hard by, and had three men wounded. It seems that some forty or fifty of the enemy were dodging about the hills, and kept on sniping until dark.

On June 10th the B Squadron and one squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards left Krugersdorp at 6 A.M. to escort waggons to the column. This done, they returned about noon, and the column marched on about six miles to Dwarsvlei below the Witwatersberg. The advance-guard was sniped on the way by a party of the enemy, who, however, cleared out, declining to come to close quarters, leaving behind them a waggon loaded with oat forage.

Colonel Blagrove with B and C Squadrons and one troop of A Squadron, accompanied by the pom-pom detachment, was then sent on June 11th to occupy the Zeekoehoek Pass. The force was continually sniped at long range, but no casualties occurred. Beneath the pass was Hartley's tobacco manufactory, with a large quantity of Magaliesberg tobacco. Later, as it was found that this place was undoubtedly being used by the Boers, the machinery was all smashed and the building burnt. The remainder of A Squadron and the 5th Dragoon Guards were at the same time employed in occupying other passes, while Allenby's column operated in the valley between the Witwatersberg and the Magaliesberg.

In these positions the cavalry, having been joined by a company of infantry, remained until noon on June 12. The C Squadron, which numbered 187 non-commissioned officers and men, was then ordered to Kaalfontein, to meet a convoy for Naauport which had come from Krugersdorp. Having arrived at Kaalfontein, the C Squadron found that the convoy was two hours ahead, and it was after dark before the parked convoy was located. Although it already had a strong escort

of irregulars, the C Squadron was also sent on with the waggons to Naaupoort, arriving there next day. At Naaupoort the C Squadron remained till the 16th, when it rejoined the column. It appears that this return did not suit the views of the officer commanding the convoy, who wished to keep the squadron permanently with him.

To return to the main body of the column.

On June 13th the Brigadier with the rest of the force came up.

Next day Colonel Blagrove with the A Squadron and Captain Kennard's squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards and some infantry was ordered to clear the very fertile Doornbosch Valley. This was most effectually done, the district being absolutely laid waste. Families of the enemy were brought in, and a large quantity of forage was collected; besides this the rations of the troops were liberally supplemented with fruit, chickens, &c. On the same day B Squadron left camp about 6 A.M., and marched through Zeekoehoeck Pass to Allenby's camp. On arrival it was ordered to demonstrate against Damhoek Pass in the Magaliesberg. A few Boers who were on the berg sniped the squadron as it was returning to camp, and a horse was hit. Next day the squadron left Allenby's camp about 6 A.M., and rejoined the column just as it was starting for Syerfontein.

Continuing the march on the following day, Colonel Blagrove with two squadrons of the 13th and the 5th Dragoon Guards was detached to look for a force of Boers reported to be on the left. Only about a dozen of the enemy were seen, and the detached party returned and camped at Syerfontein that night, though not on the same site as its previous camp.

On June 17th the force marched to Lilliefontein, and next day reached Tafel Kop, where it remained until June 20, when it proceeded to West Pan, about eight miles on the way to Ventersdorp.

At Ventersdorp the column arrived on June 21. Klipfontein was reached on the morrow, and on this day a few of the enemy were viewed at a long distance off.

On June 23rd the column marched at 7 A.M., in close proximity to the columns of Rawlinson and Hickey. A number of cattle were sighted shortly after leaving camp, and Lieutenant Cosens was despatched with his troop to fetch these in. Late that evening he returned driving in a large herd of cattle. Meanwhile the column,

working round by the Platberg, had collected a little more stock and captured six prisoners. That night the column camped at Reebokfontein, the other two columns camping near.

Reebokfontein was about six miles from Klerksdorp, and the column remained there till the 27th. During their stay at Reebokfontein Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert arrived at Klerksdorp from Krugersdorp.

On June 27th the column marched about 9 A.M., and halted for the day at the western end of Klerksdorp, as a night march had been ordered.

At 9.30 P.M. the column started for its objective, Hartebeestefontein, with Allenby's and Weston's columns co-operating. At dawn on the morrow, when the column was just short of Hartebeestefontein, it was turned to the north, and posted to watch the eastern side of the hills. The musketry and pom-pom fire of the other two columns was audible, but no more than a dozen of the enemy were to be seen. When it was considered that the hills had been cleared, the columns began to go back to Witpoort. A farm was situated under the hills, and thither three engineers were sent to blow it up. Now it appears that each of the other columns was under the impression that a certain kloof had been searched. Unfortunately it had not, and thence Leibenberg and thirty of his men came down and captured the three engineers, but liberated them after taking their arms, &c. The incident was very annoying; it was disappointing, too, as it was to capture Leibenberg and his commando that the three columns had been employed on this uncomfortable and cold night march. However, during the operations one Boer was killed, two were wounded, and seventeen unwounded taken prisoners.

At Witpoort the column arrived about noon and went into bivouac.

Early in the morning of June 29, 1901, to the great regret of the regiment, Colonel Blagrove started from the camp for Klerksdorp to proceed home. The Record should here be quoted.

There was not a man in the camp who was not genuinely sorry to say good-bye to their gallant Commanding Officer, and it was universally regretted that he had not been given an opportunity of leading a force against the Boers.

The Regiment turned out spontaneously to say good-bye, and to wish him what we all feel he deserves, the very best of luck.

Colonel Blagrove on leaving the regiment issued the following order:—

The Colonel Commanding, on relinquishing command of the 13th Hussars, with whom he has served for over twenty-six years, desires to express his warmest thanks to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who have so loyally co-operated with him during his tenure of command.

With their assistance, he is proud to think that he hands over the Regiment to his successor in as high a state of efficiency as it has ever been before.

It is, at the present time, one of the strongest regiments in South Africa, and the experience gained by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men during this long term of active service renders it second to none in every respect. The conduct of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment both in camp and in the field has been beyond praise, and will assuredly add to the reputation the Regiment has always borne.

The best wish he can give to all ranks is a speedy and safe return home, and he hopes to be the first to welcome his old comrades when they land again in England.

Major M. A. Close now assumed command of the regiment.

The London Gazette of July 1, 1901, announced that Major W. C. Smithson was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel to command the regiment *vice* Colonel H. J. Blagrove, C.B., placed on half-pay on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, Captain Kenneth MacLaren to be Major *vice* W. C. Smithson promoted.

On July 1, at 8 A.M., the column marched to Bufelsvlei on the Schoon Spruit, passing Cronje's house. A number of farms were closed and families brought in.

The following day the column marched at 8 A.M., leaving a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards behind concealed in some trees. Believing the coast to be clear, some of the enemy came down to the deserted camping-ground to search for any ammunition that might be lying about. As a result the 5th Dragoon Guards captured three prisoners, of whom one was wounded. During the march that day Major Williams took the A and C Squadrons off on the left flank and cleared sundry farms. That night the column camped at Klipplaatz Drift in close proximity to Allenby's column.

For several days Lieutenant Stern had been unwell, and it was found needful to send him into Ventersdorp. There enteric developed, and he was unable to rejoin the regiment till September 5, when it was at Ollivant's Nek.



COLONEL H. J. BLAGROVE, C.B.



The Drift was crossed on July 3, the passage of the column occupying about four hours.

The force then proceeded south to Sterkstroom, a distance of about eight miles, and camped there. At 6 A.M. next morning the regiment, under the command of Major Close, started for Kaffirs Kraal to clear farms in that district. This done it returned to camp at Rooiport.

That day a telegram from Lord Kitchener was published which ran as follows:—

The operations against the enemy not having yet resulted in teaching the Boers the uselessness of their struggle, it is necessary to exert renewed energy and vigour in bringing home to them the folly of continuing the war. The General Commanding-in-Chief feels confident that he can rely upon all ranks to exert every effort to obtain this object, and that all General Officers Commanding and commanders of troops in the field will actively use every means in their power to stamp out, as rapidly as possible, all armed resistance in their districts.

On July 5th the column marched to Ventersdorp. It was fully expected that there would be a night march that night, but no orders to that effect were received before 6 P.M., when C Squadron and a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards were told off for that purpose. C Squadron started at 11 P.M., and by dawn had surrounded Tweelingsfontein Farm.

Advancing on the farm, some women and a loyal old man only were discovered; the latter, it appeared, had four sons working for the British. The squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards went out to the east of the Ventersdorp-Potchefstroom Road. A few of the enemy were seen by them, but the guides who were supposed to know the country did their work none too well.

The C Squadron and that of the 5th Dragoon Guards joined the column at Witpoortje and camped there.

Next day the force marched to Potchefstroom, where it halted for a day on July 8.

Next day the infantry and a half squadron with Lieutenant Jenkins, the whole being under the command of Major Heneage, escorted a convoy into Ventersdorp, while the rest of the column marched to Reitkuil.

At Potchefstroom Captain Battye and Lieutenant Cosens remained in charge of some young horses, and in consequence Lieutenant Pepys took over the command of the B Squadron.



On the evening of July 10th the column reached Lustfontein. An attempt by Lieutenant Pepys with 60 men of the B Squadron to surprise some Boers in a farm proved abortive on the 11th, as the enemy had cleared out. The detachment left camp at 4.30 A.M. At the farm, though the enemy was not to be found, some Boer families were at home. The farm was cleared, and these people brought in. Major Williams with fifty men was occupied at the same time in a similar manner elsewhere.

On July 12th the column marched to Witpoortje, where the escort for the convoy sent out under Major Heneage, three days previously, rejoined. On the road to Witpoortje the C Squadron made a detour round by Bulskop and Tweelingsfontein, rejoining the same evening. No Boers were visible, but some cattle and sheep were brought in.

Next day the column marched back to Ventersdorp, and proceeded on the morrow to Sterkstroom on the Schoon Spruit: the rear-guard, which was under the command of Lieutenant Hodgkinson, being annoyed by snipers *en route*.

On July 15th the column marched at 1.30 P.M. to Palmietfontein and rested till 10.30 P.M., when it moved on, leaving Major Williams and his half squadron there to escort the ox convoy when it came up.

At daylight next morning C Squadron was sent on to Lamoenfontein, where a Boer doctor with his assistant and two sick Boers were found in the farm. The farm had evidently been occupied quite recently by the enemy. This the doctor admitted, adding that Smuts had been there, but had left the previous evening to take part in a projected raid into the Cape Colony. B Squadron also surrounded another farm but found nobody. That night the column bivouacked at Lamoenfontein, where the baggage arrived during the evening.

On July 17th there was a halt and a welcome rest. During the day the ox convoy came up, and with it Lieutenant Spencer, who was still an invalid and unfortunately no better. Lieutenant Cosens also joined with sixty horses.

Next day the column proceeded to Hartebeestefontein. A few of the enemy were seen in the distance, and one was captured.

Captain Battye, who, it will be remembered, had been left at Potchefstroom, went on this day to Klerksdorp and remained in command of the details.

On July 19th the column marched to Klerksdorp and remained there

till July 21. From Klerksdorp Lieutenant Spencer was sent to hospital. He was later invalided home, and did not rejoin the regiment again till May 1902.

Resuming its march on July 21, the column proceeded to Rhenoster Spruit, and on the morrow marched to Klipfontein. The rear-guard was fired into just as the column was reaching its camping-ground. Two men of the 5th Dragoon Guards were hit, and Private Garrett of the 13th Hussars was shot in the thigh. As he lay wounded on the ground, being knocked off his horse, he continued to use his rifle against the enemy until a bullet passed through both his wrists.

At 4.30 A.M. B and C Squadrons started to clear the country on the right of the line of march. By the B Squadron, under the command of Major Close, some cattle and sheep together with a waggon were captured. One of the guides was wounded by a Boer, who was subsequently taken prisoner. It was stated that a strong commando of the enemy, numbering, in fact, nearly 800 men, was in the neighbourhood, but it was not sighted. Some stock was also collected and brought in by the other squadron. As the force retired the rear-guard was fired on at long range by the enemy.

On July 23rd the force marched at 5.30 A.M. for Woolmaranstad. About noon a report reached them that Boers with cattle were to the east of the road in some very rough country. The A Squadron, which was in advance, came under a very heavy fire, and two men, Private Adams and Private Frane, were hit; Guide Murphy was also wounded. The enemy, however, did not come to close quarters, but retired through the hills.

The column collected a good deal of stock, and then proceeding on its way encamped at its destination—Woolmaranstad. On the morrow there was a day's halt, and the place was then burned. Resuming the march on the 25th, Brandewynskuil on the Makuasi Spruit was reached. For two or three miles out of Woolmaranstad the enemy hung in the rear of the column, but their fire did no damage.

The events of the morrow were more exciting. The column marched at 1.30 A.M. by Dofferspruit, and at dawn surprised a Boer laager near Klipkuil. The 5th Dragoon Guards, who were in front, galloped on, and the enemy fled to the hills, Potgeiter, their commandant, making his escape in a Cape cart. The 13th were kept back with the guns. One man of the 5th Dragoon Guards was

wounded, and the horses of three officers were hit. Throughout the night the C Squadron had marched with the baggage, but it was now sent on to block the drift over the Wolve Spruit at Rustfontein. On the way three prisoners were picked up by them. About 1 P.M. the column reached Rustfontein, the baggage coming up about two hours later.

The total captures this day amounted to ten prisoners, twenty-three waggons, a few horses, and a very large herd of cattle and sheep. From the Brigade Orders the following extract referring to this day's proceedings may be quoted here :—

The Brigadier-General Commanding congratulates the troops on the well-earned success to-day. He fully appreciates the cheerful and ready manner which all ranks have shown in carrying out his orders on every occasion, and which has helped us materially in to-day's success. The promptness and dash of the squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under Major Eustace, especially calls for mention.

Lord Kitchener also wired a few days later to General Hamilton—

This is very good. Please tell your troops I am much pleased, and shall hope to hear of some future success.

## CHAPTER XL.

**South African War. July 27 to December 31, 1901.**

AT noon on July 27th the column marched to Syfergat. On the march the rear-guard, consisting of 50 men of the 5th Dragoon Guards under Lieutenant Norwood, got left a long way behind, as they had to bring along the captured sheep. Some Boers who were all dressed in khaki attacked them and caused considerable trouble. B Squadron was then sent back to their assistance, and the enemy retired.

Sunday, July 28, was passed in camp, and the column for the first time had a Sunday rest since it left Standerton. On the morrow the march was resumed, and Syferkuil was reached without seeing any of the enemy. On July 30, the column marched back to its old camp at Rhenoster Spruit. Proceeding on the next day back to Klerksdorp, the column remained there till August 5.

On August 2nd a draft of 63 non-commissioned officers and men arrived. This draft brought the strength of the regiment, including details then at Klerksdorp, to 749 non-commissioned officers and men and 519 horses.

The total strength of the regiment now in South Africa amounted to 847 non-commissioned officers and men, but of these 47 were in various hospitals.

On August 5th the column marched at 8 A.M. for Buisfontein. On arrival there it was reported that some Boers had gone through the hills to Geduld. The mounted troops were therefore ordered to push on rapidly through a narrow pass, with very steep sides. They entered the pass, and had got about three-quarters of the way through when about 40 Boers, who held the neck at the end, opened fire on the C Squadron which furnished the advance-guard. This stopped the

C Squadron, but on the troops working up the sides of the pass in order to get round their flanks the enemy hastily galloped off. The column then proceeded to Geduld, where it camped, but the baggage did not arrive until a very late hour. The column halted on August 6. On the morrow a start was made at 12.30 A.M. Having arrived at Kaffirs Kraal by dawn, there was no sign of the enemy, but a search of the hills in the neighbourhood resulted in a force of some 40 Boers being descried. C Squadron had a long gallop after them, but without being able to catch them up. Later some more Boers were reported on the right, and the A and B Squadrons with one squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards pursued them. Again it was a case of a long gallop without any result, as the enemy had too great a start. The operations this day were very fatiguing for the horses. That night the column encamped at Nooitgedacht, where on arrival the baggage was found to have preceded them.

On August 8th the column halted for the day, but marched on at 2 A.M. on the morrow.

The 5th Dragoon Guards crossed the Schoon Spruit at Mahamsvlei, and the 13th Hussars at Brakspruit, in order to make a combined movement round the Platberg to Goodgevonden. Here the column camped, none of the enemy having been seen. A Cape cart and some Boers were, however, reported to be among the Platberg hills. Against these Lieutenant Pepys was sent with half a squadron, and after going through a nasty bit of country caught them up. He captured four prisoners, 162 head of cattle, 300 sheep, 12 ponies, and a Cape cart,—a very successful little haul.

On August 10th C Squadron left camp at 4 A.M., and making a detour by Bullskop joined the column about noon, none of the enemy having been seen. The column itself did not start until an hour and a half later. *En route* a quantity of stock was collected. During the afternoon about sixty Boers were reported in the distance as driving cattle away.

Major Williams with half of A Squadron was sent after them, and in the result drove the Boers off, capturing 180 head of cattle and 300 sheep. That night the column camped at Leeuwfontein.

On the morrow the column marched at 7 A.M. for Elandskuil, a place near Ventersdorp.

At noon on August 12th the march was resumed, and Ventersdraai

was reached. This place was about three miles the other side of Ventersdorp, and here the ox convoy was left. At 10.30 P.M. that night the march again began and continued throughout the night. Klipkrantz was reached about 7 A.M. on the morrow, and here the column bivouacked for the day. During the night a waggon broke down and Lieutenant Jenkins with his troop got left behind, but joined about 8 A.M. At 3.30 P.M. on the following afternoon the column marched to Leeuwfontein, where it arrived at 9 P.M., and camped.

Starting at 3 A.M. on the morrow, Kopperfontein was reached. *En route* some Boers were met with, one prisoner being taken, and a quantity of cattle as well as five waggons being captured. Allenby's column, earlier in the day, had fallen in with about 200 Boers under Steynkamp. The enemy showed fight, and an officer of the Carabiniers, Lieutenant Till, was killed, six privates being wounded. About noon the column (13th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Guards) retired to Basfontein, where, when the baggage came up, it went into camp.

On August 15, after a twelve-mile march to Groenfontein, three Boers were captured, and a waggon with some ammunition was also taken. During the day the B Squadron on the right flank was freely sniped, but without any casualties.

After a halt on the 16th the column proceeded next day to Klipkrantz, and on the morrow into Ventersdorp.

On the 19th, after a short march, the column reached Moddersfontein, and here the 5th Dragoon Guards, 100 infantry, and 2 guns were detached to go to Naauwpoort to escort a convoy to Rustenberg.

Witkopje, on the Mooi river, was reached on the 20th, and Welverdiend on the Potchefstroom-Krugersdorp line on the 21st.

Here Lieut.-Colonel Smithson rejoined the regiment and took over the command. It was a year all but a day since he was wounded, and the regiment were all very glad to see that he had so completely recovered. His obtaining the command of the regiment was also a matter of congratulation. Major Close, who had been acting in command, left the regiment here on leave, pending retirement, to the regret of his old brother officers. He was placed on retired pay on October 4.

With Lieut.-Colonel Smithson now in command of the regiment, the march of the column was resumed on August 22, and leaving Welverdiend at 2.30 P.M. they arrived at Wonderfontein that night. On the morrow they proceeded to Holfontein. On this day Lieutenant Pepys with 70 men of B Squadron escorted the section of Q Battery Royal Field Artillery to Kaalfontein. This section of Q Battery was going on into Krugersdorp, and their place in the column was taken by two guns of the 68th Battery. The 5th Dragoon Guards who were at Kaalfontein were proceeding to Naauwpoort.

On the next morning, starting at 6 A.M., the column had a long march to Bufflesfontein under Naauwpoort. On the march Lieutenant Pepys rejoined with his detachment, and the 5th Dragoon Guards also arrived that night.

On August 25th, marching with a large convoy to Ollivants Nek at 6 A.M., the last waggon did not get into camp until 7 P.M.

Captain Fish, the Assistant Provost-Marshal, while foraging with the Provosts was wounded, and Private Pritchard was also hit during the day.

On August 26th, Lieut.-Colonel Smithson with 200 men of the regiment started at 2 A.M., and when day broke caught sight of half a dozen Boers in the distance. They were unable to overtake them, but on searching the kloofs with care discovered five waggons and a quantity of food-stuffs. This was burnt, and during the search a prisoner was also taken. Meanwhile the 5th Dragoon Guards took the convoy on to Rustenberg, returning the next day.

On August 27th orders were received to form a special service squadron to be composed of picked men and horses. For this purpose 75 men were chosen from the 13th Hussars, and 25 from the 5th Dragoon Guards; the whole being placed under the command of Captain Kennard of the 5th Dragoon Guards, with whom were Lieutenants Wigan and Elliott of the 13th Hussars and Lieutenant Dunbar of the 5th Dragoon Guards. There is, however, nothing to record with regard to this squadron.

The duty of escorting back the empty convoy waggons to Naauwpoort fell to the lot of the column on the 28th, and that night it again camped at Bufflesfontein. Next day the column was divided into parties, the object being to prevent the enemy from breaking

through anywhere between Magaliesberg and Naauwpoort. On this occasion the 5th Dragoon Guards were on the right, B Squadron of the 13th at Ollivants Hook, next to it A Squadron, then C Squadron, and finally the infantry on the right. At the same time other columns were working down from the west and the north-west. The results were not commensurate with the exertion, for the only capture was made by B Squadron, who found 8 Boers hiding in a kloof. Here the split up column remained until September 1st without seeing any more of the enemy. On that day the column moved and marched over a very rough country to Duikerbuilt, searching many kloofs by the way.

When marching on the morrow to Doornfontein, Captain Stewart of the 5th Dragoon Guards captured four of the enemy and a waggon.

During the night of September 3rd heavy firing was heard at the outposts, and from Sergeant Winter came a report that a party of Boers had ridden up to his post. This was correct, as three dead ponies, with their saddles, were found in the morning. That day the column marched to Roodeval, and encamped near to Kekewich's column. On the way ten prisoners were taken, who were caught hiding in the bush. It then appeared that the Boers whom the column had been intended to block between Naauwpoort and Magaliesberg had escaped to the north-west. The column marched back to Ollivants Nek on the morrow, unearthing eight Boers on the way who were hidden in the bush. Simultaneously the B Squadron made a wide detour to the right and captured one prisoner and a considerable herd of cattle.

On September 5th Lieutenant Stern and 55 men, with 52 horses, joined the column, and the prisoners, together with the captured stock, were remitted to Rustenberg.

Four days uneventful marching now came in succession, the camping places being Kopperfontein, Dwarsfontein, Klipkrantz, and Ventersdorp.

On September 10th the column marched at 5 A.M., proceeding along the Litchenberg road to Wildfontein. Two troops of C Squadron and B Squadron were sent farther on in hopes of catching De la Rey. They, however, only met with eight most energetic snipers, and returned to camp about 4 P.M.

Marching at 7 A.M. on the morrow, the destination of the column



was Syferkuil. On this occasion each squadron was instructed to act more or less independently, provided it kept in touch with the main body. By the time the parties reached Kaffirs Kraal a few prisoners and a herd of cattle had been captured.

At Kaffir's Kraal the regiment was concentrated, and Lieut.-Colonel Smithson took it on to Lamoenfontein. During the march the B Squadron, which was in advance, as it approached the farm came under a hot fire, but galloped on and took eight prisoners. The other squadrons headed a mob of ponies and prevented them from being driven off, moreover bringing in some waggons and cattle. The column reached camp after dark. The Brigadier-General Commanding sent the following communication to the Officer Commanding:—

I should like you to let your regiment know that I consider that all ranks have worked with great efficiency and zeal during the last thirty-four hours. The captures during the last two days are chiefly owing to the exertions of your regiment, and your capture of 120 remounts from the Boers is important. I hope you will express the appreciation of the good work done by your regiment to all ranks.

The total captures during the two days mentioned amounted to 25 prisoners, 120 ponies, 450 cattle, and 600 sheep.

On September 12th the column halted at Syferkuil, marching on the morrow to Witpoort on the Schoon Spruit.

Starting thence at midnight, the Elandslaagte gold mines were unsuccessfully searched, and the regiment then returned to Klerksdorp. At Klerksdorp it was ascertained that the enemy had been actively engaged in attacking cattle-guards, and that these had been obliged to be strengthened in consequence. Only a week previously one of the posts had been attacked by a strong body of the enemy. In the attack Private Smith of the 13th Hussars was killed. When his body was found the discovery was made that it had been mutilated in a most barbarous manner. He left a widow and family, and to the widow the Patriotic Fund made a grant of a pension of 5s. per week with 1s. 6d. for each child.

The attacks on the cattle-guards were resumed; on September 15th Private Mackie lost his life. Private Tanner, who went back under a heavy fire to assist a comrade with a restive horse to mount, was mortally wounded, and died in a few hours. For this gallant action he was mentioned in despatches. Private Mallard was also wounded,

and most severely, having both bones of his leg broken. Lying there as he did, water was refused him by the Boers, though they had plenty and could get plenty. Nor was this all; they stripped the wounded man and left him out on the veldt during the whole night in intense cold. The ambulance went out to seek him, but was unable to find him until the next morning.

September 18th was a hard day and somewhat exciting. A party of sixty men, drawn from the three squadrons of the 13th Hussars, under Captain Tremayne, Lieutenant Stern, and Lieutenant Elliott marched at midnight (17th-18th), proceeding by the Buffelsdorn gold mines; the objective being a farm at Goodevonden, near which Boers were known to be. These it was intended to drive into the Platberg. Captain Kennard of the 5th Dragoon Guards and Captain Clay of the same regiment also marched the same night. The men with the latter officer were posted among the different passes of the Platberg, while Captain Kennard marched so as to drop on to Goodevonden by way of Doornfontein. At dawn, the 13th surprised between twenty and thirty of the enemy, who bolted, leaving many blankets and saddles behind in their haste. They were pursued by Lieutenant Elliott, and driven into the Platberg. Here, owing to the bad light, Lieutenant Elliott's men were fired into by the 5th Dragoon Guards. The Boers managed to escape, for the reason that a sufficient number of men had not been allotted to Captain Clay to hold thoroughly the country they had to watch. So the Boers broke through, but not without leaving two wounded and three unwounded prisoners behind them.

The regiment remained at Klerksdorp till the 21st, on which day it proceeded by train to Dundee. Here the East Lancashire Regiment left the column, and the West Kent Regiment under Captain Moody joined. The journey to Dundee was not without incident, and a troublesome delay took place owing to an accident. It appears that Louis Botha had conceived the design of invading Natal, and to this end had concentrated a considerable force. This intention becoming known, several columns went down to the Natal Border.

The train which conveyed a part of the 5th Dragoon Guards unfortunately ran off the line at Zandspruit, four men being injured and several horses, the latter so badly that they had to be destroyed.

The line being thus blocked, several trains in the rear were in

consequence held up, and though the first party of the 13th Hussars had left Klerksdorp early on the morning of the 21st, it was not until the evening of the 24th that the several detachments of the regiment from various trains were united at Dundee. On the 23rd the details from Klerksdorp under Captain Battye trained down to Dundee, leaving only Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert at Klerksdorp with the heavy baggage.

On September 24th Major Williams assumed the duties of acting second in command, and Lieutenant Stern took over the command of A Squadron.

Next day the column marched to Jager's Drift, where Pulteney's column and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles under Colonel Stewart were encamped. It was a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the transport along in this district, as the veldt was so soft that the waggons were continually sinking in up to the axles. The last waggons did not arrive at Jager's Drift till after midnight. Nor was the softness of the veldt at that place the only trouble, for later in the Vryheid District the hills were appalling.

The Buffalo river was crossed on September 26, and the 13th camped on the other side, near to a squadron of the 8th Hussars. During these movements General Clements was in command of the various operations.

On September 27th the force was divided: Pulteney's column went off to join General Hamilton in Zululand, while the other column, with which were the 13th Hussars and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, marched to Rooi Kop *en route* to Vryheid.

The despatch of more troops to Zululand was the outcome of reports that posts there had been attacked by the enemy, but what had actually occurred was not made quite clear. The report ran as follows:—

Major Chapman with a small force in charge of a post in Zululand made a successful defence on the 26th instant against 1500 of the enemy under Louis Botha. The enemy admit a loss of 19 killed, but natives say that they were carrying away their dead and wounded all day on the 27th instant.

On the 28th, starting at 5.30 A.M., the regiment and about 400 Johannesburg Mounted Rifles marched to Scheeper's Nek, escorting a convoy. At Scheeper's Nek the troops halted, while the convoy

proceeded to its destination—Vryheid. In the afternoon the waggons returned empty, and were escorted back to Rooi Kop.

On September 29th the force marched south, crossing the Blood river near Vech Kop, or Dingaan's Hill, the place where it will be remembered the Boers had years before finally defeated Dingaan. The drift at the end of the journey was a very bad one for transport, and after the lines had been got down, strong fatigue parties were necessarily told off to assist the waggons across. It was not until 10 P.M. that the last waggon got into camp.

The Johannesburg Mounted Rifles now left the force, marching back to De Jager's Drift, where they were employed on convoy duty. The column then marched on to Vant's Drift, the 5th Dragoon Guards going on to Rorke's Drift. Though a start was made at 6 A.M., the last of the baggage was not in till 9 P.M.

On October 1st eighty men of B Squadron, with Major Williams, marched at 8 A.M. to hold Zietman's Drift, and were joined there next day by a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

The men of the 13th, with Major Williams, returned to Vant's Drift on the 3rd. Poisonous tulip grass at this place was unfortunately eaten by some of the horses, and eleven died in consequence, —a serious loss.

On October 4th the column marched to Nondweni, the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles being left to watch the drifts.

Next day the column marched to Spitz Kop, and on the day following to Bethel, crossing the White Umvelosi river.

On October 5th orders were received for Captain Battye to proceed with all available horses and men to De Jager's Drift, and on the same evening escorted a convoy to Rooi's Kop. Here for the next eight days this party was constantly employed in furnishing escorts to convoys to and from Scheeper's Nek.

On October 7th eighty men of A and the same number of B Squadron under Major Williams escorted 120 empty waggons to Vryheid. They returned with a full cargo two days later. Meanwhile 100 men of C Squadron ascended a very steep and high hill, some five miles from camp, to establish helio communication with Vryheid, but owing to the heavy mist only three messages were got through all day.

At this time General Walter Kitchener had been engaged in severe fighting in the Schurweberg. The enemy were evidently

the rear-guard of General Louis Botha's force. Evidently the projected raid of Botha into Natal had failed, but he had managed to get back, and unfortunately the column with which the 13th were had arrived too late to cut him off.

On October 10th the column marched to Brakfontein. At midnight on the 9th-10th Major Heath, Royal Engineers, the Intelligence Officer, with 50 men of the regiment under Lieutenants Hodgkinson and Cosens, and a like number of men of the 5th Dragoon Guards, started off on an expedition. At daybreak they surprised about a dozen Boers and captured four of them.

Starting on the morrow at 5.30 A.M., the column marched to Vryheid, where a halt was made until the afternoon, when the march was resumed. That night the column camped at Scheeper's Nek.

On October 12th the column marched to Rooi Kop, whence General Clements went to Newcastle. Here 22 non-commissioned officers and men, part of a draft that had arrived from England, joined the regiment. The remainder of the draft, of equal strength, joined at Pretoria on November 5.

On the morrow, leaving Lieutenant Hodgkinson and 70 men behind to escort convoys, the column marched to Waaihoek. The party with Captain Battye returned to Dundee. At 5.30 A.M. on October 14th the column marched to Twelfontein (Knight's Farm), halting for a long time outside Utrecht before attempting to climb the terribly steep hill there. Here news came that the Distinguished Service Order had been conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, Majors MacLaren and Ogilvie, and Captain Taylor. Besides which Captain (local Major) Wiggin had received a brevet majority.

On October 15th the column marched to Elan's Nek, coming upon a few Boers with cattle. It was rumoured about that a good many of the enemy were in the neighbourhood, and the appearance of the country gave the rumour a semblance of probability. The columns of Plumer, Campbell, Pulteney, Colville, and Garratt were all co-operating in the movement.

Leaving the camps standing on the morrow, all the troops went out searching kloofs. Several small laagers were found with women and waggons but no men.

Next day the column marched over a very hilly tract to Schikhoek, crossing the Chapka Spruit. Here they went into camp,

but the regiment was turned out very quickly with their gun to go to the aid of Pulteney's column, which, on the left, was being stopped by the enemy. The assistance of the regiment was not, however, needed, as it happened, and after their own gun had had a couple of practice rounds at their own advance scouts, having got into communication with the other column, the regiment returned to camp, arriving about 8 P.M.

Owing to the mist, which was very thick, no active operations were possible on the 18th and 19th, but on the first day named the column managed to march to Tambookesbult.

October 20th was a most unsatisfactory day, inasmuch as orders and counter-orders were issued with such rapidity that no one can clearly determine what the intention of the operations actually was.

Leaving the camp standing, the regiment marched about 6.30 A.M., supposedly to clear the bush and the hills. This was abandoned, and a march to Luneberg Mission-station was undertaken instead, where the baggage was ordered to join.

On the arrival of the baggage an order came to get out cloaks, waterproof sheets, rations, and forage for three days. These were packed on the horses, and off started the regiment at a rapid rate for some five miles over very rough and hilly country. Then there was a halt to await the baggage. This having arrived, and camp being pitched about 5 P.M., it was ascertained that the operations, whatever they were, for the next few days, would take place over a country impassable for waggons. Consequently packs for mules had to be contrived out of sacks to carry rations and forage for three days. But the mules did not relish the arrangement, and several methods which were tried to load up proving unsatisfactory, the conclusion was arrived at that forage and rations for the time would have to be left out of the calculation. Then an order came that nothing was to be done.

On the morrow the column marched with its baggage to Groet-hoek, A Squadron and the 5th Dragoon Guards clearing a good extent of bush *en route*, during which one man was hit.

Campbell's column, which was acting on the right, recaptured two of Gough's guns that were taken near Scheeper's Nek on September 17. While out with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles

on this day Guide Ahn was killed. That night the camp moved to Paardeplaats.

The weather on October 22nd was very wet; still, the convoy managed to return to Luneberg, and C Squadron, with a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards under Colonel Gore, occupied the hills overlooking the basin to the left. From this spot the blockhouses along the Pietretrief road were visible. Rations both for men and horses were very short. Next day the A and B Squadrons and two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the infantry searched the basin. One man of the 5th Dragoon Guards was hit. A considerable quantity of cattle, ponies, and saddles were collected and brought in. Rations for man and horse all but exhausted.

On the 24th the convoy returned bringing one day's rations. C Squadron rejoined, and the camp was moved back to La Belle Esperance. A Squadron was out all day, but none of the enemy were sighted.

Next night the column camped at Schikhoek, marching thence on the morrow to Eland's Nek. The A Squadron was again busy, as Lieutenant Stern was sent with it to help the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles through Pivaans Poort. This party of the 13th did not rejoin the regiment till early on October 30.

The death from wounds received in action at Witbank, Orange River Colony, of Corporal W. H. Campbell was reported on this day. This non-commissioned officer, whose name was mentioned in the despatch of Lord Kitchener dated June 23, 1902, came out with a draft in March 1900. Before joining the regiment, however, he was sent from Mooi river to the South African Light Horse, in which corps he held the rank of sergeant.

On October 27th the column marched at 5.30 A.M. After proceeding a short distance, a report came in that some Australians were being stopped at Zackenil's Nek. The column consequently turned its line of march to the right, shelled the Nek, and then marched on to Wonderhoogte. The last hill was so steep that it seemed impossible for the baggage, but eventually all obstacles were surmounted, and the baggage was duly got up.

On the morrow the column marched at 5.30 A.M. to Wakerstroom. Lieutenant Foulds, Royal Army Medical Corps, went into hospital.

Next day the column reached Volksrust, and on October 30th entrained for Standerton. The transport had to entrain from Charles-town, and did not get in till October 31.

At Standerton the column encamped near the detail camp. The details had trained to Newcastle as far back as October 17, where they were joined on the 22nd by Lieutenant Hodgkinson and his party, who it will be remembered we last heard of at Rooi Kop. On the 23rd the details and this party marched leisurely to Volksrust, arriving on the 26th. Thence they were ordered to Standerton. Captain Battye with about forty of the worst horses took the train to Standerton, arriving on October 27. To Standerton also on the 27th came Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert from Klerksdorp, bringing with him a quantity of much needed and very welcome stores to refit the regiment. From Volksrust Lieutenant Hodgkinson marched the details to Standerton as ordered, and reached that place on October 30.

The night of October 30th-31st was very wild, with torrents of rain. On the morning of the 31st strenuous efforts were made to get matters straight, and to generally refit. After such a period of arduous service it will be well understood that there was much required and much to be done. However, in the middle of the day an order to march during the afternoon suddenly arrived.

It appears that news had been forwarded to the effect that Benson's column had been very severely handled, though no details, if known, were published. At 4 P.M. Brigadier-General Hamilton, with the column commanded by Colonel Gore of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Allenby's column, and De Lisle's column marched to New Denmark, where a halt was made till 11 P.M. Then the march continued throughout the night as far as Trichaardsfontein. There were a good many of the enemy about, and Private White and Corporal Mumford, both belonging to B Squadron, were wounded,—Private White so severely that he died during the night. Civil-Surgeon Harding, who went out to look for White, was also wounded, owing to the fact that he merely wore a brassard on his arm and did not carry a red cross flag. It was therefore impossible for the enemy to distinguish that he was a medical officer. A man belonging to the Carabiniers was also killed.

When communication was established with Benson's column it was found that no further assistance was required, as the column had



been relieved by that under Barter from Springs. Benson's and Barter's columns were proceeding to the line at Brug Spruit. The baggage of the different columns under Major Williams (13th Hussars) left Standerton about 7 P.M., and marched till 2 A.M., when it outspanned for four hours. During the whole day numbers of Boers were hovering about. Once, indeed, some 300 essayed an attack, but this was not of a serious nature. Still, Private Musgrave and Sergeant Lloyd, both belonging to the rear-guard, were wounded. Private Musgrave was hit, and falling from his horse could not remount. Sergeant Lloyd, there-upon, though wounded in the foot, gallantly went back under a heavy fire and brought in his wounded comrade. The Regimental Orders for November 1, 1901, contained the following :—

The Officer Commanding wishes to place on record the great gallantry displayed by Sergeant Lloyd, who notwithstanding the fact that he was wounded at the time returned in the face of a heavy fire and brought in a wounded comrade.

Sergeant Lloyd was subsequently invalided home, and in July 1902 was discharged from the service as medically unfit, receiving a temporary pension, which was increased by 6d. a day on account of Distinguished Conduct.

At about 4 P.M. the waggons arrived, and the three columns encamped on the night of November 1st at Trichaardsfontein. At this camp they halted the next day, but returned to New Denmark in heavy rain on the 3rd.

On the morrow, in equally bad weather, the force returned to Standerton.

That night A Squadron and headquarters entrained at 8 P.M. for Pretoria, being followed next day by the remainder of the regiment. On arrival at Pretoria the 13th Hussars went into camp just outside the town, on the Erstefabriken road.

The details under Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert arrived from Standerton on the 7th and encamped at Johnson's redoubt, just above the regimental camp.

Captain Battye meanwhile remained at Standerton for a few days to endeavour to obtain remounts.

At Pretoria Civil-Surgeon G. T. White joined the regiment for duty.

## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, JULY TO DECEMBER 1901. 169

From a War Office letter dated October 9th the following was published for information :—

Major C. Williams has been selected for the appointment of Second in Command of the 13th Hussars *vice* Major M. A. Close retired.

On November 11th the column was paraded for the presentation of the D.S.O. to Major Heath, Royal Engineers, and Captain Probyn, Royal Army Medical Corps. From the Gazette of October 15th the following was an extract :—

13th Hussars.—Captain A. H. R. Ogilvy, D.S.O., to be Major *vice* Major M. A. Close retired, October 5.

The stay of the regiment at Pretoria, which lasted until November 13, was signalised by a number of heavy thunderstorms. On the 10th four men of the 5th Dragoon Guards were struck by lightning, luckily without loss of life, though all were more or less seriously injured. The regiment during these days was occupied in refitting. 148 horses were also taken over *pro tem.* from the 5th Dragoon Guards.

On the 13th the regiment was again on the war-path. It marched 537 strong, with two guns, under Lieutenant Mortimore, and accompanied by Captain Morley and thirty of his Scouts; Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O., being in command.

A start was made at 1 P.M. as far as Erstefabriken, where a camp was pitched near the distillery. At midnight C Squadron marched to make a detour in order to hold the line near Tweefontein, while the rest of the column marched four hours later. None of the enemy were seen. The column then marched through very rough country covered with bush to Waggon Drift. On the morrow the march was continued to Hartebeestespruit. On the way Lieutenant Marchant, who was acting on the left, secured two prisoners. From the bandolier of one of them several split bullets were obtained, and after a little persuasion some useful information was elicited from this gentleman.

A night march was now decided on by Lieutenant-Colonel Smithson, who took with him B Squadron, half of A Squadron, and half of C Squadron. The guns were left behind, as the country was altogether too rough for them. The march extended to Klopperdam, *via* Kameelpoort Nek. The character of the country was very rough, thick bush abounding and rocky kopjes very frequent. Of this district

a wide area was thoroughly searched, but the enemy had cleared out. At 5.30 P.M. Lieut.-Colonel Smithson returned to camp, which had been meanwhile moved back to Waggon Drift. On the way forty-five sacks of mealies were found and destroyed.

On November 17, leaving half of A Squadron and half of C Squadron, with Morley's Scouts, concealed in a wood near Waggon Drift, the rest marched back to Tweefontein. After dark the concealed body issued out and made a night march on two farms. No Boers were, however, discovered, and the force then returned to Tweefontein, arriving there just as the regiment was moving off to Erstefabriken, where camp was pitched.

The regiment, with the guns and Morley's Scouts, returned to Pretoria on November 19, and remained there until December 5.

At Pretoria the weather was far from propitious. Nightly thunderstorms flooded the camp. On the first evening three horses of B and one of A were killed by lightning. The tent of Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant Page was also struck, and though the pole was split to shivers, and the occupant within at the time, he had the good fortune to escape unhurt.

On the 20th, as 52 remounts had been received, the 148 horses borrowed from the 5th Dragoon Guards were given back to that regiment.

Next day the 5th Dragoon Guards marched out on a five days' expedition from Pretoria in the direction of Springs.

From the Gazette at this time the following extracts are made:—

War Office, October 22. Lieutenant J. F. Church to be Captain. Dated 1st July 1901.

War Office, October 25. Lieutenant A. Symons to be Captain. Dated 5th October 1901.

September 27, 1901. 13th Hussars.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order—

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Walter Charles Smithson.

Captain (now Major) Kenneth MacLaren.

Captain Angus Howard Reginald Ogilvy.

To have the Distinguished Conduct Medal—

Sergeant W. Mahon (since deceased).

Private S. Herbert, and Private E. Servey.

At Pretoria the regiment were doing as much musketry practice as possible, and riding drills for remounts were held daily.

## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, JULY TO DECEMBER 1901. 171

The monotony of existence at Pretoria was broken on November 30th by a gymkhana which was organised by the column. This function, which was very well attended, proved most successful, though it was marred by an accident which befell Lieutenant Gubbins. That officer unfortunately injured his back so seriously that he was compelled to go to hospital, and was not fit to return for duty with the regiment until June 1902.

On December 2, Brigadier-General Hamilton presented good-conduct medals to Lance-Corporal Chesterman and Private G. Crook. The same day Veterinary-Lieutenant R. St C. Houston went to hospital, and did not again rejoin the regiment.

The 13th Hussars now left Pretoria, parading for that purpose after dinner on December 5.

From the 5th Dragoon Guards 102 horses had been taken over, and that night the regiment camped at Erstefabriken.

The 5th Dragoon Guards turned out and gave their old comrades the 13th a great send-off on their leaving the column. The two regiments had been months together, and had passed through much in the time. Good wishes for future success were exchanged, as may well be supposed.

For four miles along the line of march Lord Kitchener and General G. Hamilton rode out with the 13th.

The next day the regiment marched to Witfontein, and on the morrow *via* Bronkhurst Spruit arrived at Wilge river bridge. On the march they passed the graves of the officers and men of the 94th Regiment who lost their lives there on December 20, 1880.

On December 8th the regiment made a long march. It was intended to go to Grootspan, but the way was missed, and the men found themselves too far to the north, near Brugspruit Station. Grootspan was, however, reached on the following day, and here 150 surrendered Burghers joined. With these Boers the regiment turned out at 8.15 P.M. for a night march, leaving the camp standing. They returned on the following day, having seen no more than four of the enemy. These four were, however, taken prisoners. Camp was reached at 1 P.M., and during the morning communication had been opened up with Urmston's column.

Next day Lieutenant Elliott with half B Squadron, and Captain Wood with some men of the South African Constabulary, went out

to Vlakvarkfontein, and came in contact with a superior force of the enemy. The regiment turned out at once to assist them, and in the result the Boers were driven off, one prisoner being captured.

On December 12th a move forward was made towards Ollivants river, and camp was pitched at Klip Pan.

The South African Constabulary were now employed in making posts, and to cover them while thus engaged Lieut.-Colonel Smithson took out A and B Squadrons at 5 A.M. on the morning of December 13. Lieutenant Wigan on this day took over the command of C Squadron, in consequence of the illness of Captain Tremayne.

The posts of the South African Constabulary had not succeeded in keeping back the enemy, who had broken through on the 10th, and to pursue them in a westerly direction the regiment was now ordered out.

On the 14th, therefore, they marched to Zaaiwater. The following morning, starting at 5 A.M. for Kroomdrai, with the C Squadron in advance, the enemy put in an appearance. To cut them off C Squadron was sent round to the right, and A Squadron to the left. Two hundred Boers then opened a heavy fire on C Squadron, which stopped its advance, two horses being killed, and Private Guest, the rider of one of them, was taken prisoner, but immediately released. Under a heavy fire Sergeant Priddle stopped and took up on his horse the other man whose mount had been killed. Private Young, whose horse pecked badly, came off and got hung up in his stirrup. Under a heavy fire Lieutenant J. T. Wigan went back and assisted this man to mount. Meanwhile A Squadron galloped up the hill where the Boers had laagered. Here the enemy had left a small rear-guard, but these cleared as the squadron drew near. When the laager was reached the main body of the enemy could be seen trekking away in the distance.

From the Gazette the following extracts were published for information:—

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenants of the under-mentioned 2nd Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—

T. E. Lambert, to June 9, 1901, *vice* E. W. Denny, appointed Adjutant.

F. W. V. Cosens, to 1st July 1901, *vice* J. F. Church, promoted.

Lieutenant E. W. Denny to be Adjutant, *vice* J. H. Tremayne, who has vacated that appointment.

On December 16th the regiment marched at 5 A.M. Six Boers were captured in a farmhouse by Lieutenant Marchant, and a wounded Boer was picked up during the day. Of the fugitives, a party in trying to avoid the 13th ran up against the 5th Dragoon Guards, to their great discomfort.

That night the regiment camped at Leeuwpoort.

On the morrow the 13th started for Springs, but thanks to the ignorance of the guide found their journey lengthened by an additional and unnecessary eight miles. However, Springs was reached, and there the regiment halted till 2.30 P.M. on the 18th. They then marched to Moddersfontein, where they found the 5th Dragoon Guards in camp.

The 13th in company with the 5th Dragoon Guards on the morrow marched to Witklip. Here information was received of Boers to the north, but the regiment remained at Witklip till the 20th. On that day they marched at 1 A.M., picking up the 5th Dragoon Guards to Blesbokfontein. Thirty or forty of the enemy were seen in the distance, but could not be caught. From Blesbokfontein the march continued to Weltevreden, near Kroomdrai, and so ended a very long day in the saddle.

Next morning A Squadron went out to Vlakpan to reconnoitre, and later half of C Squadron also turned out, but no Boers were seen.

On December 22nd the regiment marched to Goodevonden, near Zaaiwater.

The events of December 23rd were more exciting. Major Williams took the regiment to Vlakvarkfontein, B Squadron being in advance. At Boochpoort some of the enemy were seen across the river, and after them went Lieutenant Pepys with B Squadron. The Boers were holding a farm, but the main body of them cleared out as B Squadron approached. However, they left a strong rear-guard, and these fired heavily on the squadron till it reached the river. The enemy's rear-guard then galloped off, and were pursued for about five miles past the Silver Mines. Here the Boers made a slight stand, but seeing the approach of the supporting squadrons promptly made off. Ninety-three head of cattle were captured on this occasion. Farther pursuit was impossible, as the horses of the regiment were beat after their long gallop. About 3.30 P.M. the regiment started

to return to the camp, which was now at Brugspruit, and arrived within a mile of the spot by about 10 P.M. So thick, however, was the mist that the camp could not be found, and the wearied men had to bivouac in the open for the night under circumstances the reverse of comfortable.

However, the officer commanding complimented B Squadron on the good work they had done that day, and the commendation was well merited. Early on the next morning the regiment moved into the camp, which was then visible, and there they found Allenby's column. The 13th Hussars now replaced the Scots Greys, and Lieut.-Colonel Smithson assumed command of the column, as Colonel Allenby was away on sick leave.

Captains Tremayne and Church and Lieutenant Kennard were now able to rejoin from hospital—Captain Church taking over the command of A Squadron. Lieutenant J. T. Wigan was now posted to C Squadron, and Lieutenant C. E. Jenkins took over the duties of transport officer.

From the Gazette of November 26, 1901, the following is extracted:—

Lieutenant E. W. Denny, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment.  
and Lieutenant C. E. Jenkins to be Lieutenant *vice* A. Symons promoted.

On Christmas Day the troops in camp were as festive as circumstances would permit. The officers of the Scots Greys and the Carabiniers who were there came round to visit the 13th Hussars, and passed a cheery evening. Presents to the regiment had been received from Lady Russell and other friends at home, as well as from the Reserve Squadron and 'The Morning Post.' That these were most welcome will easily be imagined, and much gratitude was felt towards the generous donors. On December 26th the Scots Greys left in the morning, and the Carabiniers marched to the junction of Ollivants river and Steenkool Spruit.

The Staff of Allenby's column was—

Colonel Allenby, Commanding.

Lieutenant Gibb, Inniskillings, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain P. J. Bayley, 12th Lancers, Brigade Major.

Major E. A. Maude, Scots Greys, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Lieutenant White, Royal Engineers, Intelligence Officer.

The column consisted of—

The Carabiniers, Major Butler, Commanding.

13th Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O.

Four companies, Durham Light Infantry, Major Saunders.

Pom-pom, Captain Smith.

On December 27th the column marched at 8 A.M., and joined the Carabiniers at the junction of the Ollivants river and Steenkool Spruit.

Next day they marched to Onverwacht, leaving C Squadron at Steenkool Spruit for convoy duty.

The Steenkool Spruit, by the way, was very full, and in crossing the drift at the end of the march the hospital tonga was carried away and the ponies drowned.

On December 30th the regiment marched at 1 A.M. and bivouacked near Bethel. On the way two Boers, the only ones seen, though at Bethel it was reported that many were about, were taken prisoners.

On the last day of 1901 the 13th Hussars returned to Onverwacht, when C Squadron, less Lieutenant Kennard and his troop which had been left at Steenkool Spruit, rejoined.

The casualties among the 13th Hussars for the year 1901 were as follows:—

Killed and died of wounds . . . . .	12
Enteric . . . . .	15
Dysentery . . . . .	1
Other causes . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	29

143 men were invalided home, and 419 non-commissioned officers and men joined the regiment with different drafts.



## CHAPTER XLI.

### South African War, 1902.

ON January 1, 1902, the strength of the regiment at the front was—13 officers, 394 non-commissioned officers and men, and 393 horses.

At the details there were—2 officers and 231 non-commissioned officers and men.

And the total strength of the regiment in South Africa was—832 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom no less than 119 were in various hospitals, or nearly 14½ per cent.

On January 2nd C Squadron went out to search for a gun which had been captured from Benson's column, and which was said to be hidden in a spruit. The search was, however, unsuccessful.

The regiment then marched to Vaal Kop. A few of the enemy were descried on the hills, but they retired before the advance-guard.

For two days the 13th remained at Vaal Kop, while waggons were sent into Steenkool Spruit for supplies.

At midnight on the 4th-5th the 13th turned out under Major Williams and marched on Bultfontein, reaching the farm there at dawn. The three squadrons advanced on the farm from different directions, and to the disappointment of everyone the place was unoccupied. It looked as if the night march had been in vain, but fortune was kind. The patrol on the left sent in to say that they could see a lot of cattle on a farm over a ridge beyond.

The regiment at once went on, and caught sight of from 80 to 100 Boers who were leaving the farm, apparently having become aware of the expedition. The squadrons immediately gave chase and captured 11 prisoners, among whom were Commandant Breytenbach and ex-Commandant Woolman. Six hundred head of cattle, thirty

ponies, and six Cape carts were also taken, and the regiment then returned to camp after a successful raid. But the enemy was not disposed to let them depart without molestation, and about 30 Boers attacked the rear and left. Quite a smart rear-guard action took place for a considerable distance, during which Sergeant Hetherington and Private Cleaver were wounded.

C Squadron on this occasion had the luck to see the retiring enemy first in the morning, and perhaps had somewhat the best of the gallop, but A and B Squadrons had the fighting on the return journey.

Captain Tremayne was especially recommended by Lieut.-Colonel Smithson for the good work he had done and for the single-handed capture of Commandant Breytenbach, one of the hardest fighting generals the enemy possessed. Captain Tremayne was better mounted than the men of his squadron, and pursued and captured this important Boer leader.

In the Army Orders of 1st February 1902 the following appeared:—

Captain J. H. Tremayne to be Brevet Major, for the single-handed capture of Commandant Breytenbach and general good service.

On January 6th the column remained quietly at Vaal Kop, and here one section 60th Battery Royal Field Artillery joined.

Next morning the column marched at 7 A.M. to Yzerwarkfontein, whence another party was sent out again to search for the gun captured from Benson's column. This time the search was successful, and the gun was found in a spruit about two miles off. It was brought back into camp riddled with bullets, but none the worse for its immersion in the water since October 30, 1901.

On the following morning the column marched to Onverwacht, picking up five prisoners on the way. The column remained at Onverwacht on January 9, and a draft of 50 non-commissioned officers and men arrived. The draft was distributed among the different squadrons. That night the Carabiniers made a night march, and in the early morning came upon some Boers to whom they gave chase. They could not, however, overtake the enemy, though they pursued them for a long way—as far as the Wilge river.

On January 10th the column marched to Steenkool Spruit, and remained there till the 12th. Colonel Allenby meanwhile rejoined

and resumed command of the column, and Lieut.-Colonel Smithson then resumed command of the 13th Hussars.

On the 12th the column returned to Vaal Kop, and halted on the 13th.

At 8 A.M. on the morrow the column started for Steenkool Spruit, but on the way received a heliographic message to go to Bethel. That night the camp was pitched at Yzerwarkfontein, whence on the morrow Colonel Allenby rode into Bethel for orders from General Bruce Hamilton. The camp was moved to Driefontein, south of Vaal Kop, about 11 A.M., where about 40 Boers were seen. These were shelled off the hill.

The column returned to Steenkool Spruit on the 16th, and remained there until the 22nd. On the night of the 16th B and C Squadrons under Major Williams started for a night march about 11 P.M. Early next morning a Kaffir gave information that the enemy were also marching by night, and had started shortly after sunset. The B and C Squadrons therefore returned to camp.

On the 19th B Squadron escorted the convoy to Brugspruit, returning on the next day.

On the 20th C Squadron turned out early and went in the direction of Captain Oliver's South African Constabulary post, in support of the Carabiniers if required. The Carabiniers had started out the previous night. Not one of the enemy was however seen, and the squadron returned to camp about noon. A Squadron was occupied on the afternoon of the 18th in destroying mealies, &c.

The details that had been left at Pretoria trained down to Standerton on the 20th, and remained there till the conclusion of hostilities.

At Standerton the whole of General Bruce Hamilton's details were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jenner, D.S.O.

On January 22nd the column marched back to Vaal Kop, where the column remained till 8 P.M. on the 23rd. A night march was then undertaken, and at dawn the column had reached and crossed the Ollivants river. Later it marched past Vlaklaagte and came in touch with the other columns working under General Bruce Hamilton. The column then retraced its steps to Vlaklaagte, and camped there.

Early in the morning an officer of the Durham Light Infantry was reported missing, and about 8 A.M. a patrol under Sergeant White, consisting of four men, was sent back to Vaal Kop in search

of him. The adventures of this patrol are interesting. Sergeant White left two men at the drift just short of the Kop, and going on with the other two saw a party of about a dozen Boers on the hill. Dismounting, the horses were left at the foot of the hill with one man, while with the other the sergeant crept up and opened fire. The enemy at once fled. Sergeant White then retired on the drift, and the Boers discovering the smallness of the party tried to gallop round to cut him off. But the two men left at the drift then opened fire, and the enemy at once fell back. Sergeant White and his four men returned to camp, but had not seen anything of the missing officer.

On the 25th, after remaining in camp until 3 P.M., 200 men of the 13th Hussars and an equal force of the Carabiniers turned out. The remainder were left with Major Williams to bring on the baggage. The 13th and Carabiniers marched past Wing's camp, and after halting there for an hour then went on again. About midnight they reached their objective, three farms, which were surrounded, but no Boers were found at home.

January 26th was a most successful day. About 3 A.M. the force came up with General Bruce Hamilton, who had Spens' column of mounted infantry and M'Kenzie's column. The direction was then changed, and at about 4.30 A.M., in a fine open bit of country, the Bethel and Ermelo Commandos were come upon at Springbokfontein.

After a good gallop a number of prisoners were taken and the cattle and waggons of the entire force. The 13th and Carabiniers then marched to Ermelo, where they went into bivouac. For twenty-three hours they had been in the saddle, and during the whole time it had rained heavily and continually.

The total number of prisoners captured during this night by General Bruce Hamilton amounted to almost 100.

Next day the baggage arrived about 2 P.M. The enemy had paid it unpleasant attention for nearly the whole way from Vlaklaagte, and several skirmishes had taken place.

The camp was pitched near the fort at Ermelo.

The horses badly needed rest after the heavy work of the last few days, and consequently there was a halt at Ermelo on the 28th.

Next day the camp was shifted about three miles to Jan Hendrickfontein.

Major Williams remained behind at Ermelo, being unwell. He went into Standerton with the first convoy. On February 24th he was appointed C.S.O. to General Elliot, and rejoined the regiment at Pretoria after the declaration of peace.

The good work done by the columns under General Bruce Hamilton was acknowledged in the following telegram from Lord Kitchener:—

I am more than pleased at your continued success. Congratulate all ranks from me on their perseverance and dash under such trying circumstances.

To this the General Officer Commanding added—

The G.O.C. has great pleasure in communicating the above to the troops, and wishes to express his own approbation of cheerful spirit they show under constant and trying work, which entails considerable hardships, but which they have the satisfaction of knowing is of great service to the nation and goes far towards ending the war.

The columns now at Ermelo were Allenby's, M'Kenzie's, Spens', and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles.

The arrangement of the columns was as follows. Each was formed into three lines.

A Line	.	.	The Fighting Force.
B Line	.	.	Waggons on a light scale, and escort.
C Line	.	.	Heavy baggage, &c.

At 6.45 P.M. on January 30th Allenby's and M'Kenzie's columns and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, under General Bruce Hamilton, started out for a night march. It was reported that Louis Botha was in the neighbourhood, and after the recent successes all ranks were extra keen. Moreover, too, Colonel Wools Samson, who had been so invaluable as an intelligence officer, accompanied the force.

The night was very wet and everybody was soaked. About 11 P.M. the columns crossed the Vaal by a pontoon bridge and marched at great speed till daylight. Two or three farms were unsuccessfully searched, and indeed not one of the enemy was seen.

Having gone into bivouac at Schimmelhoek, the B Line, which started at 3 A.M., arrived at 2 P.M.

Next morning the columns marched at 9 A.M., and having gone about eight miles bivouacked at Waaihoek. No tents were allowed to

be put up. The columns resumed their march at 4.45 P.M., and kept on throughout the night till Athole was reached. No Boers were seen.

On February 2nd the columns bivouacked at Athole, where the B Line arrived at 4 P.M.

Next day, starting at 9 A.M., the columns went to Newcastle.

On February 4, starting at 6.30 P.M., the A Line proceeded by a night march towards Ban Kop. At dawn, when somewhere near Ringknik, the scouts reported two Boers a short distance ahead. The whole force pushed on and a Boer convoy was seen about five miles off. But there had hardly been a halt during the night, and the horses were dead beat.

Two Boers were caught by A Squadron while hiding in the rocks, and 5 prisoners, 4 waggons, and about 800 head of cattle were taken by M'Kenzie's column operating on the right. One man was killed by the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles. The columns marched back to Westoe about 6 A.M., and there they found Line B.

It was a very hard day and night. The men had been in the saddle about twenty hours, and the horses had covered almost sixty miles. Badly they needed rest, and on the next day, February 6, a halt for that purpose was ordered.

On February 7th the force marched past Newcastle and arrived at Ban Kop. Supplies here reached them, being conveyed thither by Barter's column.

The force remained at Ban Kop until February 16, being supplied from Ermelo.

From 'The London Gazette' of February 12th the following extract is taken :—

13th Hussars. Captain E. W. N. Pedder to be Major *vice* MacLaren, D.S.O., placed on temporary half-pay, dated November 1, 1901.

At 7 P.M. on February 12th the force turned out for a night march, but it proved to be impossible to start, or at any rate unwise, so wet and misty was the weather. In fact, Colonel Wools Samson's boys declined to be responsible for guiding the force correctly. In consequence the force turned in again.

On February 15th Captain Vandeleur replaced Major Maude as Assistant Provost-Marshal, the latter leaving the column to rejoin his regiment.

On February 16th M'Kenzie's and Allenby's columns marched at 4 A.M. The column commanded by Colonel Spens was near, and the operations of the three columns were directed by him.

When about to camp near Lake Banagher news arrived that a quantity of cattle were visible about three miles off. The men turned out to drive them in, but on getting nearer the cattle proved to be a large herd of blesbok.

Next day the camp remained where it was, and a force of about 50 men from each squadron was ordered to be ready to march at 4 A.M. Fog, however, prevented anything being done, and the operations were abandoned. What had been intended was this. A force of Boers was reported to be at Letteskeus, and Colonel Spens designed to drive them on to the Ermelo-Ban Kop block-houses.

At 6.45 P.M. on February 28th the column marched, and at 3 A.M. surrounded a farm called Hol Nek, the men having dismounted for the purpose. No Boers were found there, so the march was resumed. At dawn the column was in the very rough and hilly country overlooking the Koomati valley.

Meanwhile M'Kenzie's column made a detour and took a dozen prisoners. The column then returned to Vlakfontein, where the baggage joined during the afternoon.

On February 19, after a short march, Uitkyk was reached, and here the column remained until the 24th, being joined on the 20th by the column commanded by Colonel Spens.

On the 21st the waggons were sent into Carolina to bring out supplies. At midnight on the 22nd-23rd, 125 men from each regiment marched out in different directions, but effected nothing, two or three of the enemy only being seen at dawn in the distance.

M'Kenzie's column, however, had the good fortune to catch nine Boers, one of them being the brother of Grobelaar. Grobelaar himself, who was there, managed to escape.

The troops retired to camp about 11 A.M. When the camp at Uitkyk was struck on the 24th, the columns marched to Lake Banagher. Allenby's men were just grooming their horses when a herd of blesbok galloped between them and M'Kenzie's column. M'Kenzie's men opened fire on them and killed two, probably wounding others. This was all very amusing, no doubt, but the

firing had the effect of stampeding several and wounding a few horses of other units.

Fortunately for the 13th they did not fall in with any more herds of blesbok while working with M'Kenzie's column.

Next day the camp shifted to Roodeval, and here some remounts were obtained.

At Roodeval Veterinary-Lieutenant Durrant, Army Veterinary Department, joined the regiment.

A long march in a thick fog brought the column to De Emigratie on the 24th, and the next evening they reached Rolfontein, where Plumer's and Campbell's columns were found close by.

On February 28th the column marched to Wydgeleden. It had been reported that Botha's force was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Vryheid, and in consequence about ten columns were stated to be about to be employed against him.

On March 1st Allenby's column marched to Wakerstroom and thence to Groenvlei. At Wakerstroom news arrived that no less than 600 of the enemy had been captured during the recent drive in the Orange River Colony, besides a vast quantity of cattle, &c.

In a thick fog on March 3rd the column marched to Boschoek, M'Kenzie's column following a day or two behind.

On the morrow A and B Squadrons of the regiment, with 200 of the Carabiniers, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, escorted the ox convoy, starting at 4 A.M. The remainder of the column, marching at 6.30 A.M., arrived at Zoelmelksrivier about noon and camped.

Hardly had the men reached camp when some of the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, who had been out raiding, were severely sniped. The guns and pom-poms from camp opened fire, and soon drove off the Boers thus occupied.

On March 5th Spens' column proceeded to Vryheid, while Allenby's marched through Pivaans Poort to Marthinus Drift over the Pivaan river.

Marching next day at 5.30 A.M. to Welverdiend, camp was pitched there.

The regiment, however, did not remain here, being moved off at 4.30 P.M. to take up a position on the south side of the river near to Pivaans bridge. At this spot they remained till dawn on the



7th, when their position was shifted. About 1 P.M. the rest of the column came up and camped on the high ground south of Pivaans bridge.

On March 8th B Squadron and part of C Squadron acted as escort to a convoy as far as Vaalbank on its way to Vryheid, after which the men returned to camp, which was reached about 2 P.M.

Next day the column marched at 9 A.M. to Voorkemplaats, and camped in a most unpleasant place. The camping-ground was too small and the grass was very long, many kraals were near, and it was stated that there were cases of small-pox in all of them.

At 1 P.M. on the 10th the column marched. On arrival at Alman's Nek the Carabiniers branched off and escorted a convoy to Vryheid. The remainder of the column marched on and camped at Welgevonden after dark.

Next day, starting at 5 A.M., the column reached Vaalbank in about four hours. Here the Carabiniers returned with the convoy. Lieutenant Elliot was taken ill with measles, and did not return to duty till April 15, at Standerton.

On the 12th C Squadron marched at 5 A.M. to escort the convoy. The column started two hours later. After traversing a very rough and hilly road, camp was pitched at Metselfontein.

At a spot about three miles to the north Spens' column, with whom was General Bruce Hamilton, was found encamped.

On March 13th Line A marched at 2 A.M. to the camp of Colonel Spens' column, and there waited till dawn. They then went on about three miles and were ordered to take a high hill. The arrangements for the attack were these: the 13th in the centre, Spens' Mounted Infantry on the left, and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles on the right. A and B Squadrons, after a stiff climb, reached the top and found nothing when they got there. About noon the force returned to Reddersdal and went into camp.

On the 14th the events were more exciting. At 7 A.M. the column marched to Geluk, where it rested till 7 P.M.; then starting again, a very rough tract of country was traversed. The 13th, being in the rear of the column, had an awful baggage-train march all through the night. About midnight the column ran into General Cherry Emmett and a Boer corporal, and took both prisoners. A little later Lieutenant Hodgkinson and his troop were sent off with Captain

Vandeleur, and they ran against a strong body of the enemy, who opened a hot fire. It was, of course, pitch dark, and Lieutenant Hodgkinson had to retire. Lance-Corporal Dennis was shot in the thigh. The wound did not at first appear to be as serious as it afterwards proved. Later Lance-Corporal Dennis was unfortunately obliged to be invalided home from its effects, and he was subsequently discharged as medically unfit for further service. The Carabiniers, who had made a detour, also fell in with some Boers and sustained two casualties.

On March 15th the native scouts reported a few Boers on the left. C Squadron was therefore sent out and captured two or three prisoners, driving the remainder into the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles. That night the column bivouacked at Prodger's Farm near Broeders Rust, and the result of the day's proceedings were found to be five Boers killed, four wounded, and nineteen unwounded prisoners taken, and a quantity of cattle driven in.

On the 16th, after a long and hilly march at a very slow pace, the force arrived at Reddersdal, where Line B was already awaiting their coming. The journey this day was most painful to the wounded, as the country being much too rough for ambulances the unfortunate men had to be carried on extemporised stretchers.

Orders had been received for Line A to march on the morrow at 6.15 P.M., and the men turned out, but the order was cancelled.

On the 18th, however, Line A started at 7 P.M. This day an interesting little expedition took place in an endeavour to catch Louis Botha. Lieutenants Wigan and Hodgkinson, with 60 specially selected men and horses from the regiment, accompanied by some Carabiniers and Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, went off on a special mission. With the party went Lieutenant J. Morsop, of the Intelligence Department, and Guide Nicol. The force pushed on with as much rapidity as the very rough and hilly country permitted throughout the night, and located Louis Botha, according to native report, about dawn. When the party arrived at the spot, Potgeiter's Farm (Hlomo-Hlomo), they found that they were twenty minutes only too late. Their prey had escaped them; still on they pushed till the horses began to show signs of great fatigue, and farther pursuit was perforce abandoned. The party rejoined the column during the afternoon. Throughout the night the column then kept

on its way, and just before dawn climbed up a very difficult mountain and descended on the other side. Here the country was hilly and bushy, and much cattle was about. The Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and the mounted infantry pressed on and thoroughly searched the numerous kloofs in the neighbourhood. Few Boers, however, were seen, but a great number of their cattle were captured, and these were found to be in most prime condition.

On March 19th the column went out about 11 A.M. to Hlomo-Hlomo and bivouacked, where the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and the mounted infantry joined. Meanwhile A Squadron had been sent out on a cave-searching expedition, which involved a very hard day's climbing up steep mountain-sides covered with bush. Six Boers were taken prisoners, so the squadron was rewarded for their long day's search.

Next day the column proceeded to Toovernars Rust, a distance of 18 miles. The road was very hilly and steep. Starting at 7.30 A.M., the force off-saddled for about two hours at 10.30. It was understood that Dinizulu was coming out to meet General Bruce Hamilton, but that potentate did not appear, possibly owing to the fact that it was raining in torrents.

At a general parade of the column on March 21, General Bruce Hamilton presented Lieut.-Colonel Smithson with the Distinguished Service Order. The afternoon of that day was spent by the force in playing stump cricket, under the general opinion that there would be no night march. But about 7 P.M. an order came for Line A to turn out at once. Lieutenant Wigan, with 60 specially selected men and horses, and an equal number of the Carabiniers, were despatched ahead of the force and marched to Hlomo-Hlomo. The farm there was found to be untenanted, but the advance party proceeded to the hills beyond. There five Boers were unearthed from a cave, among them being Potgeiter, the owner of the farm. An Irishman named O'Connor, who had donned a red cross badge for the occasion, was also captured with them. After off-saddling for about four hours the force returned to the camp at Toovernars Rust.

On March 23rd Spens' and M'Kenzie's columns marched about 7 A.M., being followed by the other column two hours later, their destination being Metselfontein, where the camp was pitched.

The following General Order, received by telegram, which was

published, shows that the work done by the troops under the command of General Bruce Hamilton was thoroughly appreciated by the Commander-in-Chief:—

Tell your troops how highly I appreciate their work in so difficult a country.

Here, as Captain Denny was temporarily absent on leave, Lieutenant Stern took over the command of B Squadron and Lieutenant Pepys took up the duties of Adjutant. A Zulu Impi (Tabakulu's), 800 strong, now joined the column and marched with it.

The 5th Dragoon Guards were now leaving for India, and the regiment had sent them a farewell message wishing them "good luck." To this a kindly reply was received by the 13th from their old comrades and friends. After a halt the march was resumed, Vaalbank being the camping place on the 25th, and Vryheid on the 26th. From the last named place a draft of 40 men was sent from the regiment to join the 4th Hussars, then serving in India. Civil-Surgeon Whyte was taken ill at Vryheid with measles, and did not rejoin the regiment. 2nd Lieutenant R. B. B. Baggallay joined.

On March 27th the column marched to Alman's Nek, leaving behind Lieutenant Hodgkinson and 50 men to act as escort to General Bruce Hamilton. Veterinary-Lieutenant Durrant left to proceed to India. 2nd Lieutenant W. F. Black, attached to the Leicester Regiment, was gazetted to the 13th Hussars, but was invalided home before joining, and did not join the regiment until April 1903.

The column marched to Bedrog on the 28th, where General Bruce Hamilton passed through *en route* for Paulpietersberg. To this place the column marched on the next day, and found the columns of Spens and M'Kenzie encamped there. Colville's column, which had been there, had left in the morning. About 4 P.M. on that day the column again started, and made a short march into Halberton. That evening the Carabiniers went out for a night march.

On the 30th the column marched at 3 A.M., and at Martinus Drift, about 7.30 A.M., crossed the Pivaan river. Outspanning till 10 A.M., the column then went on through the poort and camped at Mooihoek. Here the Carabiniers joined after a long and fruitless march.

Through the poort there was a little sniping. It appears that an old man and his two sons were credited with being the offenders,—

their habit being to live among the rocks and snipe the columns for amusement as they came through. These worthies had, it seems, always refused to go on commando, and the Boer prisoner, Cherry Emmett, stated that the enemy would be as pleased to get hold of the delinquents as the British. Marching on the 31st, the column arrived at Boschhoek and reached Groenvlei the next day, proceeding on April 2nd to Wakerstroom. Here Civil-Surgeon Stewart joined. The column halted on the 3rd, and a cricket match was played against the South Staffordshire Regiment, in which the team of Allenby's column was badly beaten. Here Lieutenant Jenkins, who was attacked with jaundice, went to hospital.

On April 4th the column marched towards Ermelo, camping that night at Driefontein, and next night at Berginderlin bridge on the Vaal. Ermelo was reached on the 6th. Resting for a day at Ermelo, 70 horses and 71 men arrived from the details.

On the 8th the column started for Carolina, which was reached on the 10th, the camping places *en route* being Welgelagen and Bothwell. A drive was about to take place, and in consequence a party was detailed from each squadron to collect as much wire as possible to be used for defensive purposes at night. The columns taking part in this drive were Park's, Williams's, Wing's, Spens', M'Kenzie's, and Allenby's, also Stewart with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles.

The positions taken up were as follows :—

The left of Park's column at Goodhoop ;

The left of Williams's column at Klipfontein ;

The left of Wing's column at Speculatie ;

The left of Spens' column at Shoonoord ;

The left of M'Kenzie's column at Helpmaakar ;

The left of Allenby's column at Bosmanspruit, west of Carolina ;

And the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles continuing on to the Carolina-Ermelo blockhouse line.

It will therefore be seen that the line of the drive began from Great Ollivant's station to Carolina, and it was to work down to the railway line.

The pace was to be taken from Spens' column in the centre, and the order of march for the 13th Hussars was B and C Squadrons in extended formation in front, with A Squadron in support. No fires were allowed till daylight, and this rendered cooking a matter of

difficulty, as the force did not get anything to cook during the drives until after dark.

C Squadron was on the right, and was responsible for keeping in touch with the Carabiniers, who were on the left of M'Kenzie's column. When night fell all the supporting squadrons came up into line, and a continuous chain of outposts was formed.

At 6.30 A.M. on April 12th the drive began. The line advanced and marched on during the day, with one short halt, until 4 P.M. Only a few scattered Boers were to be seen. An order had been given that the whole line should halt at 10.30 A.M., but as Spens' column did not halt, all had to march on till nearly noon before getting a halt. That night the position of the left of the columns, which were in the order already named, was as follows:—

Welstand, Kleinfontein, Welterfontein, Shoonoord, Boschmanskop, and Vogelfontein, while Stewart with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles extended to the blockhouse line. The least distance traversed by any part of Allenby's column that day was rather more than 20 miles.

When the position was reached where a halt was to be made for the night, each squadron had a certain length of the line assigned to it. Posts were then entrenched, and wire entanglements, &c., were put up in front of them.

The Boers all night made desperate efforts to break through, repeatedly feeling along the line for a gap, and there was a good deal of firing.

Starting in the same order at 6.30 A.M. on the 13th, a march of about 25 miles brought the long line into position between 4 P.M. and 5 P.M. The march had been over veldt that had been burnt for nearly the whole way, and there was an uncomfortably strong wind in the faces of the men all the time. Very few of the enemy were seen, but during that night a considerable number of ponies were galloping backwards and forwards in front of the line. Whether these ponies had been driven down purposely by the enemy, or not, is not known, but it encouraged musketry, and this was continuous for most of the night.

Next morning, however, three dead ponies were found in the front, and during the day several more wounded ones were caught and destroyed. It was subsequently reported that a considerable number

of the enemy had broken back between the columns of Spens and M'Kenzie.

The positions for this night were as follows, and again in the same order of columns: Extreme left—Frischgevaad, Elandsfontein, three miles south of Bethel, Bekkersrust, Oshoek, Uitzicht, and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles continuing on to the blockhouse line as before.

On the 14th, starting at 6 A.M., after a 40-mile march Standerton was reached about 6 P.M. All were very tired, and the horses dead beat, but Captain Battye and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert had done all that was possible to promote the comfort of the weary men on their arrival in camp, which was pitched a short distance outside the town. This day again only a few of the enemy were seen.

During the morning of the 15th baggage arrived, and the following telegram from General Bruce Hamilton was published:—

Result of the drive—Killed, 1; wounded prisoner, 1; unwounded prisoners, 134; Cape carts, 2; rifles, 35; S.A.A., 4800, and a good many horses.

Colonel Long, Royal Artillery, employed on the Remount Department, inspected the horses of the 13th Hussars at Standerton.

During the drive the number of horses belonging to the regiment which it had been necessary to destroy was very small, but the heavy work had left its mark on the rest, and 140 were obliged to be sent to the Sick Horse Depôt and details for rest. As many fit horses as could be got from the details were obtained, still the strength of the regiment when it left Standerton on March 17th amounted to only 320 non-commissioned officers and men.

At Standerton a welcome issue of six months' clothing was made.

From the Gazette the following is extracted:—

War Office, March 18. 13th Hussars.

Lieutenant H. J. J. Stern to be Captain *vice* A. Symons seconded.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of 2nd Lieutenant G. Halswelle is antedated to January 22, 1902, *vice* H. J. J. Stern.

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Kennard to be Lieutenant *vice* F. G. Bayley seconded.

At Standerton 2nd Lieutenant Elliot rejoined from hospital, and Captain Denny from leave.

On April 16th the column marched through the town at 2 P.M. to Boschoffs Farm on the Brakspuit. Thence Lieutenant-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O., who had been unwell for some days, went down country on sick leave, and Major Tremayne assumed the command of the regiment, Lieutenant Wigan taking over the command of C Squadron. Captain Stern also went down country on leave, and Lieutenant Pepys took over command of B Squadron.

At 7.30 on the morning of the 17th the force crossed the Vaal, and got into camp about 4 P.M. at Grasplaatz, south of the river. A few Boers followed the rear-guard, which was under Lieutenant Hodgkinson, and annoyed the men for a few miles, but on a pom-pom being sent back the enemy at once drew off.

On the 18th the column reached Van Wyk's Vlei, marching at 6.30 A.M. During the day at different times there was a good deal of sniping on all sides, as the enemy were rather numerous.

Next day the column marched to Villiersdorp, camping on the high ground to the south of the river which overlooks the dorp.

The building of entrenched posts round the camp was at once begun, and this continued for the next two or three days.

About 9.30 P.M. the enemy opened a sharp fire all round the camp. The men turned out with great celerity and lined the outskirts of the camp. For a few minutes there was a very rapid fire sustained, in which the guns and pom-poms joined. This practically put an end to the Boers' fire. It broke out again in a desultory manner once or twice, but ceased finally in about an hour. Two men of the Carabiniers were unfortunately wounded by one of the Kaffir scouts, and two horses of the 13th Hussars were hit. The Johannesburg Mounted Rifles also suffered some casualties among their horses.

On April 20th the convoy was escorted into Frankfort by 200 men of the 13th Hussars and 100 of the Carabiniers, returning next day. On the return journey, while outspanned, several of the mules showed signs of serious illness, two dying in a very short time. The illness was caused by the "bossie worm," according to the conductors. This is one of the many evils that animals have to contend with in South Africa.

On April 23rd a reconnaissance was undertaken by 200 men from



each of the cavalry regiments (13th Hussars and Carabiniers), accompanied by the pom-poms. The direction taken was on the north side of the river to the Hex river. A few of the enemy were about, and one of the Carabiniers was wounded. As the men of the 13th had to escort the pom-pom and ambulance back by a drift some way round, they did not get into camp till about 6 P.M. About 40 Boers were seen on the way home, but they took care to keep at a respectful distance.

At 6 A.M. on the 25th the convoy marched again into Frankfort, escorted this time by 200 Carabiniers and 100 of the 13th Hussars. At noon on this day orders were received to march at 2 P.M. with all available horses, no transport, and to leave the camp standing. A party under Lieutenant Pepys was left to guard the camp, and Major Prendergast, second in command of the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, was in command of the details.

Accordingly about 30 Carabiniers, 150 13th Hussars, and 150 Johannesburg Mounted Rifles marched out at 2.45 along the Heidelberg road. From 6.30 P.M. till 9 P.M. the force halted, and then moved on again until 4.15 A.M., when they halted just over the Zuicherbosch river to the east of Da Hoek. At dawn the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles found seven of the enemy in a farm close by. The force then proceeded to Heidelberg, where after a long march of about 45 miles they went into bivouac. Next day, the 27th, they marched at 7 A.M. for Vlaktefontein, and arrived there at 2 P.M. That evening the Bays and Greys marched in after a disappointing drive.

The march was resumed at 6.30 A.M. on the 28th, and after going about twenty-five miles the column reached Villiersdorp about 3 P.M. On the way a Boer despatch rider was caught, who stated that he had been riding about for two days looking for Boers to summon them to a peace (or war) meeting, but that he had been unable to find any. As the man had a pass on him which permitted him through the lines, he was given some food and sent on his way free.

Until May 2nd the column rested, and race meetings were held on the 29th and 2nd.

Next morning the regiment moved out, its object being to get in touch with Colonel Duff's column coming from Greylingstad. This column was the one formerly known as Wing's, but Colonel Wing at the time was laid up with a broken collar-bone. The regiment went

as far as Brand kraal, opposite Hex river, and waited for some time, when the 8th Hussars were observed coming along.

At this time the columns of Lawley, Grant, Spens, M'Kenzie, and Duff were driving down the railway line to the Frankfort and Heilbron line of blockhouses.

When the regiment got in touch with Duff's column it retired on Villiersdorp so as to prevent the enemy from breaking away across their front to the left, and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, followed by the Carabiniers, moved on towards Frankfort to hold a line from Bendigo to that place during the night. Owing, however, to some misunderstanding, the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles went on into Frankfort, and by so doing the Carabiniers were left with an impossible line to hold. In consequence, during the night Ross's commando, with their cattle, broke through. On the night of the 13th, too, the 8th Hussars had also lost touch, so there was a gap as well on that flank.

On the morrow, May 4, the weather was very foggy, and this delayed the start until about 7 A.M. Moreover, it was most difficult to locate the column on the right. The drive was then continued to the Frankfort-Heilbron blockhouse line, the result being the capture of 87 prisoners. The forces then concentrated at Leeuwspruit, about two miles to the west of Frankfort.

Next day Lieutenant Pepys, who had four months' leave to proceed to England, left for Heilbron.

During the afternoon most of the columns moved a short distance in order to take up positions for the resumption of the drive on the next day, the intended direction being to the south.

The orders for the positions of the columns on the night of the 5th were as follows:—

Colonel Rimington—right on Koppies station, left on Rhenoster, due south of Dui Major Drift.

Colonel Lawley on Elands Spruit, due north of Schurvekop.

Colonel Nixon at Midden Rust.

Colonel Garrett, left near Somerset.

Colonel Spens at Welgeluk.

Colonel M'Kenzie at Holfontein.

Colonel Duff at Frischgevaght.

Colonel Allenby at Koppiesdam.

The orders were as follows:—

On the following day the force will drive right out in one day to Lindley-Kroonstadt blockhouse line. As soon as possible after starting the flanks of the column will gain touch with each other, and will maintain it throughout the day.

Colonel Barker's and General Elliot's troops will hold the line of the Liebenberg Vlei from Frankfort to Halfman, and thence to Lindley, and the Lindley-Kroonstadt blockhouse line will be strengthened. Troops will drive right out to this line with their flanks in touch till they reach there. The position of Colonel Allenby's column on reaching this line will be with his left near Kromspruit, and in touch with General Elliot's troops. Colonel Garrett's left will direct throughout. The force will move at 5.30 A.M., and will halt for one hour at 10.30 A.M., at which hour Colonel Garrett must be at Mildrai.

In accordance with the above orders the column marched at 5.30 A.M., the 13th Hussars being on the right, then the Carabiniers, and then the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles on the left. When the column got to within about three miles of General Elliot's line, a large party of Boers, probably about 200, were discerned. The capture of these was considered a certainty. About 25 of them turned away to the left of the 13th and tried to break through between the Carabiniers and the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles. Three were killed and seventeen taken prisoners. The rest of the party waited till the column was getting pretty close, when, to the astonishment of everybody, they galloped through the blocking line without a shot being fired at them. This was a most disappointing end to a thirty-five mile drive, and considerably decreased the number of captures. That night Allenby's column bivouacked alongside General Elliot's troops.

On the 7th all the troops moved towards Lindley at 7 A.M., Colonel Allenby's column marching on about six miles to take over four days' supplies and then returned.

Next day, starting at 12.15 P.M., the column marched a short distance in order to get into position to drive back to the Frankfort-Heilbron line of blockhouses.

On May 9th the whole line was ordered to advance at 5.30 A.M., and Lieutenant Elliot was sent out with his troop at 4.45 A.M. to get in touch with Colonel Duff's column on the left. They did not, however, come up abreast of Allenby's column until 6.30 A.M., and the start was thus delayed. About 10 A.M. Duff's column halted, and reported that the troops on their left were a long way behind. This entailed a wait of two hours' duration, and meant a great waste of daylight. The column at length dragged slowly on. Evidently there

was a muddle somewhere. Anyhow, at dusk, the column was in consequence about twelve miles from Frankfort, its destination, and as it was no good continuing the operations in the dark the column concentrated, marching into Frankfort about 9 P.M.

During these drives 231 prisoners were taken, and 11 Boers killed.

The column remained at Frankfort on the 10th and 11th of May.

A telegram dated May 7th was received from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief by Major-General Bruce Hamilton as follows:—

Tell your troops I am very pleased at the good result of their hard work, and rely on all to do their best now, after which I hope to give them a good long rest.

About noon on May 12th the column marched *en route* for Greylingstad, camping at Bendigo, and burning all the veldt in the rear.

The end of this protracted campaign was now evidently at hand, or at any rate appeared to be so from the following order:—

Unless different orders are issued the troops will not fire at the enemy, unless the enemy takes the offensive.

From the Gazette the following extracts are taken:—

13th Hussars.—Lieutenants to be Captains—F. G. Bayley, in succession to Major E. A. Wiggin, who holds an extra-regimental appointment. A. W. B. Spencer *vice* Bayley seconded for service on the staff.

2nd Lieutenant C. Elliot to be Lieutenant *vice* Spencer (March 26). William Harry Eve, University Candidate, to be 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 14th March 1902.

The following extract from Army Order 83 of 1902 was published:—

List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men awarded medals for Long Service and Good Conduct—

13th Hussars.—Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant Page.

The column marched on the 13th of May to Zand Drift.

From Army Orders, dated March 1902, the following extract was published for information:—

The following have been brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief—

Squadron Sergeant-Major F. G. Brown, 13th Hussars (13th Squadron, 5th Regiment, Imperial Yeomanry), for good service and gallantry in action in an attack on a convoy near Klerksdorp, 25th February 1902.

The name of this non-commissioned officer appeared among the mentions in Lord Kitchener's despatch, dated June 1902.

On May 14th the column marched to Silverbank, being ordered to burn the veldt in the rear. This order was productive of an incident which might have been very serious. It was a windy day, and the fires spread with great rapidity. A waggon containing ammunition broke down, and in consequence the rear-guard under Lieutenant Elliot was delayed. Covered by the smoke, some Boers who were about crept up and captured one man on the flank, afterwards attacking the rear-guard. However, Lieutenant Elliot beat them off and got the waggon in without assistance. Nor was this all. Shortly after the camp had been pitched and the horses were all in the lines, a fire was observed coming down straight for the camp. All the men turned out to try and stop it at a small spruit below the camp, and all the horses were got out of the lines. The fire, however, coming on at a very rapid rate, jumped the spruit. Luckily for the 13th Hussars it passed through only a corner of the regimental camp, but went right through that of the Carabiniers, burning tents, blankets, clothing, and everything—the ammunition in the bandoliers was even exploded. One man who picked up his bandolier was wounded in seven places, but not dangerously. Many horses were also injured, and several had to be destroyed. That night the men of the 13th Hussars lent a portion of their blankets to their unlucky comrades in the Carabiniers.

On May 15th the column marched into Greylingstad, where Captain Spencer and twenty-one non-commissioned officers joined from England.

It will be remembered that Captain Spencer had gone into hospital on July 19, 1901, and had subsequently been invalided home. Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O., resumed command of the regiment. Veterinary-Lieutenant Lake also joined.

At Greylingstad the 13th Hussars remained until June 5, occupying the time in various ways. It refitted from Standerton, and obtained remounts which brought up the strength of the regiment at the front to 527 non-commissioned officers and men, and 510 horses. A good deal of musketry practice also took place, and shooting competitions between the different units of the column were organised and carried out.

The favourites in these matches were the National Scouts, attached to the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, but in the result their supposed

superiority as marksmen was not apparent. The 13th Hussars won the first, second, and third prizes for the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.

On May 17th Colonel Allenby went down country on leave, and the command of the column was taken over by Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O.

Meanwhile rumours of peace and contradictions of those rumours were of daily occurrence, and nobody could say with certainty whether or not orders might not be received for the columns to march out again at any moment. Even as late as the last week in May the enemy, under Commandant Britz, made a daring and successful raid on the transport cattle at Standerton. Lieut.-Colonel Jenner, gathering together all available men from General Bruce Hamilton's details, and seventy men of the 13th Hussars under Captain Battye, turned out at once. The enemy made a stand on a kopje about seven miles to the south-east of Standerton. From this position they were driven off by the mounted infantry, who, however, suffered a few casualties. As they retired the enemy set fire to the grass, and the fire spread very rapidly. Now a wounded man of the Rifle Brigade lay helpless on the ground, and narrowly escaped perishing in the flames. He was rescued by the resource and initiation of Lance-Corporal Haslam of the 13th Hussars. This non-commissioned officer with his section galloped through the fire round the kopje, and though he was severely burnt himself, succeeded in saving the wounded man.

At about 8.30 A.M. on June 1, 1902, a telegram from Lord Kitchener was received announcing that peace was declared. On the intelligence being made public in camp a scene of great enthusiasm ensued.

At noon the regiment turned out and gave three cheers (and a good many more too) for the king.

Thus ended the South African Campaign of 1899-1902, and as far as the present book is concerned the war record of the 13th Hussars is concluded here.

On June 2, Captain and Brevet Major Tremayne and ten non-commissioned officers and men proceeded down country to represent the regiment at the Coronation. That they were the recipients of a hearty send off from their less fortunate comrades goes without saying.

Three days later the column marched to Vlakfontein, where the Carabiniers were transferred to M'Kenzie's column. Lieutenant Hodgkinson, Regimental Sergeant-Major Daymond, and thirty-nine non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Pretoria by rail to attend the thanksgiving service.

Marching again on June 6th the column reached Kraal.

The following telegram to Lord Kitchener from the Secretary of State for War was published for information :—

His Majesty's Government offer to you their most sincere congratulations on the energy, skill, and patience with which you have conducted this prolonged campaign, and would wish you to communicate to the troops under your command their profound sense of the spirit and endurance with which they have met every call made upon them, of their bravery in action, of the excellent discipline preserved, of the humanity shown by them throughout this trying period.

The column marched to Heidelberg on the 7th, where next day a thanksgiving service attended by 2000 troops was held.

The column was joined by the 8th Hussars, and it proceeded to Springs on the 9th, to Vlakfontein on the 10th, to Irene on the 11th, and arrived at Pretoria on the 12th, where five days later the regiment was joined by the details left at Standerton who came up by rail.

On June 15th the following extract from the Gazette dated 23rd May 1902 was published :—

13th Hussars.—Lieutenant John T. Wigan to be Captain in succession to Major E. A. Wiggin, who holds an extra regimental appointment. Dated 26th March 1902.

The promotions to the ranks of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants are antedated as follows :—

F. G. Bayley to 24th February in succession to Major C. Williams, who holds a staff appointment.

A. W. B. Spencer to 24th February 1902.

On the 24th of June Colonel Allenby issued the following order on the occasion of the column being broken up :—

Desires to express his thanks to all ranks of the regiment for the good service they have rendered him during the time they have been with his column.

Lord Kitchener inspected the 8th and 13th Hussars on the day before he left Pretoria for England, and thanked them for their services during the campaign. He said that he regretted that he could not personally see each cavalry regiment, but hoped that all ranks would tell their comrades in other corps how much he appreciated the work the cavalry had performed.

On June 23rd a Special Army Order was issued—

Before leaving South Africa the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief wishes to express his best thanks to all General Officers, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, for the excellent service they have rendered since he first took over command some 18 months ago. The period in question has offered few opportunities for those decisive engagements which keep up the spirit of an army and add brilliance and interest in its operations. On the other hand, officers and men have been called upon for increasing and ever increasing exertions, in face of great hardships and difficulties, against a dangerous and elusive antagonist. The conduct of the troops under these trying circumstances has been beyond all praise.

Never has there been the smallest sign of slackness or impatience, and it seems to Lord Kitchener that the qualities of endurance and resolution thus displayed, are much more valuable to a commander than any dashing or short-lived effort by which some hard-fought actions may be won in a campaign of ordinary duration.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief has also special pleasure in congratulating the Army on the kindly and humane spirit by which all ranks have been animated during this long struggle. Fortunately for the future of South Africa, the truth in this matter is known to our late enemy as well as to ourselves, and no misrepresentation from outside can prevail in the long-run against the actual fact, that no war has ever yet been waged in which combatants and non-combatants on either side have shown so much consideration and kindness to one another.

In bidding the Army of South Africa farewell, it only remains for Lord Kitchener to wish every individual serving therein all happiness and prosperity in the future.

In Lord Kitchener's final despatch dated June 23, 1902, the names of the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Hussars were mentioned: Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O.; Captains E. W. Denny and F. G. Bayley; Lieutenant Pepys; Squadron Sergeant-Major J. F. Prentice; Sergeant W. H. Campbell; Lance-Corporal Levey, and Private R. Blackley.

On the 24th of June Major Williams, who had been doing duty on General Elliot's staff, rejoined the regiment.



On June 30th the following extracts from the Gazette were published for information :—

War Office, June 3. 13th Hussars.—The promotion of 2nd Lieutenant C. Elliot is antedated to February 24. 2nd Lieutenant R. B. Baggallay to be Lieutenant *vice* Wigan promoted (March 26). Lieutenant H. Norfolk from 1st Volunteer Battalion East Kent Regiment to be 2nd Lieutenant (June 4).

On arrival at Pretoria orders were received to make the strength of horses up to 500. All sick and unsuitable horses were sent to the Sick Horse Depôt, Remount Department, or Mounted Infantry. Others to complete the establishment were obtained from the Remount Department. The last of the horses required were received on July 3.

On July 5th a draft of 48 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from England under the command of Lieutenant J. D. Lyons. This officer had been wounded as long ago as November 8, 1900, and had been in consequence invalided home. Three days later 100 reservists and time-expired men sailed for England under the command of Captain Stern.

Between July 14th and July 17th Major C. Williams, Captain Church, and Lieutenants Hodgkinson, Marchant, and Jenkins all went down country *en route* for England.

On the 17th Captain F. G. Bayley rejoined from the staff of General Burn-Murdoch.

The stock-taking board of the regiment was held on the 21st, and, thanks to the labours of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rupert, the regiment was found to be in a very complete condition.

From the Gazette the following is extracted :—

Brevet to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Coventry Williams, 13th Hussars, dated 26th June 1902.

On the 30th of July Captain L. S. Battye with 83 more reservists and time-expired men went down on their way home.

There is nothing to record for the first half of the month of August, but on the 18th Veterinary-Lieutenant B. L. Lake left the regiment to do duty with the 10th Hussars, being replaced by Civil Veterinary-Surgeon Grist. Twenty-two reservists and time-expired men also left for England.

On August 20th Civil-Surgeon A. G. Stewart also sailed for England, and his duties were taken over by Civil-Surgeon R. G. Abercrombie, who was attached to the regiment for that purpose. Preparations for the regiment to return home were proceeding apace, and at the end of August all the horses were handed over to the 7th and 8th Hussars.

On September 3rd Major Ogilvy retired from the service, and Brevet Major Tremayne was promoted to be Major.

Lieutenant Twist rejoined from the Cavalry Dépôt, Mooi river.

From General Burn-Murdoch's staff Captain A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., rejoined on September 6.

Orders to leave Pretoria on the 12th were received by the regiment on the 10th. The 13th Hussars were to go to East London, there to embark on the *City of Vienna* on the 17th. Before leaving on the 12th the regiment was inspected at the railway station by General Lyttleton, who wished all good speed.

The 13th Hussars left Pretoria about 11 A.M. on the 12th, and arriving at East London during the evening of the 16th encamped on the racecourse.

The *City of Vienna* was, however, three days late in arriving, and in consequence the regiment did not embark until the 20th. The embarkation occupied some time, as the sea was rough, and both the men and the stores had to be taken out to the ship in tugs.

Lieut. - Colonel Smithson, D.S.O., took over command of the troops on board, and Captain Taylor, D.S.O., assumed the command of the 13th Hussars.

The *City of Vienna* had a very rough passage, indeed, to Cape Town, sailing on the 21st. She arrived outside the harbour on the 24th, but could not go in until the next day. The other troops on board were the 5th Lancers, a detachment of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and details from various units.

The ship arrived at St Vincent on October 12, where she coaled. On the night of the 20th she cast anchor at Southampton.

Next morning the regiment disembarked and were welcomed by General Sir Baker Russell and many other old officers of the 13th Hussars. After an absence of three years all but three weeks from England, the regiment entrained at Southampton for

Aldershot, and were on arrival quartered at the East Cavalry Barracks.

The officers that sailed in the *City of Vienna* were—Lieut.-Colonel Smithson, D.S.O.; Captain A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O.; Captain and Adjutant E. W. Denny; Captains F. G. Bayley, A. W. B. Spencer, and J. T. Wigan; Lieutenants J. D. Lyons, E. F. Twist, L. B. B. Gubbins, W. F. V. Cosens, A. W. Kennard, C. Elliot, R. B. B. Baggallay, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Rupert; one warrant officer and 539 non-commissioned officers and men were on board.

Among the special promotions which appeared in the Gazette in October were the following:—

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel—Major C. Williams (June 28); Major E. A. Wiggin (August 22).

To be Brevet Major, Captain E. W. Denny (August 22).

To have honorary rank of Captain, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant G. Rupert (August 22).

From the 1st Army Orders, dated September 15, 1902, the following is extracted:—

The following Resolution of the House of Lords and the House of Commons is published for information:—

HOUSE OF LORDS AND COMMONS,  
Die Jovis, 5th Juni, 1902.

Resolved, *Nemine Dissentiente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

That the thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the Army for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged campaign in South Africa.

Resolved, *Nemine Dissentiente*. That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Army throughout the war.

That this House doth acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valour, devotion, and conduct of those officers and men who have perished during the campaign in South Africa in the service of the Empire, and desire to express deep sympathy with their relatives and friends.





**South Africa, 1899-1902.**

The following casualty lists are given under the following headings: (a) killed in action; (b) died of wounds; (c) died by misadventure; (d) died of disease; (e) wounded.

*Killed in Action—*

- Private Ross, 20th December 1899; Chieveley.
- „ Smith, 20th December 1899; Chieveley.
- Lance-Corporal Watt, 7th March 1900; Sunday River.
- Private Dempsey, 22nd August 1900; Newcastle.
- „ Hayes, 29th April 1901; Uitkyk.
- „ Bakewell, 29th April 1901; Greylingstad.
- „ Mills, 29th April 1901; Uitkyk.
- „ Holland, 29th April 1901; Uitkyk.
- „ Basden, 29th April 1901; Uitkyk.
- „ Smith, 7th September 1901; Klerksdorp.
- „ Mackie, 7th September 1901; Klerksdorp.
- „ Tanner, 8th September 1901; Klerksdorp.

*Died of Wounds—*

- Private Morris, 14th May 1900; Newcastle.
- „ Heaps, 23rd February 1901; Standerton.
- Sergeant Mahon, 15th March 1901; De Lange's Drift.
- Corporal Campbell (attached to the South African Light Horse), 26th October 1901; Witbank, Orange River Colony.
- Private White, 1st November 1901; Trichardsfontein.

*Died by Misadventure—*

- Private Billington, 16th December 1899; drowned, Chieveley.
- „ Guiler, 17th January 1900; drowned, Trichard's Drift.
- „ Smith, 30th May 1901; drowned, De Pan-lower, Waterval.

*Died of Disease.*

- Private Wright, 5th February 1900; dysentery, Mooi River.
- „ Russell, 28th February 1900; enteric, Pietermaritzburg.
- „ Fletcher, 19th March 1900; enteric, Sunday River.
- „ Vincent, 16th March 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.
- „ Gilham, 24th March 1900; enteric, Chieveley.
- „ Miles, 21st March 1900; enteric, Sunday River.
- „ Shailor, 31st March 1900; enteric, Sunday River.
- „ Ramsden, 3rd April 1900; enteric, Sunday River.
- „ Whatman, 2nd April 1900; dysentery, Sunday River.
- „ Heath, 16th April 1900; enteric, Sunday River.
- „ Bull, 23rd April 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.
- „ Coomber, 23rd April 1900; dysentery, Ladysmith.
- „ Smith, 22nd April 1900; pneumonia, Ladysmith.

- Private Glenn, 24th April 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Hunter, 4th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Roche, 4th May 1900; enteric, Modder Spruit.  
 „ Gibbs, 10th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Brennan, 16th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Venn, 19th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 Lance-Corporal Barber, 24th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 Private Lipscombe, 24th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Chandler, 24th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Read, 28th May 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Prodger, 2nd June 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Wooder, 2nd June 1900; enteric, Daunhauser.  
 „ Kent, 6th June 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Waugh, 14th June 1900; dysentery, Ladysmith.  
 „ Brown, 17th June 1900; enteric, Estcourt.  
 „ Hines, 23rd June 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Wilson, 30th June 1900; dysentery, Cape Town.  
 „ Matthews, 6th July 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 Corporal Roach, 10th July 1900; enteric, Standerton.  
 Private Lewis, 7th August 1900; enteric, Ladysmith.  
 „ Mitchell, 3rd September 1900; pneumonia, Standerton.  
 Squadron Sergeant-Major Lightfoot, 27th November 1900; aneurism,  
 Pietermaritzburg.  
 Private Melton, 31st December 1900; dysentery, Standerton.  
 „ Petherham, 1st January 1901; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Walsh, 13th January 1901; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Brown, 16th January 1901; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Langdon, 28th January 1901; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Watts, 31st January 1901; enteric, Heidelberg.  
 „ Hill, 4th February 1901; enteric, Heidelberg.  
 „ Hessey, 20th May 1901; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Trow, 26th May 1901; enteric, Heidelberg.  
 „ Platford, 9th June 1901; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Smith, 4th October 1901; enteric, Mooi River.  
 „ Hutchins, 11th October 1901; enteric, Dundee.  
 „ Woodward, 23rd September 1901; erysipelas, Klerksdorp.  
 „ Prior, 17th October 1901; enteric, Johannesburg.  
 „ Dell, 4th November 1901; enteric, Utrecht.  
 „ Brown, 5th November 1901; enteric, Elandsfontein.  
 „ Brown, 15th November 1901; enteric, Pretoria.  
 „ Cullen, 5th February 1902; enteric, Ermelo.  
 „ Edwards, 18th February 1902; enteric, Standerton.  
 „ Calton, 27th February 1902; enteric, Elandsfontein.  
 „ Johnson, 5th March 1902; dysentery, Ermelo.  
 „ Wright, 18th March 1902; pneumonia, Charlestown.  
 „ House, 14th July 1902; enteric, Heilbron.  
 Sergeant Hoare, 15th October 1902; hemiplegia, Wynburg.  
 Private Francis (transferred to the South African Constabulary); no  
 information.

From these lists it will be seen that 12 men were killed in action; 5 men died of wounds; 3 died by misadventure (drowning); 46 died of enteric; 7 from dysentery; pneumonia, aneurism, erysipelas, and hemiplegia were fatal to one man each; and of one there is no information. The total loss by death in the regiment amounts to 80.

*Wounded—**Officers—*

Lieutenant J. T. Wigan, 7th March 1900; Sunday River.  
Major K. MacLaren, 31st March 1900; near Mafeking.  
Major W. C. Smithson, 22nd August 1900; Newcastle.  
Lieutenant J. D. Lyons, 8th September 1900; Eden Kop.

*Non-commissioned officers and men—*

Private Humphry, 15th December 1899; Colenso.  
„ Wright, 15th December 1899; Colenso.  
Lance-Corporal Coghlan, 19th January 1899; Spion Kop.  
Private Findley, 19th January 1900; Spion Kop.  
„ Judge, 25th January 1900; Spion Kop.  
„ Rugg, 7th March 1900; Sunday River.  
„ Morris, 5th April 1900; Wessels Nek (died 14th May 1900).  
„ Gilchrist, 21st August 1900; Newcastle.  
„ Willis, 21st August 1900; Newcastle.  
Lance-Corporal Cooke, 22nd August 1900; Newcastle.  
Private Trustram, 9th September 1900; Umbana.  
„ Broderick, 20th September 1900; Rademeyers Farm.  
„ Lewis, 29th September 1900; near Platrand.  
„ Elsegood, 19th October 1900; Waterval.  
„ Ware, 2nd December 1900; near Standerton.  
Lance-Corporal Bradley, 17th December 1900; near Vlaktefontein.  
Private M'Masters, 19th December 1900; near Vlaktefontein.  
„ Lee, 19th December 1900; Frischgevaad.  
„ Brewer, 15th January 1901; near Reitvlei, north-east of Standerton.  
„ Mitchell, 15th January 1901; near Reitvlei, north-east of Standerton.  
„ Pollock, 16th January 1901; near Reitvlei, north-east of Standerton.  
„ Salton, 16th January 1901; near Reitvlei, north-east of Standerton.  
„ Parr, 15th March 1901; De Lange's Drift.  
„ M'Sweeney, 15th March 1901; De Lange's Drift.  
„ Letts, 26th March 1901; Reitspruit.  
Corporal Gavin, 23rd March 1901; Vogelstruisfontein.  
Lance-Corporal Hedley, 11th April 1901; Nigel Mines.  
Private Prince, 29th April 1901; Greylingstad.  
Lance-Corporal Capper, 29th April 1901; Greylingstad.  
„ „ House, 29th April 1901; Uitkyk.



Private Hawkins, 20th May 1901; De Lange's Drift.  
 „ Hanton, 22nd May 1901; De Lange's Drift.  
 „ Weale, 31st May 1901; Weifontein.  
 „ Dewhurst, 31st May 1901; Weifontein.  
 Lance-Corporal Harding, 31st May 1901; Weifontein.  
 Private Garrett, 22nd July 1901; Klipfontein.  
 „ Frane, 23rd July 1901; Woolmaranstad.  
 „ Adams, 23rd July 1901; Woolmaranstad.  
 „ Pritchard, 25th August 1901; Ollivant's Nek.  
 „ Mallard, 7th September 1901; Klerksdorp.  
 Sergeant Lloyd, 1st November 1901; Trichaardsfontein.  
 Corporal Mumford, 1st November 1901; Trichaardsfontein.  
 Private Musgrave, 1st November 1901; Trichaardsfontein.  
 „ Cleaver, 5th January 1902; Bultfontein.  
 Sergeant Hetherington, 5th January 1902; Bultfontein.  
 Lance-Corporal Dennis, 15th March 1902; Broedersrust.

From this list we find that 4 officers and 46 non-commissioned officers and men were wounded during the progress of the campaign.

The total number of non-commissioned officers and men on the strength of the regiment in South Africa was 1376.

The total number of men invalided home was 296, but many of these came out a second time.

Of the non-commissioned officers and men that sailed from England with the regiment, 150 returned with it without having been home.

The following lists show the Honours given to the officers and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Hussars for service in the South Africa campaign; and also the Brevets, and the names of those who were mentioned in despatches.

*Honours.*

Colonel H. J. Blagrove . . . . .	C.B.
Major W. C. Smithson . . . . .	D.S.O.
Captain K. MacLaren . . . . .	D.S.O.
Captain A. H. R. Ogilvy . . . . .	D.S.O.
Captain A. H. M. Taylor . . . . .	D.S.O.
Sergeant W. Mahon (since deceased) . . . . .	D.C.M.
Private S. Herbert . . . . .	D.C.M.
Private E. Servey . . . . .	D.C.M.
Squadron Sergeant-Major J. F. Prentice . . . . .	D.C.M.
Lance-Corporal A. Levey . . . . .	D.C.M.

*Brevets.*

Major C. Williams, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, June 26, 1902. Captain J. T. Wigan, Brevet Major, November 29, 1900; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, August 22, 1902. Captain J. H. Tremayne, Brevet Major, January 29, 1902. Captain E. W. Denny, Brevet Major, August 22, 1902. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant, G. Rupert, to have the Honorary rank of Captain, August 22, 1902.

*Mentioned in Despatches.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Smithson, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Major K. MacLaren, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wiggin, Major J. H. Tremayne, Captain A. H. M. Taylor, Captain J. F. Church, Captain A. Symons, Captain and Brevet Major E. W. Denny, Captain F. G. Bayley, Lieutenant W. Pepys, 2nd Lieutenant C. C. Dangar, Corporal F. Smith, Private A. Cook, Private J. Pritchard, Private S. Herbert, Lance-Corporal J. T. Harding, Private T. Dempster, Private R. Tanner (since deceased), Corporal W. H. Campbell (attached to the South African Light Horse), Private E. Servey, Squadron Sergeant-Major J. F. Prentice, Private T. Farrance, Sergeant W. Mahon (since deceased), Private R. Blackley, Squadron Sergeant-Major E. Doran (with the 8th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry), and Staff Sergeant-Major F. G. Brown.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### **The Reserve Squadron, 1899-1902.**

It is fitting here to give an account of the Reserve Squadron of the 13th Hussars during the absence of the regiment on active service on the strenuous and protracted campaign in South Africa. When the 13th Hussars left Aldershot on active service in 1899, the strength of the Reserve Squadron was just below 400 non-commissioned officers and men.

But as regards officers it was sadly below strength. Captain A. H. Ogilvy was in command, and had with him only 2nd Lieutenant G. H. Hodgkinson and Lieutenant and Riding-master R. M'Walter. The latter officer took over the additional duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster. However, on October 18, a few days after the regiment sailed, 2nd Lieutenant L. B. B. Gubbins joined from the 3rd Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry (Militia). The surname of this officer will be remembered in the earlier portion of this history, and his joining the 13th Hussars is only another instance of what one may perhaps be pardoned for calling heredity in regimental service. On November 15th 2nd Lieutenant Thomas E. Lambert was gazetted to the 13th from the 5th Battalion the Royal Fusiliers (City of London regiment).

The Reserve Squadron moved from Aldershot to Hounslow on November 21, leaving 200 reservists behind. On December 1st a draft of 50 reservists left to join the 19th Hussars. The establishment of officers was now increased by 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Jenkins from the 3rd Battalion the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), and 2nd Lieutenant G. Halswelle from the 3rd Battalion the Hampshire regiment.

At the end of 1899 the strength of the Reserve Squadron was

8 officers, 1 warrant officer, 478 non-commissioned officers and men, with 124 horses.

79 reservists belonging to the 19th Hussars were also attached to the squadron, as well as a number from the 4th Hussars.

In addition to these duties the Reserve Squadron also acted as a receiving depôt for remounts, and had to forward horses to South Africa. Between January 1, 1900, and May 31st of that year, no less than 626 horses passed through their hands in this connection.

These horses had all to be registered, and allotted to various branches of the mounted forces.

The sending out of these, as well as the despatch of various drafts, entailed an enormous amount of work, as may well be imagined.

On one occasion a horse was lost, or rather, though consigned to Hounslow, never arrived at its destination. Now these animals almost invariably arrived in the dead of night, and at that hour it was extremely difficult to identify them, or indeed, considering the shortage in the staff, to find a sufficient number of responsible persons to do the work required. Anyhow, a horse was lost—the only horse missing. For this loss Captain Ogilvy was held responsible, and was compelled to pay its supposed value—on the face of it an extremely hard case.

On January 31st a draft for the regiment under the command of, and Lieutenant G. H. Hodgkinson sailed for South Africa. The arrival of this draft has already been recorded.

During the month Captain E. A. Critchley, reserve of officers (4th Hussars), joined for duty.

Captain A. Leetham (late of the regiment, and Major, Royal Monmouthshire Engineers) joined in February.

Lieutenant and Riding-master Percy, 19th Hussars, Lieutenant F. N. Q. Shuldham, late 13th Hussars, joined in the following month.

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Kennard, Royal Monmouthshire Engineers, was gazetted to the 13th on March 21, and 2nd Lieutenant C. Elliot, 4th Battalion Prince of Wales's Own (Yorkshire regiment), on April 21.

On April 5th the squadron was inspected by Major-General Sir Henry Trotter, K.C.V.O., Commanding the Home District.

Between January and May 1900, drafts amounting to 1539 non-commissioned officers and men were sent out to South Africa, to India, and also to Canterbury (including those transferred to the Royal Reserve Hussars).

On May 1st the Royal Reserve Hussars Regiment was formed. It was time to do something to change the organisation, as the Reserve Squadron had then arrived at a strength of nearly 1200 non-commissioned officers and men. The organisation of these 1200 men was that of one squadron, on one pay list. There were 3 troops of 400 men each, an absolutely unwieldy number under the circumstances.

At the close, however, the accounts, intricate as they were, went through without a hitch, mainly owing to the fact that the Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant, by name Best, was an extremely able man in the execution of the complicated duties he had to perform.

As a class the recruits—and they were numerous—were of a good stamp. The reservists, who had rejoined from civil life, soon settled down, and it is gratifying to note that, true to the traditions of the 13th Hussars, no disciplinary troubles of an unpleasant nature occurred.

Here, too, it may be pardonable if the remark is made that while in the Peninsular War the cases of desertion were few indeed, and in the Crimean campaign they were fewer, during the whole of the South African War, whether at the front or at home, there was in the ranks of the 13th Hussars *not one single case* of this serious military offence.

Facts such as these ought to be recorded, as evincing the true military spirit of the regiment. That, however, Mafeking Night was duly celebrated goes without saying, for was not Major-General Baden-Powell an old officer of the 13th Hussars.

Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spilling, late 13th Hussars, was given the command of the newly formed regiment, to the strength of which the reserve squadron contributed 500 non-commissioned officers and men, and 300 horses.

Ten days after the formation of this regiment the remains of the Reserve Squadron moved to Norwich. Including the men belonging to other regiments that were attached, this force amounted to 723 non-commissioned officers and men, and 100 horses were also taken.

The journey was made in two special trains. On arrival at Norwich it was found that in consequence of some cases of horse disease, which had recently occurred in the stables, the horses could not be admitted. The barracks for the men were also under repair. Consequently the horses were picketed, and the men encamped in the barrack square. By 8 P.M. men and horses had settled down, and for

a week they remained in these impromptu quarters. Throughout the stay of the Reserve Squadron in Norwich drafts of different strengths, both of men and horses, were frequently being sent off to various regiments.

On May 15th 2nd Lieutenants Gubbins and Lambert sailed with a draft for the regiment in South Africa, and they were followed on June 2nd by another draft under the charge of 2nd Lieutenants Cosens and Jenkins.

While at Norwich an amusing experience befell Major Leetham. The Assizes were being held in the city, and to the Deanery were bidden Her Majesty's Judges, the occasion being a dinner. Of course this was a full dress function. Major Leetham was one of the invited guests. Now it appears that the time named on his invitation card read as 8 P.M., but should, it seems, have been 7.30. Half-an-hour late, therefore, arrived Major Leetham. Apologies to his host, and to Her Majesty's Judges, were of course at once tendered, and accepted *pro tem.*, and the dinner proceeded. After dinner, however, Major Leetham was arraigned before his judicial fellow-guests, and tried there and then on the charge of "unpunctuality." Witnesses were examined; whether counsel were or were not engaged for the prosecution or the defence, or whether solicitors were employed on either side to instruct them, is not recorded. In the end Major Leetham was found guilty, and sentenced by, we think, Sir John Bigham, to entertain on the following evening his host and the Judges at dinner, on the distinct condition that the latter entertained him on the next night but one. Curiously enough, on the very day these lines were penned a peerage was conferred on Sir John Bigham.

On July 14th Major Leetham left Norwich to take up the command of the Field Depôt of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot.

On July 17th Major J. F. Murphy, Lieutenants A. W. B. Spencer and J. T. Wigan, who had been invalided home from South Africa, joined the squadron for duty, Major Murphy taking over the command, and Captain Ogilvy proceeding to South Africa to rejoin the regiment.

On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.) to Norwich on July 22nd the regiment furnished the escort, 2nd Lieutenant Halswelle being in command. Subsequently Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., notified in

District Orders that His Royal Highness had expressed his entire satisfaction at the way the escort was turned out and performed their duties. The occasion of His Royal Highness's visit was to open the Jenny Lind Hospital at Norwich.

The squadron was inspected early in July by Major-General H. F. Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and by him Captain Ogilvy was complimented on the system of training he had introduced.

On July 30th Lieutenant Friar, 4th Hussars, joined for duty.

Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., Commanding the Eastern District, inspected the squadron, then 1030 strong, on August 9, and expressed himself as pleased with what he saw.

During this month Captain T. B. Phillips, Reserve of Officers (13th Hussars), joined for duty.

On September 19th 2nd Lieutenant R. B. Baggallay was gazetted to the regiment.

During the second half of 1900, 804 non-commissioned officers and men, and 231 horses, were sent out to South Africa and India. At the end of the year the strength of the squadron was 8 officers, 1 warrant officer, 727 non-commissioned officers and men, and 189 horses.

On January 22, 1901, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen died. At her funeral a mounted squadron, 80 strong, under Major Murphy, and a dismounted squadron, 150 strong, under Lieutenant F. N. Q. Shuldham, represented the 13th Hussars.

Lieutenant and Riding-Master R. M'Walter was in charge of the baggage of all mounted troops from the Eastern District that proceeded to London for the ceremony.

On March 2nd a draft of 305 non-commissioned officers and men, with Lieutenant Wigan, and 2nd Lieutenants Lambert, Halswelle, Kennard, and Elliot, sailed for South Africa.

The Reserve Squadron was now incorporated with the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars, and proceeded to Hounslow on April 17th under the command of Captain T. B. Phillips. Lieut.-Colonel F. Butler, Reserve of Officers, 4th Hussars, was in command of the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars. Major Murphy, Lieutenant and Riding-Master M'Walter, and the band of the 13th Hussars, however, remained at Norwich until August 23, when they joined the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars at Hounslow.

On the Reserve Squadron joining the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars it was divided into three squadrons as follows:—

B Squadron under Captain T. B. Phillips.

D Squadron under Major F. J. Murphy.

E Squadron under Lieutenant and Riding-Master R. M'Walter.

The remainder of this regiment was composed of men from the 10th Royal Hussars.

All the accounts of the Reserve Squadron as a separate body of troops were now closed, whether of equipment, clothing, or other matters. A deficit of only £4, 17s. was found, which, considering the amount involved, the intricacy of the work, and the shortage of officers, was singularly satisfactory. This deficit was written off by the sanction of the General Officer Commanding, as being under £10.

So satisfactory an account was ascribed to the careful and systematic way in which the books had been kept by Lieutenant and Riding-master M'Walter, who had performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster.

On March 26, 1902, Major Murphy retired from the service. The Reserve Squadron left Hounslow on September 18, 1902, and proceeded to Aldershot, taking over the East Cavalry Barracks. Its strength on arrival at Aldershot was 857 non-commissioned officers and men, and 185 horses. At Aldershot the Reserve Squadron awaited the return of the regiment from South Africa, which took place on October 21, 1902.



## CHAPTER XLIII.

### Home Service, 1902-1904.

THE arrival of the regiment at Southampton after its protracted and strenuous campaign in South Africa has already been recorded.

On their arrival at Aldershot the 13th Hussars were met at the station by Major T. B. Phillips and the bands of the regiment and of the 4th Provisional Regiment of Dragoons.

The two parties of the regiment, who travelled by two special trains, were played to the East Cavalry Barracks.

On arrival they were entertained at dinner by the Reserve Squadron.

Home service clothing was served out to the non-commissioned officers and men on October 22nd.

Three days later 150 non-commissioned officers and men, including the band, under Lieutenant W. Pepys, took part in the progress of His Majesty King Edward VII. through the City of London.

On the 30th and 31st of October, all non-commissioned officers and men who had returned from South Africa were granted furlough until January 7, 1903.

Major T. B. Phillips, having ceased to do duty, was struck off the strength of the regiment, November 7, 1902.

An inspection by Lieutenant-General Sir J. D. P. French, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., of all recruits who had joined the regiment since May 1, 1902, was held on November 11. Lieutenant-General French, it will be remembered, was now commanding the 1st Army Corps.

By an order dated November 22, 1902, miniature medals were prescribed to be worn by officers on the mess jacket.

The American horses of the regiment were inspected by the Inspector-General of Remounts on November 28.

The following officers passed in subjects (a) and (b) for promotion to lieutenants on December 1st: 2nd Lieutenants C. C. Dangar, J. F. R. Vigne, W. H. Eve, and E. J. Carter.

The veterinary charge of the regiment, which had been under Civil Veterinary-Surgeon Lund, was taken over on December 3rd by Veterinary-Captain Wright, Army Veterinary Department.

On December 9, the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant J. F. R. Vigne, who had hitherto been on probation, was confirmed.

A few days later (December 16) Lieutenant C. E. Jenkins resigned his commission.

An important decision regarding reservists was published on December 18, to this effect: In the case of cavalry stationed at home, all short service men of good character, who have not extended their service, were to be allowed to transfer to the Army Reserve on conversion of service, provided they had completed, at least, 5 years colour service, and were able to produce a definite proof of employment, which must be verified.

On January 6, 1903, a draft of 78 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, under 2nd Lieutenant T. W. Pragnell, proceeded to India to join their regiment.

The period of furlough for the men who had returned from South Africa having expired, a general redistribution of men and horses was made. Since the return of the regiment all men had belonged to the B and D Reserve Squadrons, and these were now broken up.

The men were posted to A, B, C, and R Squadrons as follows, and the horses thus allotted according to colour:—

A Squadron under Major E. W. N. Pedder, blacks and dark horses.

B Squadron under Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin, bays.

C Squadron under Major J. H. Tremayne, dark bays and light browns.

R Squadron under Captain A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., chesnuts, greys, and roans.

On February 28, the Inspector-General of Remounts inspected the horses of the regiment.

Lieutenant E. F. Twist was appointed Assistant-Adjutant on March 1.

Another draft—this time of 58 non-commissioned officers and

men—proceeded on March 6th to join the 4th Queen's Own Hussars in India.

The blue cloaks hitherto worn by non-commissioned officers and men were finally abolished on March 10.

Lieutenant C. Elliot resigned his commission on March 10.

The presentation of the Queen's and King's South African Medals to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Hussars by Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., took place on March 23. Two days later another draft left the regiment: 111 non-commissioned officers and men being sent to join the 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars in South Africa. On April 1, the command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade was assumed by Brigadier General H. Scobell *vice* Major-General E. W. Hemming, C.B.; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. Gough, 16th Lancers, being Brigade Major, and Captain W. Long, D.S.O., Royal Scots Greys, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain A. Symons, 13th Hussars, was on the same day gazetted to be Staff Captain at Army Headquarters.

The barracks of the regiment were inspected by the General Officer Commanding the 1st Army Corps on April 7.

On April 10, the medal for long service and good conduct was presented to Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Page by the General Officer Commanding.

The 4th Provisional Regiment of Dragoons, hitherto stationed at Aldershot, now proceeded to Norwich, in consequence of which the 14th Hussars joined the brigade on April 25. The regiment was inspected by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General H. F. Grant, C.B., on the last day of the month.

A pom-pom gun was received by the regiment on May 5.

Lieutenant T. E. Lambert on May 6th resigned his commission.

The annual inspection of the 13th Hussars by Brigadier-General H. Scobell, Commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade, was held on May 7.

The Military Tournament at Islington was this year attended by a party of 40 non-commissioned officers and men under Lieutenant Pepys, where they took part in the Durbar Display. Their conduct during the period of their stay at Islington was subsequently highly commended. On May 12th Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Commanding-in-Chief, visited Aldershot and inspected the 1st Army Corps at training.

During this month the chargers of the regiment were twice inspected—on the 16th by Major-General W. R. Truman, Inspector-General of Remounts, and two days later by Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

On May 22nd Lieutenant F. W. U. Cosens resigned his commission.

Shoulder-chains were abolished on May 24. An order that all recruits should have their educational attainments tested and recorded on joining appeared on May 28.

Khaki was ordered to be worn by officers on all mounted parades except those in Review Order on May 30.

The events for the month of June are few in number. On the 9th all the non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Hussars who had been attached to the 13th, proceeded to Canterbury to join the dépôt of the 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars.

The strength of the draft was 111 non-commissioned officers and men.

The regiment was now 118 below establishment, and was in consequence opened for recruiting. On June 23, Corporal C. Collingwood won the annual regimental prize for swordsmanship. The King's Birthday Parade of the 1st Army Corps was held in the Long Valley on June 26, by Lieut.-General Sir J. D. P. French, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

The grand review of the 1st Army Corps by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Monsieur Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, took place at 4 P.M., July 8, 1903, on Laffan's Plain.

The cavalry present were the 1st Life Guards, the 13th and the 18th Hussars. The escort was furnished by the 14th Hussars, and the remainder of that regiment were employed in keeping the ground. The officers of the 13th Hussars before the review entertained at luncheon a number of the old officers and friends of the regiment.

On the following day the Lieut.-General Commanding, by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed to the 1st Army Corps His Majesty's approval of the appearance and soldierlike bearing of the troops reviewed on the occasion of the visit of the President of the French Republic, and stated also that His Majesty was much gratified at the excellent manner in which the march past was executed.

A challenge cup was kindly presented on July 11th by Mrs Smithson, to be shot for annually by boys—the sons of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment.

On this day Captain H. J. J. Stern resigned his commission.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, made his autumn inspection of the 13th Hussars on July 15, and expressed himself as very satisfied with what he saw.

Breastplates for officers were this day abolished.

The autumn manœuvres for this year were now due.

On July 28th B Squadron, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin, went into camp at Bullwater Common with the 2nd Division.

Regimental scouts were instituted on August 4th under Captain J. T. Wigan, Lieutenant T. H. S. Marchant, and 2nd Lieutenant J. C. Metcalfe.

An inspection of remounts and chargers was held on August 8th by Major-General Benson, Inspector-General of Remounts.

Two days later the regiment proceeded on 1st Army Corps manœuvres, and encamped on Frensham Common, returning the following day.

On the 14th August 2nd Lieutenant H. Norfolk resigned his commission.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Coventry Williams was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Royal Scots Greys on August 19 *vice* Lieut.-Colonel Colvin, retired.

On August 21st eighty men arrived on transfer from the depôt of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars at Canterbury.

The only events to be recorded for the remainder of the month were these.

On the 25th Lieutenant R. B. Baggallay resigned his commission, and on the 28th Captain A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., Captain J. F. Church, and 2nd Lieutenant J. C. Metcalfe passed for promotion in subjects "a" and "b."

The cavalry brigade, composed of the 13th, 14th, and 18th Hussars, together with the S Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and the 1st Field Troop Royal Engineers, proceeded on September 10th on army manœuvres, and marched to Longmoor.

During that night there was a violent storm of rain and wind,

and many tents were blown down, including that of the General Officer Commanding the 1st Army Corps. The damage done all over the country this night was enormous.

Next morning the brigade marched to East Meon, where it remained halted for the two following days.

At midnight on the 13th war was declared, and the brigade, less the 14th Hussars, made a night march to Newbury, at which place it arrived at about 11 A.M. on the 14th. The distance covered was over forty miles. A Squadron was pushed on to Kinsbury on outpost duty, and scouts sent out to Wantage, additional distances of seven and twelve miles respectively.

At 1 A.M. on the 15th the brigade marched, and returned to Newbury after being sixteen hours in the saddle. After the day's operations, on the morrow the brigade marched to West Shifford. Throughout the 17th the brigade was occupied in operations against the 2nd Army Corps, and at night returned to their camp at West Shifford.

The manœuvres were now concluded, and the brigade marched on September 18th to Woolhampton, when after defiling past the Commander-in-Chief at Newbury, it proceeded to Aldershot.

At the conclusion of the manœuvres congratulatory orders were issued by both the General Officer Commanding 1st Army Corps and the General Officer Commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade, in which the brigade was complimented on the part it had taken in the manœuvres, the excellent behaviour of the men, and the condition of the horses.

The cast horses of the regiment were inspected on September 26th by Major-General Benson, Inspector-General of Remounts.

The annual Balaclava sports were held on September 29. Section jumping, the event open to the 1st Army Corps, had an entry of eleven teams. The regimental team was placed first.

The events for the month of November to be recorded are few.

On November 3rd Major E. W. N. Pedder and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin passed the examination for tactical fitness to command. Captain A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., was promoted Major to complete establishment. 2nd Lieutenant R. E. Greenwell resigned his commission.

On November 29th a marble memorial to eighty non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who lost their lives during the

South African campaign of 1899 to 1902, which had been erected in All Saints Church, Aldershot, was unveiled by Lieut.-General Sir John French, K.C.B., Commanding the 1st Army Corps.

From the Regimental Orders, dated November 30, the following is extracted :—

Lieutenant-General Sir John French, K.C.B., Commanding the 1st Army Corps, has expressed a wish that the Officer Commanding should convey to all ranks his regret that the Regiment is so shortly leaving his command, a regret which he was prevented by weather from expressing personally to the Regiment on Sunday last.

The only event in December was that on the 8th Major E. W. N. Pedder was appointed 2nd in command *vice* Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Coventry Williams promoted to command 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—antedated to August 19, 1903.

Professional examinations had been in progress in subjects (c), (d), and (g) for promotion.

The under-mentioned officers qualified January 5, 1904 :—

To Major—

Major A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O.

Captain J. F. Church, distinguished in military topography.

Captain and Brevet Major E. W. Denny, distinguished in military topography.

To Captain—

Lieutenant W. Pepys, special certificate, and distinguished in military engineering and topography.

Lieutenant E. F. Twist, distinguished in military law and military engineering.

The 13th Hussars were now about to move from Aldershot to Shorncliffe, and the advance party under Captain and Quartermaster G. Rupert left Aldershot on January 23.

The march of the regiment occupied from January 25th to January 29th, the halting-places on each night being for the A and C Squadrons, Reigate and Redhill, Sevenoaks, Maidstone, Ashford to Shorncliffe. The B and R Squadrons proceeded by a different route through Dorking, East Grinstead, Tunbridge Wells, Tenterden to Shorncliffe. The dismounted portion of the regiment, including the married families, proceeded to Shorncliffe by rail.

At Shorncliffe the regiment was quartered in Somerset Barracks, which had lately been vacated by the 1st Royal Dragoons, who had proceeded to Lucknow.

On arrival the strength of the regiment was 26 officers, 673 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 358 troop horses.

The married quarters of the regiment were inspected on February 1st by Brigadier-General W. E. Franklyn, C.B., commanding the troops at Shorncliffe.

On February 6th Lieutenant B. H. Williams resigned his commission, and 2nd Lieutenant C. C. Dangar was promoted Lieutenant *vice* B. H. Williams.

The barracks and stables of the regiment were inspected on February 12th by Major-General H. F. Grant, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern District. On this date the day guard was abolished.

During March Lieutenants G. H. Hodgkinson and W. A. Kennard passed the examination (c) for promotion to the rank of captain.

Captains F. G. Bayley and J. T. Wigan passed the examination (c) for promotion to the rank of major, and Lieutenant T. H. J. Marchant also passed the examination (c) for promotion.

From the Gazette, March 26, 1904, is extracted—

2nd Lieutenant Percy Douglas Knight, from 3rd Volunteer Battalion the East Surrey Regiment (University Candidate), to be 2nd Lieutenant 13th Hussars.

On April 1st service pay at rates varying from 7d. to 4d. was introduced.

For the first four days of this month the horses of the regiment were placed at the disposal of the Surrey Imperial Yeomanry during the Easter holidays.

On April 7th the practice of sending complimentary notices to the local press with regard to successes gained by non-commissioned officers and men was introduced.

The 13th Hussars were inspected on April 13, 1904, by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., &c., Commanding the 2nd Army Corps.

The events during the month of May were as follows:—

On the 9th the new pattern shortened rifle with Harris's charger was issued to the regiment.

On the 17th the 13th Hussars gave an exhibition of "Cossack-



riding," horses lying down, &c., at which Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, was present.

2nd Lieutenant W. F. Black resigned his commission on May 18.

A party of non-commissioned officers and men had this year, as in the previous year, given a display at the Military Tournament. On their return a letter from the Secretary was received from which an extract was published in the Regimental Orders as follows:—

June 5, 1904. I am to express the lively satisfaction of the Committee with the manner in which these men have conducted themselves while they have been at the Hall, and the very excellent display of tent-pegging which they have given.

On June 9th Lieutenant E. F. Twist was appointed Adjutant *vice* Captain and Brevet Major E. W. Denny, whose period of service in that appointment had expired.

Lieutenant G. H. Hodgkinson was appointed Assistant Adjutant *vice* Lieutenant E. F. Twist.

The horses of the regiment were inspected on June 20th by Major-General H. F. Grant, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern District.

On June 23rd an inspection of the regiment was held by Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B. At this inspection, in addition, a special scheme for scouts was carried out. The men began operations at 3 A.M., and all the patrols were not back until 9 P.M. Distances of fully seventy miles were covered, and the Inspecting General of Cavalry characterised the operations as satisfactory.

On June 24th the regiment took part in the King's Birthday Parade at Dover. On that day Captain J. T. Wigan was appointed Adjutant of the Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry.

From the Gazette, July 1, 1904—

13th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Smithson, D.S.O., to be Colonel.

On July 1st Lord Curzon of Kedleston was installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and a squadron of the regiment took part in the ceremony.

The General Officer Commanding the South-Eastern District was pleased to write and express his appreciation of the general turn-out and appearance of the men on this occasion.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

### India, 1904-1910.

THE 13th Hussars were now again about to proceed to India, and on July 3, 1904, orders were received for the regiment to hold itself in readiness to embark early in September. Preparations for this event began at once. On the following day the first party of men eligible for service in India proceeded on furlough.

On July 6th the 13th were medically inspected.

The barracks and regimental books were viewed on the 11th by the General Officer Commanding the South-Eastern District, and a satisfactory report thereon followed.

On August 4th an inspection of the 13th, dismounted and in marching order, was held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

During this month transfers from other regiments were received to complete the strength of the regiment for India. The numbers were as follows: 41, 14th Hussars; 55, 11th Hussars; 27, 19th Hussars; and 9, 17th Lancers. Total, 132.

The horses of the 13th were distributed between the 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 14th Hussars, and the remount depots—Arborfield Cross and Dublin.

On August 31st the last party of men rejoined from furlough.

On September 7th the advance party, consisting of 4 officers, 112 non-commissioned officers and men, with all the married families, proceeded from Shorncliffe to Southampton by rail. The remainder of the regiment followed next day, and embarked on His Majesty's transport *Assaye* by 2 P.M.

The strength of the regiment on embarkation was 23 officers,

594 warrant, non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women, and 53 children. Details from other regiments were also on board (4th Hussars, 2nd Yorkshire, 2nd York and Lancaster, and 1st Lincolnshire).

The total force on board amounted to 90 officers, and 1259 warrant, non-commissioned officers and men. There were in addition 10 officers' wives, 67 wives of other ranks, and 84 children.

244 non-commissioned officers and men who were ineligible for service in India were left at home to be posted to the 11th Hussars.

Two hours after the embarkation had taken place the *Assaye* sailed.

The names of the officers of the 13th on board the *Assaye* are as follows: Colonel W. Smithson, D.S.O., Major E. W. N. Pedder, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin, Major J. H. Tremayne, Major A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., Captain J. F. Church, Brevet-Major E. W. Denny, Captains J. G. Bayley, A. W. B. Spencer, J. D. Lyons, and E. F. Twist. Lieutenants G. N. Hodgkinson, L. B. B. Gubbins, W. A. Kennard, C. C. Dangar, J. F. R. Vigne, W. H. Eve, and J. C. Metcalfe. 2nd Lieutenants E. H. Stocker, J. D. Knight, and C. Steele. Lieutenant and Riding-master H. De J. O'Kelly. Captain and Quartermaster G. Rupert.

While on the voyage the squadrons were redistributed and made up into four service squadrons, known as A, B, C, and D.

The passage to Bombay was very calm. Port Said was reached on September 20, and Bombay ten days later.

On the following morning the troops disembarked and entrained for Secunderabad, occupying two trains.

The 13th reached Secunderabad on the 3rd of October, and marched to the British cavalry barracks, Trimulgherry, Deccan, a distance of six miles. Until the 13th the regiment was in segregation.

On the 18th the General Officer Commanding the Secunderabad District made his first inspection of the regiment.

On the 25th and 26th of October the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India made his first inspection of the regiment also.

From 'The London Gazette' during this month the following promotions, retirements, and appointments are gathered:—

Riding-master and Hon. Lieutenant M'Walter placed on retired pay. Riding-master and Hon. Lieutenant O'Kelly from the 18th Hussars to be Riding-master *vice* M'Walter. Lieutenant J. D. Lyons

to be Captain on augmentation. Lieutenant W. Pepys seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Eve, antedated to 1st September, *vice* W. Pepys. The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains to complete establishment: W. Pepys, Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, and E. F. Twist, Adjutant. 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants (September 9), E. J. Clarke *vice* Lyons promoted, J. C. Metcalfe *vice* Clarke seconded for service with the West African Regiment.

On November 2, 1904, 2nd Lieutenant J. G. Rees joined from England for duty.

On November 25th the 13th Hussars took part in the ceremonial parade at Secunderabad for the Major-General Commanding the Forces, Madras. Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks, having been transferred to Nowshera, in a District Order dated November 30, 1904, took leave of his staff and the regiment which he had commanded for the last ten weeks.

To celebrate the reappointment of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy, the regiment took part in a ceremonial parade at Secunderabad on December 13, 1904.

The first event of the new year was another ceremonial parade held to celebrate as usual the anniversary of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria on January 1, 1877.

District manoeuvres were held at, and near, Secunderabad, in which the C and D Squadrons took part. This duty lasted from January 16th to January 26th.

During the month a draft, consisting of 73 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 3 children, arrived from England, per H.M. Troopship *Sicilia*.

On January 23, 1905, a Regimental Order was published as follows:—

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the regiment, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, to bear upon its appointments the words—

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

On the last day of January the Principal Veterinary Officer in India inspected the horses of the regiment.

Early in February 17 mares were transferred to the 10th Hussars at Mhow, and 166 horses to the 15th Hussars at Muttra.

On February 14th Lieutenant the Honourable M. F. S. Howard joined from England.

The competition held for the Inter-Squadron Challenge Shield terminated in favour of B Squadron. The B Squadron won by 19 points, making a total of 537. This works out at an average of 67.125 points per man.

The regiment was twice inspected during the month by the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade. Regimental books and accounts were taken on the 22nd, and the dismounted inspection on the 25th. The report was as follows:—

A very satisfactory report. There seems to be a fine spirit throughout the regiment.

The result of the Regimental Shooting Competition was as follows:—

Sergeants' Competition—

			SCORE.	AVERAGE.
1st	A Squadron	. . .	163	27.1
2nd	C Squadron	. . .	152	25.2
3rd	D Squadron	. . .	148	24.4
4th	B Squadron	. . .	128	21.2

Corporals' Competition—

			SCORE.	AVERAGE.
1st	B Squadron	. . .	190	23.6
2nd	A Squadron	. . .	186	23.2
3rd	C Squadron	. . .	163	20.3
4th	D Squadron	. . .	152	19.0

Privates' Competition—

			SCORE.	AVERAGE.
1st	A Squadron	. . .	194	24.2
2nd	B Squadron	. . .	186	23.2
3rd	D Squadron	. . .	177	22.1
4th	C Squadron	. . .	176	22.0

On February 25th 2nd Lieutenant W. V. Holt arrived from England.





COLONEL W. C. SMITHSON, D.S.O.

During the month of March the Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling (Southern Circle) made his inspection of the regimental signallers.

Fifty remounts arrived from Hosur.

On the 11th Lieutenant L. B. B. Gubbins resigned his commission dated (8/2/05), and 2nd Lieutenant E. H. Stocker was promoted Lieutenant on augmentation (8/2/05).

The regiment was inspected dismounted, and afterwards the lines, stables, and institutes.

On the 24th 126 non-commissioned officers and men left for Wellington, a hill station in the Nilgiri district of Madras. Captain Spencer and 2nd Lieutenant Holt accompanied this party.

Lieutenant Marchant arrived from England for duty in March. Captain J. D. Lyons was gazetted Adjutant of the Denbigh Imperial Yeomanry in May. On June 26th the regiment took part in a ceremonial parade on occasion of the official birthday of the King-Emperor.

After the parade the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade presented the medal for long service and good conduct to Regimental Sergeant-Major Daymond.

On the 27th Lieutenant T. H. S. Marchant was gazetted (2/6/05) Captain *vice* Captain J. D. Lyons seconded as Adjutant, Imperial Yeomanry (5/5/05). The 13th were now about to lose Colonel Smithson, D.S.O., their commanding officer, whose period of service had been completed.

On relinquishing command of the 13th Hussars, with whom he had served for twenty-five and a half years, he desired to express his best thanks to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who have so loyally co-operated with him during his tenure of command. With their assistance he was glad to say that the regiment had been reported to Lord Kitchener as in a high state of efficiency, with the one exception that it is badly horsed. Colonel Smithson added that, thanks to the excellent behaviour of all ranks, he would be able to look back upon his four years of command as the happiest period of his life. He was also able to announce that the gallant Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, General Sir Baker Russell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., was much improved in health.



From the Gazette, dated 4/7/05—

13th Hussars. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. C. Smithson, D.S.O., on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay.

Major E. W. N. Pedder to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Brevet Colonel W. C. Smithson, D.S.O.

Captains to be Majors—J. F. Church *vice* J. H. Tremayne retired, A. Symons *vice* E. W. N. Pedder.

Lieutenant G. H. Hodgkinson to be Captain *vice* J. F. Church.

On July 7, 1905, Lieutenant C. C. Dangar and 2nd Lieutenant C. Steele qualified for the appointment of acting paymasters.

Two parties returned on the 15th from the Wellington hill station, followed on the next day by a third party of 75 non-commissioned officers and men, with whom was Captain A. W. B. Spencer.

The Regimental Rifle Competition and prize-giving was held on the 20th.

Under date 8/7/05, Lieutenant J. C. Metcalfe resigned his commission.

The third volume of Regimental Records from which this, the last portion of the Military History of the 13th Hussars, is derived, differs in a marked way from the volumes which have preceded it. There are far more details given of the absolute regimental work, many more records of examinations also occur, and a much larger number of regimental competitions are noted.

For this change the solution would appear to be that the professional work of the 13th Hussars in cantonments had under modern requirements very greatly increased.

On August 1, 1905, Lieutenant R. B. S. Dunlop and 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Durham, 27th Light Cavalry, were attached for a course of equitation and drill. From a divisional order of the same date we learn that Major and Brevet Colonel E. A. Wiggin was selected for 2nd in command.

On August 6th 15 non-commissioned officers and men returned from Wellington hill station.

Extract from Gazette, dated 27/6/05—

13th Hussars. Captain C. R. J. Hull from the Royal Garrison Regiment to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant P. D. Knight to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The regiment took part in the ceremonial parade at Secunderabad on August 18, and was inspected by the Right Honourable Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.

On the 21st the Inspector-General of Gymnasia in India held his annual inspection of the 13th. The appearance and turn-out of the regiment, and the admirable manner in which they marched past, were commented upon in flattering terms by the Lieutenant-General Commanding on the occasion of the ceremonial parade. Praise was given as to the condition of the horses, and also to the smartness and efficiency of the men.

On behalf of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 9th Division, the Brigadier (General Francis) congratulated the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for having earned such a good opinion from Sir Charles Egerton.

On August 28th an Adjutant Committee was assembled for the purpose of making a final decision upon all questions affecting the native followers' rolls, as handed over to the regiment on its arrival in India. There being no outside evidence available, the rolls were made over to the officers commanding squadrons, and statements taken of the men themselves and Jemadar Syces with the assistance of interpreters. The Board decided that these rolls were to be accepted, and forthwith substituted for those hitherto used in the squadron pay lists.

On September 1st one troop of the 13th Hussars had the unpleasant duty of attending the parade for the execution of a private of an infantry regiment, who had been condemned to death for murder.

On September 4th His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India remarked on the Review Report of the regiment for 1904-1905 in these terms: "A very satisfactory report."

During this month Gentleman Cadet J. H. Hind from the Royal Military College was gazetted to the regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, to complete the establishment, and 2nd Lieutenant H. C. Jeddere-Fisher in succession to Lieutenant W. Pepys seconded. Lieutenant Dunlop and 2nd Lieutenant Durham, 27th Light Cavalry, left, having completed their course of training.

On the 21st of October a sad event cast a gloom over the regiment. This was the death of Lieutenant John Vigne, who passed away at the Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

By the untimely death of Lieutenant Vigne, "the regiment sustained the loss of a most gallant officer, universally beloved by all."

The funeral of Lieutenant Vigne took place in the British Cavalry Cemetery, Trimulgherry, at 5.30. P.M. on that day.

The 4th Hussars were now about to proceed to South Africa, and in consequence nine non-commissioned officers of that regiment, who were on the Indian unattached list, were transferred to the 13th Hussars, and held supernumerary.

On October 27th 2nd Lieutenant the Hon. M. Howard resigned his commission (6/10/05).

Twenty-seven "waler" remounts arrived from Babugarh. Captain C. R. J. Hull rejoined on the last day of the month.

On November 3rd 2nd Lieutenants J. H. Hind and H. C. Jeddere-Fisher arrived from England for duty.

The events for the rest of the month were as follows:—

The inspecting veterinary officer held his annual inspection of all the horses of the regiment: 86 were cast, of which 47 were destroyed and 39 sold.

A ceremonial parade, in which the regiment took part, was held at Secunderabad to proclaim the assumption of office of Earl Minto, the new Viceroy of India.

The following 2nd Lieutenants were promoted Lieutenants: C. Steele *vice* T. H. S. Marchant promoted, and J. G. Rees *vice* G. H. Hodgkinson promoted.

Sixty more "waler" remounts were received from Babugarh.

The annual inspections were held also of the inspector of army signalling, and the principal medical officer.

The only events for the month of December 1905 were these: a small draft of two lance-corporals and two boys arrived from England, and the Director-General, Army Remount Department, inspected the horses of the regiment.

On New Year's day, 1906, the usual ceremonial parade was held.

The chronicle for the remainder of the month includes the annual inspection of the regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India (Major-General D. Haig, C.V.O., C.B.), in regimental drill, equitation, horse parades, and inspections.

A field-firing scheme was carried out by the cavalry brigade for

the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and a brigade parade was also held for him.

On the 17th a redistribution scheme was carried out for the horses of the regiment, and the squadrons were composed as follows: A Squadron, arabs; B Squadron, mixed; C Squadron, remounts; and D Squadron, walers.

Three 2nd Lieutenants were gazetted to the regiment on probation: L. L. Pargiter, H. G. T. Newton, and E. W. M'Arthur. A fourth 2nd Lieutenant was similarly gazetted a few days later, W. C. A. Vanneck from the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

29th January 1906. Captain H. J. J. Stern, late of the regiment, most generously presented the sum of £100 to the Union Jack Club, to provide a XIII. Hussar bedroom in that institute.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, the regiment took part in the escort duty between Hyderabad Railway Station and the Falaknuma Palace on the 9th of February, also taking part in the ceremonial parade at Secunderabad on the following day. His Royal Highness expressed to the Lieut.-General Commanding the Division his appreciation of the smart and soldierly appearance and the precision with which the movements were executed by all ranks on the occasion.

The General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade made his annual inspection of the regiment on the 19th.

The general foot parade was held at which each squadron was in a different order of dress. All regimental books and documents were examined.

On the following day clothing, equipment, institutes, &c., and the interior of barracks came under view.

Between February 28th and March 8th the Regimental Rifle Meeting was held on the Trimulgherry range. The event was most successful. The Inter-Squadron Shield was won by D Squadron. Of the big competitions the following are the results: "Lloyd Lindsay," B squadron; "Falling Plate," D Squadron; and "Inter-Troop Squadron," D Squadron.

The Regimental Annual Musketry Course results may be conveniently inserted here.

3rd March. A Squadron. Marksmen, 23; 1st class shots, 55; 2nd class shots, 36; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Total exercised, 114.

21st May. D Squadron. Marksmen, 14; 1st class shots, 36; 2nd class shots, 55; 3rd class shots, 2. Total exercised, 117.

9th June. B Squadron. Marksmen, 24; 1st class shots, 39; 2nd class shots, 47; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Total exercised, 110.

3rd July. C Squadron. Marksmen, 17; 1st class shots, 40; 2nd class shots, 71; 3rd class shots, 2. Total exercised, 130.

In memory of his son, the late Lieutenant John Vigne, Mr Vigne had presented to the regiment a Challenge Cup. This was designated the "Vigne Inter-Squadron Challenge Cup." It was received by the regiment on June 26. This cup was to be competed for annually. In addition to the presentation of this cup, Mr Vigne invested a sum of money sufficient to give eight men of the regiment (winning squadron) £1 each every year. On November 23rd the results and prize-winners of the Regimental Rifle Meeting were announced as follows:—

Officers Competition—Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin.

Vigne Cup—

A Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	479 points.
B Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	478 „
D Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	475 „
C Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	438 „

Inter-Squadron Shield—

A Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	643 points.
D Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	620 „
B Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	612 „
C Squadron	.	.	.	.	.	584 „

"Lloyd Lindsay"—A Squadron.

Falling Plate Competition—C Squadron.

The Officer Commanding, Colonel E. W. N. Pedder, after congratulating the winners on such excellent marksmanship, presented the prizes.

March 3, 1906. The regiment paraded with the brigade at Target Rock for inspection by Major-General M'Arthur of the United States Army. Brigade drill was performed, with several attacks of "Cavalry v. Cavalry."

On the 12th 2nd Lieutenants Newton, M'Arthur, and Vanneck (all on probation) arrived from England.

For the hot season Lieutenant W. H. Eve and 112 non-commis-

sioned officers and men proceeded to the Wellington hill station on March 17.

April 1. A regimental dairy was opened for the supply of milk and cream to the regiment.

April 6. Eight remounts arrived from Hosur.

A memorial tablet to the memory of the late Lieutenant J. F. R. Vigne having been erected in the church, on Sunday morning, May 5, 1906, every available officer, non-commissioned officer and man, was present at the unveiling ceremony. This was performed by Brigadier-General E. O. Hamilton, C.B.

May 26. An extract from the Gazette, dated 5/4/06—

2nd Lieutenant W. V. Holt to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

May 30. A sub-target gun was received for the use of the regiment.

Medals for long service and good conduct were presented on June 1st to F.Q.M.S. Kennaugh, S.S.M. Mitchell, S.S.M. Chart, and Sergeant Mills. The only other event during the month was the ceremonial parade at Secunderabad, held in celebration of the birthday of the King-Emperor, on June 29.

For July there is nothing to chronicle except that Lieutenant S. R. Wybrants (from the Royal Field Artillery) arrived from England on the 7th for duty.

August 2. The Director-General of Remounts inspected the horses of the regiment, and was greatly pleased with their condition. This he considered reflected much credit on the officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

On the 11th 22 remounts arrived from Hosur.

August 14. Lieutenant-General Sir C. E. Egerton inspected the horses of the regiment, and subsequently the barracks and institutes.

Four days later the Inspector-General of Gymnasia held his annual inspection of the regiment.

September 29. 2nd Lieutenant S. O. Robinson and 2nd Lieutenant J. O. Oakes (the latter on probation), with 40 men, arrived from England per s.s. *Assaye*.

Extract from Gazette, dated 2/10/06—

Major J. F. Church retires on retired pay.

Captain and Brevet Major E. W. Denny to be Major *vice* Major Church.

October 22. The regiment was medically inspected for vaccination.

Following on this, the principal medical officer in India inspected the regiment and lines on October 29. During this month Captain J. D. Lyons resigned his commission, Gazette, 9/10/06.

November 15. Major-General Nixon, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, made his annual inspection of the regiment, and on the following day a brigade field-day was held by him.

A small change in the establishment of the regiment was notified this month. By it one sergeant cook was authorised for regiments serving in India.

November 24. Three rifles and one carbine were received as trophies of the South African Campaign, and were allotted as follows: one Mauser rifle to the officers' mess, two Westley-Richards rifles and one Mauser carbine to the sergeants' mess.

December 1. Major A. Symons arrived from England and took over command of D Squadron. Major Symons had terminated his period of staff employ at the War Office.

Cavalry manœuvres now employed A, D, and half B Squadrons from the 8th to the 13th of the month.

Forty remounts arrived from Ahmednugger on December 17, and twelve more from Hosur on the 21st. All these horses were walers. A further draft of six more walers arrived early in the new year.

December 13. Lieutenant W. A. Kennard promoted Captain *vice* Captain A. W. B. Spencer seconded. Captain Spencer was appointed Adjutant, Duke of Lancaster's Own Imperial Yeomanry, 14/1/07.

On January 1, 1907, the annual ceremonial parade was held.

Next day the regiment took part in combined manœuvres, and was so employed until January 15.

During this month a number of horses, all arabs, were transferred to other regiments. Eighteen went to the 28th Light Cavalry on January 19, and twenty-one to the 27th Light Cavalry on January 26. Eleven remounts were received from Hosur on January 25, and ten from Ahmednugger on February 1: these twenty-one horses were walers.

On January 28th Lieutenant W. L. Meade, 33rd Light Cavalry, Lieutenant J. R. Landale and 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Collum, 2nd Rajputs, were attached to the regiment to undergo a course of equitation and drill.

February 5. The Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry inspected the regiment, and reported on it in a most favourable manner.

During March the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade made his annual inspection of the regiment. The inspection occupied the 4th and 5th of the month. Regimental books and documents, horses in stables, general foot parade (each squadron in different dress), kits, institutes, and barracks. The following letter was received from the Brigade Major, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, on the subject :—

At the conclusion of his Annual Inspection of the 13th Hussars, Brigadier-General Francis desires to place on record his appreciation of the very high state in which he has found the regiment. The Inspector-General of Cavalry reported very favourably on the regiment in November last, and the work done by the regiment since that time amply justified that opinion. The conduct of the regiment during the past year has been excellent. The smart and soldier-like appearance of the men when walking out does credit to the very high character the regiment has always borne.

Brigadier-General Francis will have great pleasure in submitting to Army Headquarters a most satisfactory inspection report.

On June 9th Captain T. H. S. Marchant was appointed Adjutant.

When Brigadier-General Francis relinquished command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade on September 16, he was succeeded by Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington, C.B.

On the 12th of October a draft consisting of 90 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 6 children, arrived from England per hired Transport *Dongola*.

The following letter was received from the Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th Division, No. A.W. 746, dated Ootacamund, 9/10/07 :—

The following are the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on the review report of the Inspection of the 13th Hussars for the year 1906-1907, which please communicate to the Officer Commanding that Regiment :—

“Very satisfactory. I am glad to see musketry has received due attention, and improved.”

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Hyderabad, the C and D Squadrons proceeded, under the command of Major Symons, to the Falaknuma Palace on escort duty. C Squadron was absent from Trimulgherry from November 10th to November 12th, and D Squadron from the 10th to the 16th.



The A, B, and C Squadrons attended a divisional parade on November 13, for inspection by His Excellency the Viceroy.

On November 23rd Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin retired on retired pay.

The only events to record for the month of December are the assumption of the duties of senior Major by Major A. H. Taylor, D.S.O., dating from December 14, and the arrival on transfer from the 19th Hussars of Major R. F. Cox in exchange with Major E. W. Denny.

The customary ceremonial parade, in which the regiment took part, was held on January 1.

On the following day the annual inspection of the regiment was held by the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

January 6. The regiment paraded with the brigade for inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry. Combined manœuvres in which the 13th Hussars took part were held from January 8th to January 15th.

January 8. Extract from Gazette—

13th Hussars. Captain W. J. Lockett, D.S.O., from 1st Dragoon Guards to be Major *vice* Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin retired on retired pay.

Major Lockett joined the regiment on January 27.

The events for February 1908 were as follows:—

The General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade began his annual inspection of the regiment on the 12th, and concluded it upon the 14th.

On the first day—general foot parade (each squadron in different dress), kits, institutes, and barracks.

On the concluding day, regimental books and documents. About a fortnight later a report was received from Major-General Nixon, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, and Brigadier-General Rimington, C.B., General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, that the drill, training, and general condition of the regiment was most satisfactory.

A draft of 44 remounts arrived from the Hosur Depôt on the 1st of the month, and a draft of 13 non-commissioned officers and men joined from England on the 15th.

On March 2, 1908, a reply was received to a letter which had been addressed to the Secretary, War Office, on April 23, 1907.

The subject of this letter was, that as a committee was about to be appointed for the consideration and distribution of battle honours, the fact that the 13th Hussars had taken part in the fighting in the affair at Arroyo-des-Molinos on October 28, 1811, might be entertained. The reply was, however, to the effect that "after careful consideration by the Army Council the application could not be acceded to."

On March 3rd a report was received from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Division, that he considered the signalling of the regiment to be very satisfactory. From the Gazettes during March the following are extracted:—

Major A. Symons is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Dublin, *vice* Major Gough, V.C. Dated 3/1/08.

Lieutenant C. C. Dangar to be Captain *vice* Major A. Symons seconded. Dated 3/1/08.

2nd Lieutenants (on probation) E. W. M'Arthur (20/12/07) and W. C. A. Vanneck (10/1/08) to be 2nd Lieutenants.

Twenty-eight remounts also arrived from the Saharanpur Depot.

On April 9th, Brigadier-General Rimington being on leave, the command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade was taken over by Colonel Cookson. By him the barracks, lines, and institutes were inspected, great satisfaction being expressed with all that he saw on the occasion.

During this month there was a great scarcity of water, and on the 17th it was unfortunately found necessary to close the swimming-bath. Ten days later, as the situation had not improved, it became needful to open the Emergency Well (A 4) for the purpose of watering the horses.

On April 25th one hundred sets of the Crocker Rifle Equipment were received, and these were issued to D Squadron for experimental purposes.

During May the results of the Annual Course of Musketry of three of the squadrons, A, D, and C, appeared as follows:—

5/5/08. A Squadron. Marksmen, 48; 1st class shots, 60; 2nd class shots, 10; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Squadron average, 213'9.

9/5/08. D Squadron. Marksmen, 39; 1st class shots, 48; 2nd class shots, 21; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Squadron average, 207.

27/5/08. C Squadron. Marksmen, 50; 1st class shots, 56; 2nd class shots, 15; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Squadron average, 209.7.

The results for B Squadron and the Casuals did not come out till June, but may well be inserted here.

11/6/08. B Squadron. Marksmen, 42; 1st class shots, 71; 2nd class shots, 12; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Squadron average, 208.

25/6/08. Casuals. Marksmen, 17; 1st class shots, 11; 2nd class shots, *nil*; 3rd class shots, *nil*.

The weather still proved most trying, a very high temperature being maintained. The thermometer registered in the shade a maximum of 114° and a minimum of 88°. In consequence of the heat the church parade was held in barracks.

Notification was received that Captains Twist and Hodgkinson had qualified in subject C for promotion, the examination having been held on January 25.

The report of the inspector of army signalling received on May 12th was as follows:—

13th Hussars. Satisfactory and improved.

This is emphasised in the report of General Wolfe-Murray, General Officer Commanding 9th Division, which was received on May 18—

A good efficient Regiment, well trained and commanded, with a good tone pervading all ranks. Signalling is satisfactory and improved, and in Musketry there has also been further improvement since last year, there being 169 Marksmen, 289 1st Class Shots, 167 2nd Class Shots, and 5 3rd Class Shots—a clear proof of the interest taken in this training.

The horses of the regiment were also unofficially inspected by Captain Badcock of the Army Remount Department. Captain Badcock expressed very great satisfaction at the condition of the horses, and the good horse and stable management.

Towards the end of the month a team of forty competitors fired for the Empire Cup. The conditions were unfavourable, and the score averaged 75.7.

The experimental Crocker Rifle Equipment was withdrawn on May 23rd by order of the Lieut.-General Commanding 9th Division.

The weather was still very hot—114° maximum and 82° minimum in the shade. The water-supply was seriously depleted. As the emergency well (A 4) was almost exhausted, it became necessary to water the horses from the reserve well at the Lucerne Garden.

The annual musketry report was received on May 30th from the Lieut.-General Commanding 9th Division—

Very satisfactory, showing progressive improvement.

From the Gazette, dated 12/5/08—

Lieutenant W. H. Eve to be Captain *vice* Captain W. A. Kennard placed on temporary half-pay (5/4/08).

Major Cox qualified in Subject Q. I. for promotion at the examination held at Secunderabad (13/4/08).

June 20, 1908. The following remarks of the General Officer Commanding Southern Army on the review report of the regiment, 1907-1908, are recorded:—

I saw the work of this Regiment at the 9th Division Manœuvres. I can endorse the opinion of the General Officer Commanding 9th Division.

The results of the sergeants' annual examination, held on June 12th and 13th, appeared on June 24. It showed the order of merit of the first six sergeants: Sergeant Thompson, Sergeant Potter, Sergeant Batchelor, Sergeant Edwards, Sergeant Edwards (2), Sergeant Gilbert.

On the same day the senior veterinary officer, 9th Division, inspected the horses of the regiment.

On June 26, the date now fixed for the celebration of the king's birthday in India, and coinciding with the date of its observance in England, the regiment took part in the divisional parade at Secunderabad.

The last event of the month of June was a regimental instructional tour, which took place in the neighbourhood of Kokutpully. This tour was attended by all officers and squadron sergeant-majors, as well as three sergeants per squadron.

On June 26th 2nd Lieutenant J. N. Lumley, from Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery Militia, was gazetted to be 2nd Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant C. C. Dangar promoted.

The events of the month of July were as follows :—

On the 4th the results of the annual course of musketry carried out by the young soldiers and invalids at Wellington appeared : Marksmen, 19; 1st class shots, 13; 2nd and 3rd class shots, *nil*. Thirty-two exercised, and the figure of merit, 226.

Throughout the rains. "tracking schemes" were carried out daily by the squadrons.

On July 3rd A and D Squadrons began their squadron training. From this they were dismissed in the presence of the General Officer Commanding (General Rimington) on August 4. General Rimington expressed himself as very pleased with the work done.

On July 20th the Lieut.-General Commanding 9th Division (General Wolfe-Murray) inspected A and D Squadrons during the training, also the recruits and transfers at riding-school, the remounts, and lastly the horses of B and C Squadrons.

From the Gazette dated 1st July 1908—Lieut.-Colonel Pedder to be brevet Colonel.

On July 28th Major Cox, who had been up for the Persian lower standard examination held at Secunderabad on the 6th, received news that he had passed.

On August 8th a notification was received that Lieutenant S. R. Wybrants, at that time in England, had there passed in subject J for promotion.

At 6.30 A.M. on August 14th a moveable column was suddenly ordered out. The alarm was considered to have sounded, and the regiment paraded immediately in marching order.

August 15. Lieutenants Stocker and Steele went out to correct the Hyderabad survey map on the south side of the Musa river.

A notification was this day received that Major Cox had passed in Q II, and Lieutenant Rees in C, for promotion (18th August 1908).

Meanwhile B and C Squadrons had been busy with their squadron training. From this they were dismissed in presence of the General Officer Commanding, who was very pleased with the work of all ranks.

On the review report for 1907-1908, received on September 7, the following remark from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief appeared: 13th Hussars—"A very satisfactory Report."

September 9. The senior veterinary officer, 9th Division, Colonel Nuttal, made his bi-monthly inspection of the horses and stables. He was much pleased with the condition of the horses and the general management of both horses and stables.

A notification was received on September 8th that Lieutenant T. K. Jackson had passed in musketry at Satara.

September 11. 137 sets of the Taylor rifle-carrying equipment were issued to each squadron.

The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting for 1908 was to a certain extent marred by the unprecedented fall of rain towards the end of the month. This caused the meeting to be somewhat prolonged, and it lasted from September 14 to October 1.

The meeting was held under a Committee of Staff Sergeant-Majors with Captain Clinch as President. The shooting of the 13th Hussars in the event still showed steady improvement, and the scores were better than in the previous year.

The events, winners, and scores were as follows :—

Vigne Cup . . . . .	B Squadron . . . . .	518
Inter-Squadron Shield . . . . .	A Squadron . . . . .	664
Lloyd Lindsay Competition . . . . .	2nd Troop, B Squadron . . . . .	12
Inter-Troop Competition . . . . .	1st Troop, C Squadron . . . . .	370
Garrison Cup . . . . .	Manchester Regiment . . . . .	706
Sergeants Cup . . . . .	Sergeant Haines . . . . .	92
Falling Plates . . . . .	1st Troop, C Squadron . . . . .	...
Native Cavalry Cup . . . . .	33rd Light Cavalry . . . . .	432
Officers Cup . . . . .	Lieutenant Steele . . . . .	32

The Garrison Cup was a cup annually presented by the 13th Hussars and won last year by the regiment. This year the Manchester regiment won rather easily, though the score of the 13th Hussars was higher than that by which they won the cup before.

The Native Cavalry Cup was presented this year by the regiment for competition for the first time. It was open to the two native cavalry regiments in the station. The 33rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry won from the 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) by the narrow margin of one point only.

The professional trophies at present in the possession of the regiment and the dates of their purchase may perhaps be conveniently

inserted here. They were bought by Colonel Pedder from regimental funds.

1907. Inter-Troop Bronze Shooting Shield.

1908. Inter-Squadron Silver Shooting Shield.

1908. Inter-Troop Bronze Skill-at-Arms Shield.

1908. Individual Brass Shield for the best trained Remount in the regiment in the year.

The Vigne Cup has already been mentioned.

Trophies for sports will be treated of in the chapter devoted to Regimental Sports.

Owing to the rain which so interfered with the Regimental Rifle Meeting, it was found needful to cancel the inspection of the regiment by the Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry, on September 28.

October 10. A draft, consisting of seventy-four non-commissioned officers and men, under command of 2nd Lieutenant Lumley, arrived from England. With regard to the men composing the draft, the Regimental Record states—"a good lot of men on the whole, but not good horsemen."

2nd Lieutenant Lumley joined the regiment for the first time.

October 14. On this day a scheme was carried out by the regiment which included swimming the creek at Sambapet and taking across all baggage and carts. The Officer Commanding was not satisfied with the way in which this was carried out. The squadrons required more practice in the execution of this work, besides which Australian horses are not so easy to swim as English horses. This particular exercise has not hitherto been mentioned in the Records.

The heavy rain which caused the inspection of the regiment on the 28th September to be postponed caused a terrible disaster. Already swollen, the Musa rose rapidly to such an extent that a large portion of Hyderabad city and its suburbs was washed away, causing a great destruction of property and a lamentable loss of life.

October 16. To the great regret of all ranks, on this day Staff Sergeant-Major Fencing Instructor Twyman died of enteric fever. His funeral took place on the following day.

The first competition for the Brass Shield, the trophy for "the best trained remount in the regiment for 1908," took place on October 19, the judges being General M. F. Rimington and Major Baines.

There were seven entries for the trophy—



### REGIMENTAL TROPHIES (1910).

Inter-Troop Hockey and Skill-  
at-Arms Shields.  
Sergeants' Mess Shooting Cups  
and Salver.  
Falling Plates  
Shield.

Inter-Squadron Cricket Shield.  
Vigne Shooting Cup.  
Inter-Squadron Shooting Shield.  
Corporals' and Privates' Boys'  
Shooting Cup Shooting Cup.  
Regimental Boxing Belt.

Inter-Troop Shooting and  
Football Shields.  
Inter-Squadron  
Football and Hockey Cups  
and Sergeants' Bowl.  
Best Trained Remount Shield.





From A Squadron one, from B Squadron four, and from D Squadron two.

The Brass Shield was won by B 99, trained by Private Moylan. To this was added a money prize of Rs. 100. For the second and third prizes there was a tie between B 34, Lance-Corporal Harrison, and B 77, Private Gillies, who divided Rs. 30 and Rs. 15. The fourth place fell to D 96, Corporal Long.

Great credit was awarded to Sergeant Laing, who trained the B Squadron horses.

The Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms was held between October 19th and October 24th, with the following results as regards the regiment :—

- Best Regiment-at-Arms—13th Hussars.
- Best Man-at-Arms (officers)—2nd Lieutenant M'Arthur.
- 2nd Lieutenant M'Arthur—
  - 1st. Sword *v.* Sword, mounted.
  - 1st. Sabre *v.* Sabre.
  - 2nd. Sword *v.* Lance.
- Lieutenant Hind—1st. Lime-cutting.
- Private Adams—1st. Individual Tent-pegging.
- Lance-Corporal Churchouse—
  - 2nd. Sword *v.* Sword, mounted.
  - 2nd. Sabre *v.* Sabre.
- Lance-Corporal Tegg—
  - 3rd. Sword *v.* Sword, mounted.
  - 3rd. Heads and Posts.
- Sergeant Francis—2nd. Sword *v.* Lance.
- Private Pacemore—2nd. Sword *v.* Sword (young soldiers).
- Sergeant Stevenson—3rd. Tent-pegging with Sword.
- B Squadron—
  - 2nd. Section Jumping.
  - 2nd. Tug-of-War.
- Regimental Team—3rd. Section Tent-pegging.

This list shows an extremely good performance on the part of the 13th Hussars.

November 2. In commemoration of the assumption of British Rule in India, this day was appointed as a general holiday.

The annual inspection of the regiment now took place. It began on November 3, and was completed on November 7, the Inspecting Officer being General Grover.

The regiment was inspected by squadrons, in regimental drill and manœuvres, and in brigade field-firing. General Grover, before leaving,

informed the officers of the brigade that he "would have much pleasure in reporting favourably on the brigade, which was in a most efficient state."

From the Gazette—

Lieutenant P. Knight resigns his commission (10/10/08).

2nd Lieutenant M'Arthur to be Lieutenant *vice* Knight resigned (10/10/08).

The events for the month of November were few.

On the 9th good conduct medals were received for and presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Greenall and Private Foster.

Owing to the 25th of October falling on a Sunday this year, the Annual Balaclava Sports were not held until November 10. The day was observed as a holiday in the regiment.

A brass gong for the guard-room was purchased from Government during the preceding month, and engraved with the regimental badge. It was determined that in future the names of all stations in which the regiment is quartered should be also engraved thereon, thus forming an interesting diary of the regiment's movements.

On November 23rd Lieutenant E. H. Stocker joined the staff of General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th Division, as officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Captain J. T. Wigan being about to resign his appointment as Adjutant of the Berkshire Yeomanry, Captain E. F. Twist received instructions to proceed to England to take up the vacant appointment (24/11/08).

November 27. Lieutenant Jackson was admitted to hospital with enteric fever.

Combined manœuvres took place on this day at Keshara. The action of D Squadron under Captain Eve and the behaviour of Sergeant Wood on this occasion elicited from Brigadier-General Campbell, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, a letter of commendation. This was forwarded to the regiment by the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and extracts therefrom were published in the Regimental Orders.

On December 12th the Inter-Troop Skill-at-Arms Competition was decided. Colonel Cookson, Lieut.-Colonel Holloway, and Captain Willis (all 29th Lancers) kindly acted as judges.

The competition consisted of lime-cutting, tent-pegging, jumping,

and mounted combats. The results were as follows, in a most interesting and closely contested series of events :—

I. 1st Troop, B Squadron . . . .	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ points.
II. 3rd Troop, D Squadron . . . .	103 „
III. 2nd Troop, B Squadron . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
IV. 3rd Troop, C Squadron . . . .	100 „

The winners were presented with the Challenge Skill-at-Arms Shield, which they hold for a year. The Casuals course of musketry having been held, Corporal Day was found to have made the highest score in the regiment for the year. His total, a fine one, was 403.

On December 17th, 18th, and 19th Lord Kitchener visited the station. Combined manœuvres were held by the garrison on the second day of his stay. At the conclusion of the proceedings the troops marched past His Excellency. The 13th Hussars led the cavalry brigade. During the visit of Lord Kitchener, horses were placed at his disposal, and at that of his staff, by the regiment.

December 19. Captain C. C. Dangar went on leave, pending retirement from the service. He was about to marry, and intended in future to reside in Australia, where he was born.

December 25. The Officer Commanding, Colonel Pedder, visited the men's dinners and sergeants' mess "as usual." Curiously enough, this is the first time the custom is mentioned in the Regimental Records, though, of course, as a custom it had obtained for years.

December 30. Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington inspected the lines and institutes of the regiment, thus beginning his annual inspection.

It will be remembered that during this year there were very serious troubles in Morocco.

On August 19th the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, was defeated by the Pretender to the throne. On this occasion an old member of the 13th Hussars behaved with great gallantry. These are the facts. News reached the regiment towards the end of the year in an extract from a letter written by a French doctor from Morocco, and reprinted in 'The Daily Mail,' which in due course arrived at Trimulgherry.

This letter told the story of the defeat of Abdul Aziz, and described the bravery of Sergeant Balding (late of the 13th Hussars) in most glowing terms.

It appears that Sergeant Balding held on alone, and worked a Maxim single-handed during the battle, though deserted by all the Sultan's troops, who fled. When no more could be done actively, Sergeant Balding rendered the gun useless, and then retired.

This story is indeed well worth record, and the account of it caused great satisfaction in the regiment.

Colonel Pedder had the cutting from 'The Daily Mail' pasted on cardboard and placed in the recreation-room, in order that it might be read by every member of the regiment.

Sergeant Balding had been permitted as a corporal to leave the regiment to take service under the Sultan at the request of the late Captain Ogilvy, on his retirement from the 13th Hussars to take up the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry to the Sultan of Morocco.

On New Year's Day, 1909, the usual ceremonial parade took place at Secunderabad, in which the regiment took part.

From January 3rd to January 9th combined manœuvres were held in the direction of Bhonagir. In the 2nd phase General Sir James Wolfe-Murray commanded the division against a skeleton enemy.

On January 18th the principal veterinary officer in India inspected the horses and lines.

On January 26th the General Officer Commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade concluded his annual inspection of the regiment by reviewing the squadrons dismounted in various kits, and by inspecting the documents and books.

During the month the following Gazettes appeared :—

13th Hussars. Captain E. A. Twist seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry; Supernumerary Captain J. T. Wigan to be Captain *vice* Twist (January 4).

The undermentioned University Candidates and Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military College to be 2nd Lieutenants (dated January 27): 13th Hussars—2nd Lieutenant H. L. Jones from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate); A. M. Sassoon in succession to Lieutenant P. D. Knight resigned; S. V. Kennedy in succession to Lieutenant W. H. Eve promoted.

For the month of February there is little to record.

On the 1st the senior veterinary officer made his annual inspection of the horses and lines.

On the 18th a staff ride was undertaken by the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, and the following officers of the 13th Hussars took part in it: Major A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., Major R. F. Cox, Major W. T. Lockett, D.S.O., Captain H. W. Clinch, and Lieutenant C. Steele.

From the Gazette—

13th Hussars. Captains J. T. Wigan and C. C. Dangar resign their commissions (3/2/09).

Lieutenant E. J. Carter to be Captain *vice* J. T. Wigan resigned (3/2/09).

Lastly, on February 27, Sergeant Williams won the Annual Swordsmanship Competition and held the Regimental Badge for 1909.

At the end of March, 2nd Lieutenants H. L. Jones, A. M. Sassoon, and S. V. Kennedy joined for duty on first appointment.

From the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, Lieutenant P. K. Wise and 2nd Lieutenant G. Edwards-Collins were attached to the regiment for a three months' course of equitation.

March 30. Honour Rolls were introduced on this date.

The annual course of musketry for the various squadrons were duly completed, beginning with A Squadron on March 31, but it will be more convenient to insert them altogether here, though B, C, and D Squadrons were not completed until later in the year.

A Squadron. Marksmen, 53; 1st class shots, 50; 2nd class shots, 17; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Number exercised, 120. Figure of merit obtained, 213.5.

B Squadron (21/4/09). Marksmen, 66; 1st class shots, 57; 2nd class shots, 5; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Number exercised, 128. Figure of merit, 217.5.

C Squadron (7/5/09). Marksmen, 65; 1st class shots, 64; 2nd class shots, 5; 3rd class shots, *nil*. Number exercised, 134. Figure of merit, 218.7.

D Squadron (24/5/09). Marksmen, 65; 1st class shots, 41; 2nd and 3rd class shots, *nil*. Number exercised, 106. Figure of merit, 221 (?).

Casuals (8/12/09). Marksmen, 22; 1st class shots, 38. Number exercised, 60. Figure of merit, 213.81.

Average obtained by marksmen, 68.68.

Six best shots: Corporal Day (408), Lance-Corporal Cronin (345), Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant Darnley (344), Sergeant Wilson (343), Lance-Corporal Key (332), and Private Bowden (331).

The Regimental Annual Rifle Meeting was held as in previous years. It took place between September 9th and September 20th, Corporal Day being Regimental Shot (corporals and privates) for 1909. The results were as follows:—

<i>Events.</i>	<i>Winners.</i>
Vigne Cup . . . . .	B Squadron : score, 584.
Inter-Squadron Shield . . . . .	B Squadron.
Lloyd Lindsay . . . . .	1st Troop, D Squadron.
Inter-Troop Competition . . . . .	1st Troop, C Squadron.
Garrison Cup . . . . .	13th Hussars.
Sergeants Cup . . . . .	Sergeant Parker.
Falling Plates . . . . .	1st Troop, B Squadron.
Officers Cup . . . . .	2nd Lieutenant H. L. Jones.
Officers Revolver . . . . .	Major R. F. Cox.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men's Revolver	Private Smith.
Boys Cup . . . . .	Boy Cooke.

April 1, 1909, Lieutenant Wybrants took over the duties of Adjutant *vice* Captain Marchant on sick leave.

The results of the annual inspection of the regiment in signalling were "very satisfactory."

On May 1, 1909, the "Dover system" of accounting was introduced for the first time in India. This system had been ordered to be adopted for all regular units at home stations since May 1, 1905, "if not already in use."

May 5, 1909. Colonel E. N. Pedder was about to relinquish the command of the regiment and issued the following farewell order:—

Colonel E. N. Pedder, who is proceeding on leave prior to giving up the command, cannot separate himself from the 13th Hussars, with whom he has been connected for close upon twenty-one years, without expressing to Major Taylor, D.S.O., the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment his deep and sincere sorrow at parting from his old comrades.

During the period he has had the honour to be at the head of the Regiment he has ever had cause to be proud of their conduct and general efficiency.

He trusts that they will ever prove themselves worthy of the high character they have acquired in the army; and in thanking them for the cordial and zealous support he has received from all ranks, he assures the whole regiment individually and collectively that his best and sincerest wishes will attend them to whatever duty may call them.



COLONEL F. W. N. PEDDER.





May 6. Major A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., assumed command of the regiment *vice* Colonel E. N. Pedder, who proceeded on leave prior to giving up command.

Lieutenant E. H. Stocker took over the duties of Adjutant from Lieutenant S. R. Wybrants, who proceeded on leave pending transfer to the 14th Hussars.

Extract from the Gazette, dated 4/5/09—

13th Hussars. Captain R. S. Hamilton-Grace from the Durham Light Infantry to be Captain *vice* C. C. Dangar resigned. Dated 5/5/09.

14th Hussars. Lieutenant S. R. Wybrants from 13th Hussars to be Captain *vice* H. J. Tilney promoted. Dated 5/5/09.

On May 24th the regiment fired in the competition for the "Empire Cup."

From the Gazette dated 5/5/09—

2nd Lieutenant W. C. H. Vanneck to be Lieutenant *vice* S. R. Wybrants promoted into 14th Hussars.

The only events for the month of June to record are these: the inspection of the horses of the regiment by the senior veterinary officer, 9th Division; the arrival of Honorary Lieutenant R. W. F. Ashworth from the 5th Dragoon Guards on posting by the Military Secretary in India, dated 12/6/09; and the arrival of Captain E. J. Carter, who rejoined the regiment on promotion from employment under the Colonial Office with the West African Rifles.

From the Gazette, dated 25th June 1909—

Lieutenant E. H. Stocker to be Captain *vice* G. H. Hodgkinson resigned. Dated 23/6/09.

The 13th Hussars took part in the usual ceremonial parade in honour of the birthday of the King-Emperor.

During the month the remarks of the General Officer Commanding the 9th Division on the annual musketry return of the regiment for 1908-1909 were received—"Highly satisfactory results, showing continued improvement."

13th Hussars, dated 2nd July 1909—

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. W. N. Pedder, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half Pay List, July 1.

Major Arthur H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Brevet Colonel E. W. N. Pedder, July 1.

2nd Lieutenant J. N. Lumley to be Lieutenant *vice* E. H. Stocker promoted, 23rd June.

On July 23rd a general horse parade was held for the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade. The arms of the regiment had been inspected a few days previously.

What is known as "winter routine" began with effect from July 5.

Lieutenant E. H. Stocker having been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the duties of acting adjutant were taken over by 2nd Lieutenant J. O. Oakes from July 1. Lieutenant E. H. Stocker left Trimulgherry on July 4th to take up his new appointment.

Captain R. S. Hamilton-Grace arrived July 7th on posting from the Durham Light Infantry.

During this month and the next the officers of the regiment attended lectures on sanitation given at the Cavalry Barracks Office by the sanitary officer of the 9th Division, the dates being July 28th and 31st, and August 3rd and 6th.

The annual course of squadron training was now in progress. C Squadron was dismissed July 28; B Squadron on August 8; A Squadron on August 27; and D Squadron on September 9.

From the Gazette, dated 16/7/09—

13th Hussars. Captain F. G. Bayley to be Major *vice* A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., promoted. Dated 1st July.

The review report on the 13th Hussars for this year was as follows: "A satisfactory report," and "a very good regiment."

On August 14th an intimation was received that Squadron Sergeant-Major Candy and Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant Whyte had been selected for appointments on the permanent staff of the Yeomanry, the former to the Staffordshire Yeomanry and the latter to the Duke of Lancaster's Own.

During this month three new regulations came into force. A uniform system of barrack-room routine was introduced, and a new system of messing, by which each section had its own mess. Diagrams of drill formations were issued for the first time in the regiment.

On September 9th Messrs Spencer & Co., of Madras, took over the regimental coffee-shop.

On September 28th the quarterly inspection of the horses of the regiment was held by the senior veterinary officer of the 9th Division.

September 31. A uniform method (illustrated by sketches) was adopted for the "clock face" system of locating objects.

On October 17th the Annual Remount Competition was held, the 1st prize and Challenge Shield being won by Sergeant Long with horse D 82.

The Annual Inter-troop Skill-at-Arms Competition occupied two days (October 24th and 25th). The results were as follows:—

I. 2nd Troop, C Squadron	.	.	.	.	93 points.
II. 3rd Troop, B Squadron	.	.	.	.	86 "
III. 4th Troop, D Squadron	.	.	.	.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
IV. 3rd Troop, D Squadron	.	.	.	.	82 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Four days later the Annual Balaclava Regimental Sports were held. For some reason unknown, it is nowhere recorded when these annual sports were instituted.

October 2. A general horse parade was held for the Officer Commanding.

Extract from the Gazette, dated 14/9/09—

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military College to be 2nd Lieutenants—

September 15, 1909. J. V. Dawson in succession to Lieutenant S. R. Wybrants promoted into the 14th Hussars, and T. E. Lawson-Smith in succession to Lieutenant E. H. Stocker promoted.

Schoolmaster F. Dennis arrived on posting *vice* A. E. Armstrong to Home Establishment.

October 12. 2nd Lieutenant J. O. Oakes took over the duties of acting quartermaster *vice* R. W. Ashworth on leave to England.

October 13. It had been determined to hold an instructional staff ride on October 22nd and 23rd, and a lecture on the subject was delivered by Captain R. S. Hamilton-Grace to all officers and non-commissioned officers in the Regimental Theatre. This is the first mention of a Regimental Theatre.

The staff ride duly came off. The regiment, &c., formed into two skeleton brigades, took part in it under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

This was a busy month. C Squadron and D Squadron were inspected on the 13th and 15th by the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade in pacing, &c.

On the 18th the regiment marched out to camp at Nadginputty for regimental training, and there remained until the 22nd.

October 30. A draft of 39 non-commissioned officers and men joined the regiment from England on posting from the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars.

An examination in subject C for promotion to the rank of Captain had been held at Secunderabad on October 12. Towards the end of the month a notification was received that Lieutenant J. H. Hind had passed.

On November 2nd the quarterly veterinary inspection of the regiment by the senior veterinary officer of the 9th Division was held.

Next day the annual inspection of the regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India began.

During the morning the following took place: inspection of individual squadrons at equitation; skill-at-arms; section, troop, and squadron drill, &c.

For the afternoon: inspection of horses of the regiment; B Squadron, stripped saddles; C Squadron, dismounted marching order; D Squadron, swords and rifles.

November 4. The inspection of brigade at drill, manœuvres, and outposts.

November 5. Field-firing—C and D Squadrons.

November 6. Tactical field-day—skeleton forces.

On this last day Privates Gunnell, Partington, and Pipe were removed to hospital, where they died from the effects of ptomaine poisoning.

A change is to be recorded in the establishment of the regiment. On the authority of the 9th Division Order 606 of 1909, the appointment of corporal or sergeant orderly room clerk in India was abolished.

Extracts from the Gazettes for the month are as follows:—

(3/11/09.) Warwickshire Yeomanry. Captain Thomas Harry Saunders Marchant, 13th Hussars, to be Adjutant *vice* Captain Walter Pepys, 13th Hussars, whose tenure of that appointment has expired (13/9/1909).

(5/11/09.) 13th Hussars. Supernumerary Captain Walter Pepys is restored to the Establishment *vice* F. G. Bayley promoted (1/9/09).

Captain T. H. S. Marchant is seconded for service as Adjutant Territorial Yeomanry (20/10/09).

Captain Willoughby H. Kennard, from the half-pay list, is restored supernumerary to the Establishment, with precedence next below Captain R. S. Hamilton-Grace (10/11/09).

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain G. Rupert retires on retired pay (20/10/09).

November 17. The annual inspection of the lines and bungalows was held by the principal medical officer of the 9th Division.

Under trumpet and bugle calls, 22/11/09, we read—"The following new call was taken into use—Dismiss." The notes, however, are not given.

On the last day of the month the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade was held.

Extract from the Gazette, dated 12/11/09—

13th Hussars. Captain Walter Pepys resigns his commission.

December 7. Captain E. H. Stocker arrived for duty on relinquishing his appointment as Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

December 10. 2nd Lieutenants J. V. Dawson and T. E. Lawson-Smith arrived on first appointment to the Regiment, and were posted to D and A Squadrons for duty respectively.

Early in the month a new rule concerning dogs came into force. Only 18 per squadron were to be permitted.

Each dog was ordered to have a disc with the number of the dog on one side and the regimental number of the owner on the other side.

The dogs of officers were also to be numbered on similar lines, and to have the name of the owner on the collar.

December 12. A Squadron performed a special field-firing scheme in the neighbourhood of Damagooda, which was attended by the General Officer Commanding.

On the following day the regiment with the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade went into camp at Kollaskhantarga for brigade training. The force returned from this drill and instruction camp on the 21st.

December 21. Lieutenant S. G. Rees was appointed adjutant to the regiment, with effect from 1/1/10, *vice* Captain Marchant.

Extract from the Gazette—

13th Hussars. Major J. J. Richardson, from the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, to be Major *vice* Major W. J. Lockett, D.S.O., who exchanges, dated 4/12/09.

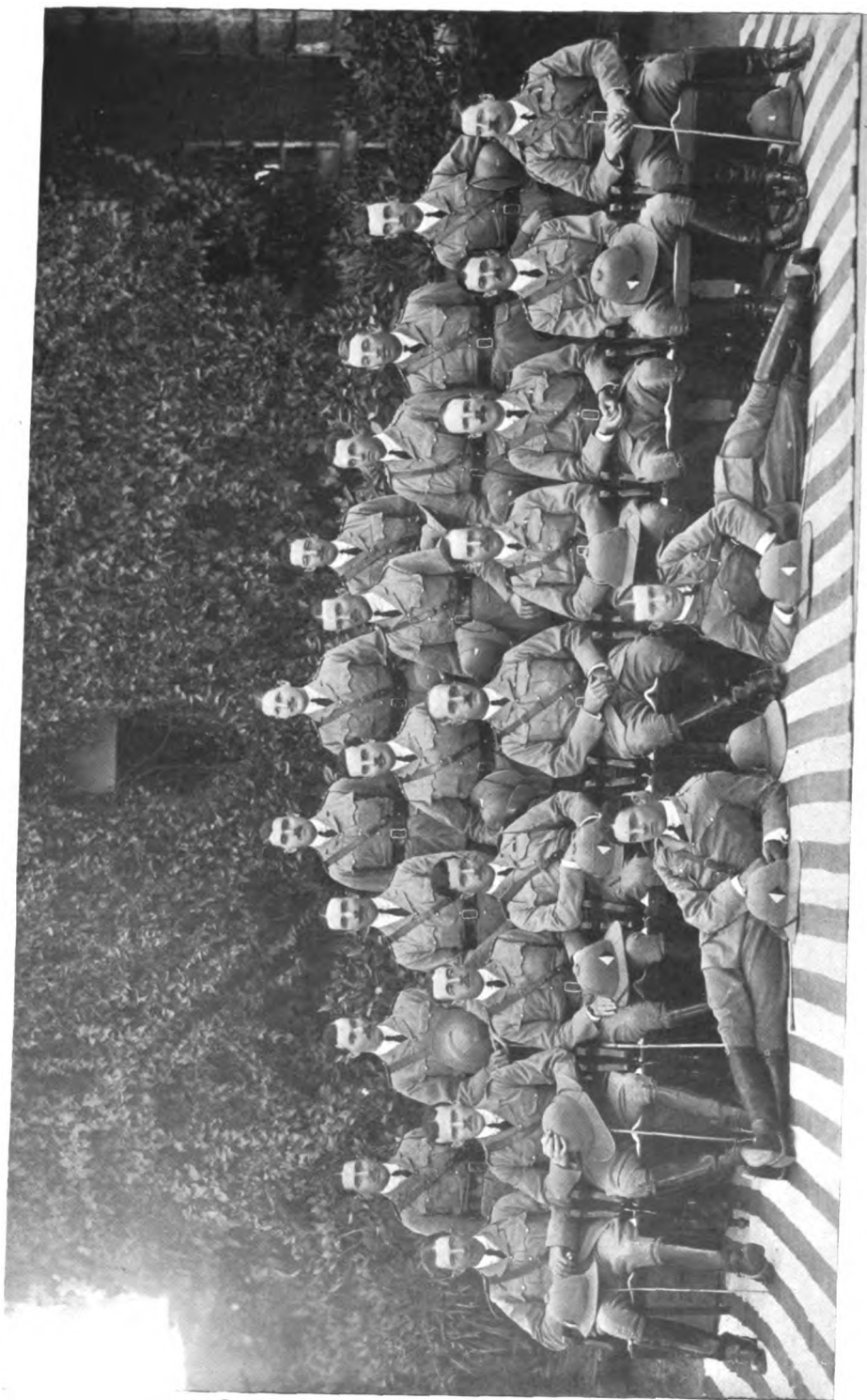
During the month a draft of 30 remounts arrived on posting from the Hosur Remount Depot.

The last entry for the year is as follows:—

Reliefs—Extract from Relief Programme for 1910-11, issued 31/12/09, with J.A.O., 684 of 09.

XIII. Hussars. Secunderabad to Meerut.

As no good purpose would be served by recording the entries of the first two weeks of the year 1910, the military history of the regiment here ends.



OFFICERS, 13TH HUSSARS, INDIA (1910).





## CHAPTER XLV.

### Uniforms.

THERE is considerable doubt as to the exact uniform worn by the 13th Dragoons when it was raised in 1715, at any rate as regards the details.

The earliest picture of a private man in the regiment is contained in the water-colour book prepared officially in 1742.

The regimental tradition is that the facings, breeches, and waistcoat were green, and that hence the 13th obtained the name of the "Green Horse."

Undoubtedly the coat was red in colour; the lapels, which came to the waist, were white; the hat was three-cornered and trimmed with lace, and the facings green, and probably a light green.

The illustrated book above mentioned, the copy belonging formerly to the Duke of Cumberland, at whose instance it was prepared, is preserved in the library of the War Office.

From the MS. Regimental Records it is gathered that the facings, which were green, were laced with gold, that the waistcoat was of green cloth, and the breeches of green plush.

In the Duke of Cumberland's book the dress of the private man is as follows: coat, red; lapels to waist, white; facings of cuff, green with two buttons, and white or silver lace on the green, and one button and silver (or white) lace on the sleeve itself above the cuff.

The collar is green with white or silver buttons and lace for the whole coat.

The waistcoat does not appear, and its colour cannot therefore be named with certainty.

The breeches are white and not green.

The pouch and gauntlets buff.

Cords hang behind the right shoulder and are white or silver.

The boots, which are jacked, are black.

The hat (three cornered) is black, laced white (or silver), and has a black cockade.

The cloak is seemingly red, lined with white. The horse furniture is black, mounted in brass.

The housing and holster cap is buff, ornamented with red and blue.

The next notice of the clothing of dragoons dates from 1745, and is extracted from a paper in the British Museum. It first gives the clothing of Horse as distinct from Dragoons, and then goes on to particularise with regard to the latter.

It will be well to give it in its entirety.

#### CLOTHING.

*Horse.* Cloth Coat well lin'd with Serge, }  
 Waistcoat, lac'd hat once a } year.  
 Pair large buff gloves, stiff tops, once in 2 years.  
 British } Troops { 31 } or { 33 } at Clothing { 4 } Saddles Holsters }  
 Irish } of { 32 } to have { 24 } { 3 } Pipes "bucets" }  
 Stirrups { Leathers { 6 } Bitts.  
 { Irons, etc. { 4 }

Boots, Headstalls, Reins, Breastplates, Cruppers, } to { 3rd }  
 "Howsings," Caps } ye { 5th }  
 Cloaks fac'd Regt's Livery } Regt { 6th }  
 Cross Belts, best Buff in England } every { 10th }  
 2nd Mounting Lac'd Hats, Horse Collars. } Cloathing.

*Dragoons*, the same in proportion with Breeches to Cloathing and gloves to a Mounting, Shoulder Belt with a Pouch, Waist Belt to carry Sword, Bayonet &c., Sling for Arms (as ye Genl to enspect approves) every 10th Cloathing. Colonel to regulate ye delivery from 1737 to ye Bnd of Genl Offrs. If any lost &c. supply'd by Colonl.

Patterns, approv'd by Cloathing Board.

Colonl to give certificates of Cloathing, &c., deliver'd on or before 11 June.

Comd'g Offr at Quarters, to send Certificates of deliv'ry.

Secretary at War, to lay Certificates before ye King.

Cloathing, &c., all New 20 May 1736.

This paper refers to the arrangements and orders as to clothing as far back as 1736.



1715



1742.

In 1747, 3rd February, wigs were prohibited in certain regiments, but it is not clear whether the order applied to the 13th Dragoons. Probably powder, pigtails, and clubbing were then introduced.

In 1749 the colour of the facings is given as "yellowish green."

The Clothing Warrant of 1751, which is dated from Kensington on July 1st of that year, gives most accurate details as to the uniform of the regiment.

*Coats*—scarlet, double-breasted, without lapells, lined with light green; slit sleeves turned up with light green; the buttonholes ornamented with narrow yellow lace; the buttons flat, of yellow metal, set on three and three; a long slash pocket in each skirt; and a yellow worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

*Waistcoats and breeches*—light green.

*Hats*—three-cornered, bound with gold lace, and ornamented with a black cockade and a yellow loop; the forage cap red, turned up with light green, and 13 D. on the little flap.

*Boots*—of jacked leather.

*Horse furniture*—of light-green cloth; the holster caps and housings having a border of white lace, with a yellow stripe down the centre; XIII. D. embroidered in white upon a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles, on the housings; and upon the holster caps the King's cipher and crown with XIII. D. underneath.

*Cloaks*—of scarlet cloth with a light-green cape and lining; the buttons set on three and three upon white frogs, or loops, with a yellow stripe down the centre.

*Officers*—distinguished by gold lace and embroidery and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

*Quartermasters*—to wear a crimson silk sash round their waists.

*Sergeants*—to have narrow gold lace on their cuffs, pockets, and shoulder straps; gold aiguillettes, and light-green and yellow worsted sashes tied round their waists.

*Drummers and Hautboys*—light-green coats lined with scarlet, and ornamented with white and yellow lace; scarlet waistcoats and breeches.

On January 5, 1753, it was ordered that the coats of dragoon regiments should be "double-breasted." This was apparently issued to enforce the warrant of 1751 in cases where it had not been as promptly obeyed as it should have been.

On October 8, 1765, it was ordered that officers' swords should be of regimental pattern in future.

1768.

The date of the Warrant of 1768 was December 19, and it was given at St James's. It concerns the 13th Dragoons thus—

Colour of facings . . .	Deep Green, without lapells . . .	} for Sergeants, Corporals, and Private Men.
Colour of buttons, and how set on	Yellow, three and three . . .	
Colour of waistcoat, Breeches, and Lining of the coats and cloaks	Buff colour . . .	
Hat Lace . . .	Gold . . .	
Epaulettes—for Dragoons on the left shoulder only.		
Colour of Housings and Holster Caps	Deep Green . . .	} Housings & Holster Caps.
Colour of lace on do. .	White, with yellow stripe . . .	
Badge or Device on Housings and Holster Caps	Rank of Regt. XIII. D. . .	

There is no mention of a motto, so that apparently if in existence the motto "Viret in Æternum" was not worn as a decoration on any part of the uniform at this date.

A few more details with regard to this clothing warrant, as far as it concerns dragoons and light dragoons, may here be added.

Sword-belts were ordered to be worn by the officers over the right shoulder in the case of regiments of horse and light dragoons, but by officers of dragoon guards and dragoons the belts were worn round the waist.

Corporals wore a narrow silver or gold lace round the turn-up of the sleeves, and had a cloth epaulette the colour of the facing with narrow yellow or white tape round it, and silk fringe.

The buttons of the sleeves for privates were to be set on length-ways up the arm, but the sleeves were not to be slit.

The epaulette of a private was of cloth the colour of the facing, with narrow yellow or white tape round it, and a worsted fringe.

Coats—long pockets, turn-down capes of the colour of the facing. Capes so made as to button up round the neck if required. The button-holes had very narrow yellow, buff, or white braid.

Waistcoats—cross pockets without flaps. Button-holes without braid.

Coats of hautbois are not to have hanging sleeves.

Trumpeters to have hats with feathers of the colour of the facing of their lapels.

Trumpeters to have swords with a scimitar blade.

Farriers—Blue coats, blue lining, and blue waistcoats and breeches, and to wear a small black bear-skin cap with a horseshoe on the forepart of silver plated on a black ground, and to have churns and an apron.<sup>1</sup> These blue coats remain yet in the Household Cavalry, being worn only by the farriers of the Life Guards—they also wear black plumes.

The remarks on the uniforms worn by the officers of the 13th on the occasion of the review of the regiment by Lieut.-General Robert Armiger at Castlebar, May 28, 1768, are worth insertion here.

Officers—well armed, saluted well, their Uniform a plain Scarlet Frock fac'd with Deep Green. Buff lining, slash Sleeve and Pocket. *Buttons numbered*, Waistcoat and Breeches Buff, *a gold epaulet* and gold lac'd hats, appear'd well and remarkably well mounted. The Horses want a little dressing.

In this description of the uniform worn by the officers are details which certainly do not appear in the warrant of any year as yet quoted.

Three years later, on May 27, 1771, after reviewing the regiment at Clonmell, Lieut.-General Sandford in his report describes the uniform worn by the officers:—

Scarlet Coats, Embroidered Gold Holes (button-holes), faced with Deep Green, Buff Lining, Slash Sleeve and Pocket, Buttons numbered, Waistcoat and Breeches Buff, a gold Epaulette, and Gold lac'd Hats.

It is stated by Cannon that a few years after 1770 white waistcoats and breeches were adopted, and a small red-and-white feather was introduced into the cocked hats. Of this red-and-white feather there is no trace in the Warrants.

Cannon also states that in 1782

the Cocked hats were replaced by helmets; and appointments of a lighter description than formerly worn. These alterations were completed in 1783.

This is obviously a mistake as regards the helmets.

The change from cocked hats to helmets took place certainly as far back as 1778, as in his Confidential Report, after reviewing the

<sup>1</sup> Churns were used to carry spare horseshoes, otherwise horseshoe cases.



regiment at Dublin on August 4, 1778, Major-General Lancelot Baugh mentions the fact that the 13th wore *helmets* on the occasion. The Regimental Record also furnishes information on this point as to uniform, but suggests that the conversion of the regiment from heavy to light dragoons took place in either 1775 or 1776.

As a matter of fact it was taking place, as has been already noted, in 1777.

The Regimental Record gives the uniform as follows:—

Red Coat, turned up at the Skirts, buff lining, green facings, and yellow lace, buff cloth waistcoat with short flaps, and buff "pluss" Breeches, long Boots of Calf Skin Leather, and a Brass Helmet with a Turband, having a Comb from which a Main of White Horse Hair flow'd, the men had also Leather Breeches provided at their own expense.



*Light Dragoon Helmet,  
from 1777 to 1783.*

In 1783 the colour of the clothing was changed from scarlet to blue, and the facings from deep green to buff. Blue and green were not in those days supposed to be suitable in juxtaposition, whatever they may be thought now.

This uniform is thus described in the Regimental Record. Cannon gives the date as 1784. The entry is as follows in the Record:—

In 1783 the change of clothing from red to blue took place, and at Kilkenny for the Review of 1784, it was given out to be worn; it consisted of a "Blue Jacket with Sleeves—a Shell without Sleeves, having short Skirts, and both lac'd with yellow Cording—with leather Breeches, and the usual long Boot; the fashion of the Helmet was also changed, the comb being taken off the Skull, and a Black Bear-Skin Pudding placed in its stead."

#### WARRANT OF MAY 1784.

On May 18, 1784, the clothing of Light Dragoons was changed from scarlet to blue (dark) by an order from the Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin.

Now this clashes with the statement in the MS. Regimental Record. In that book, the review is stated to have taken place at Kilkenny, and that on the occasion of this review the new uniforms were worn

for the first time in 1784. But the June review for that year was held at Belturbet by Major-General Edward Stopford. Consequently, as the Warrant was only issued on May 18, the Kilkenny review, of which there is no record, must have taken place at a later period in the year.

The Warrant of May 18 is as follows :—

*Regulations for the clothing of the Light Dragoons.*—The clothing of a private Light Dragoon is to consist of a jacket and shell to be of blue cloth, the collars and cuffs of the royal regiments to be red, and those of the other regiments to be of the colour of the facings of the regiment, looped upon the breast, edged with white cord, and to be lined with white, the 11th and 13th regiments excepted, which are to be lined with buff. The under waistcoat to be of flannel with sleeves, and made so as to be buttoned within the waistband of the breeches. The breeches to be of buckskin.

*N.B.*—The make of the dress and the method of placing the cloth upon the breast of the jacket to be exactly conformable to the pattern approved by his Majesty.

*Officers and Quartermasters.*—The dress uniform of the officers and quartermasters of the Light Dragoons to be made according to the King's Regulations of 19th December 1768, excepting that the coats are to be blue and faced with the same colour as the private men, and that the Royal Regiments are to be faced with scarlet.

*Field uniform of the Officers and Quartermasters.*—The jacket and shell to be made up in the same manner as those of the men, excepting that the shell is to have sleeves, and that the looping is to be made of silver, the 13th regiment excepted which is to be of gold.

*Sergeants of the Light Dragoons.*—The sergeants of the Light Dragoons to be distinguished by gold or silver looping.

*Corporals.*—The Corporals of the Light Dragoons to be distinguished by a gold or silver cord round the collar and cuffs.

*Trumpeters.*—The trumpeters to have a jacket and shell, the colour and facing of the regiments, with lace instead of looping in front and down the seams.

*N.B.*—A pattern-suit may be seen at the Commander-in-Chief's office at the Royal Hospital, Dublin.

(Signed) F. PIGOT, Adjutant-General.

The colour of the cloak hitherto worn by the 13th Light Dragoons had been red. It was now changed to blue, as we learn from the following letter :—

GREAT GEORGE STREET,  
6th February 1786.

SIR, — I have the honour to acquaint You, for the information of the General Officers who compose the Clothing Board, that His Majesty has been pleased to order that the Colonels commanding Regiments of Light Dragoons

shall, for the future, supply them with Blue Cloaks, instead of Red, in proportion as the Red ones wear out, and that New Cloaks shall become necessary. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM FAWCETT,  
*Adjutant-General.*

THOMAS FAUQUIER, Esqr.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### 1790.

November 15, 1790. On this day a pattern was sent to the Clothing Board of a narrow silver lace which was in future to be put on the shells and frocks of sergeants of Light Dragoons instead of the silver chain which had been in use hitherto. There was not, however, to be any change in the method of putting the lace on.

Did this supersede the gold lace hitherto worn?

### 1794.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

*13th Oct. 1794.*

Owing to the war it is impossible for Regiments to make up clothing if sent in the piece. Lord Amherst makes known His Majesty's pleasure that the option allowing Colonels to send materials only to their Regiments shall be dispensed with.

All clothing will be sent ready made up.

Although this entry does not concern the 13th Light Dragoons, it is of sufficient interest as being, perhaps, the earliest official recognition of ready-made clothing.

The next Warrant was as follows :—

Given at Our Court at St James's this 27th Day of July 1796, in the Thirty-sixth Year of Our Reign. By His Majesty's Command. W. WINDHAM.

For the Light Dragoons.

The several Articles of Clothing, to be made in exact conformity to the new Pattern Suit. Clothing.

The Cloaks to be made with Sleeves.

Cloak.

The Helmets to be of the same kind as those now in use, to be delivered by the Colonels once in every three years; and a Leather Watering Cap to be delivered by the Colonels with every Clothing. Helmet.

The Sabre to be of the Pattern last approved of by Us, and the length of the Blade to be from Thirty-two Inches and an Half to Thirty-three Inches, measured in a straight line from the Hilt to the Point; but not to exceed the latter Measure. The Scabbard to be the same as that for the Heavy Cavalry. Sabre.



1792.



*1809.*

The Saddles, &c., to be exactly conformable to the new Pattern; the Covering of the Pistols and Holster Pipes to be the same as directed for the Heavy Cavalry.

Horse Appointments, Saddle, &c.

The Uniforms of the Officers to be shaped and laced, in the same Manner as those of the Men, but with Scale Epau-lettes and Wings. The like Regulations as We have above prescribed in regard to Uniform, Great Coats, and Shoulder Belts, for the Officers and Quarter Masters of our Heavy Cavalry, to be observed by those of Our Light Dragoons: Their Furniture to be the same as at present in use.

Commissioned Officers, Uniforms, &c.

The Sword to be carried in a Waist Belt of the Breadth of two Inches and a Quarter, with the Bayonet attached to it, in the same Manner as before prescribed for the Heavy Cavalry.

Buff Accoutrements.—Waist Belt.

The Cartouch Pouch to contain Thirty Rounds, and to be carried over the left Shoulder, attached to the Swivel Belt, which is to be of the Breadth of two Inches and an Half.

Swivel Belt.

The Buff Sword Knots to be the same as at present in use.

Sword Knot.

Approved Patterns of the several Articles above-mentioned have by Our Order been sealed and lodged in the Office of the Comptrollers of the Accompts of Our Army.

From the Warrant for Regulating the Clothing of Regiments in the East and West Indies, dated 30th November 1796, we gather that the clothing of regiments stationed in the West Indies was ordered to be lined with woollen instead of linen.



*Cap Badge, 1800.*  
(The die was sunk October 29, 1800.)



*Sabretache Plate, 1801.*  
(The die was sunk January 4, 1801.)

### 1804.

During this year the length of the pigtails worn in the army was curtailed.

Hitherto they had been of various lengths, and had even reached fifteen inches.

By the order of this year the length was fixed at seven inches. But the unfortunate men had still to grease, powder, and club their hair according to the old-established but filthy custom.

#### 1808.

An order was issued in 1808 that all pigtails should be cut off. This most welcome command was acted upon instantly.

It is stated that an order countermanding the curtailment was issued on the following day, but that by the time it reached the various regiments it was too late. Still, the grease, powder, and clubbing remained, to the discomfort of the men—but luckily not for long.

At the instance of Sir John Moore this absurd and unseemly custom was for ever done away with. It appears that years before this habit had been animadverted on by Marshal Saxe in strong terms. Of the pigtail, however, a relic remains even yet in the “flash” worn by the Old 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

#### 1811.

The old-established practice of dressing the trumpeters in coats of the colour of the facings of a regiment faced with facings of the colour of the regimental coat was ended in 1811, as will be seen by the following paper. In the 13th Light Dragoons, trumpeters had worn at different times pale-green coats faced with red, yellowish-green coats faced with red, deep-green coats faced with red, and buff coats faced with dark blue.

*Most humbly submitted to*

*His Royal Highness, The Prince Regent.*

That in consequence of the nature of the duties to which Trumpeters and Buglers are unavoidably exposed on Service, and the inconvenience attendant upon their loss in action, which is ascribed to the marked difference of their Dress, their clothing may be of the same colour as that worn by their respective Regiments, and that the distinction which it is necessary to preserve between them and the Privates may be pointed out by the Lace. In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty approved,

GEORGE P.R.

HORSE GUARDS,  
25th September 1811.

From the Horse Guards. 30th August 1811. The following articles were sanctioned for use by the Prince Regent for light dragoons:—

Private's black cap.

Sergeant's black cap.

Private's brown cap for regiments employed in India and tropical climates.

Sergeant's brown cap for regiments employed in India and tropical climates.

Jacket for Light Dragoons.

Pantaloon for Light Dragoons.

Cloak for Light Dragoons.

Patterns were lodged at the office of the Board of General Officers, and at the end of the paper it is announced that changes in the saddlery are in contemplation, consequently no new articles are to be furnished until further instructions are obtained.

HORSE GUARDS, 5th Oct. 1811.

Two Jackets, one for Yellow Lace, the other for White Lace. A Waistcoat, a pair of Leather Pantaloon, One Boot, Two Caps, one Black for Europe, the other Grey for Tropical Climates, Two Caps for Sergeants, One Cloak.

SIR,—I have the Commander-in-Chief's Commands to transmit to you for the information of the General Officers composing the Clothing Board, a Pattern Suit of Clothing for the Regiments of Light Dragoons, consisting of the Articles stated in the Margin, which has received the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. —I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,  
H. S. CALVERT, A.G.

THOMAS FAUQUIER, Egre.

This apparently refers to the "new Light Dragoon dress" which Captain James Gubbins mentions in his Diary for 1812—

Feb. 6. Coursing with General Long; Dined with Lord Tweeddale, Colonel Byng, Lord Guernsey, &c., &c. Lord Guernsey shewed us the new Light Dragoon Dress; everyone agreed that it was quite shocking.

### 1812 to 1822.

In this year light dragoons ceased to wear helmets, and nearly all the buttons on their jackets were removed.

A felt shako, the crown of which was of greater diameter than the base, took the place of the helmet, while the facings on the jacket were wide in front.



This shako somewhat resembled that in use in the French army.

Two small epaulettes were worn, and a girdle.

August 17, 1812. From the Clothing Regulations we derive the following list:—

The Clothing and Appointments to be supplied to Sergeants, Corporals, Trumpeters, and Privates of the Light Cavalry at the charge of the respective Colonels (excepting where Clothing Assignments are not granted).

Light Cavalry—

One Chaco and Feather	} once in every two years.
One Upper Jacket	
One Under Jacket	
One Flannel Waistcoat	
One pair of Worsted Web Pantaloons	
One pair of Gloves, Annually.	

The Colour of the Jackets for Regiments serving in India to be Blue, as on other Stations.

One pair of Grey Overalls (in lieu of the Breeches hitherto provided by the Soldier) to be Strapped with Leather where necessary, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, and to be in wear with the Breeches or Pantaloons furnished by the Colonel.

The use of gaiters in the cavalry was also now discontinued. Boots were to be used on those duties and parades on foot where shoes and gaiters had hitherto been usually worn. It was calculated to be a saving to the soldier.

On September 14, 1815, cloth overalls of a mixed colour were adopted in lieu of the worsted web breeches and pantaloons then worn by the cavalry.

The overall was worn with a short "angle-boot." There were two patterns of overalls—one of dark grey and one of blue grey. The cost of the blue grey was somewhat higher than that of the dark grey. The lace on the outer seam was to be of the same colour as the regimental lace.

On 6th December 1815 it was proposed to render cavalry cloaks waterproof, and the work was to be done under contract.

HORSE GUARDS, 24th September 1816.

The Prince Regent having been pleased to command that the Front Peak of the Light Cavalry Saddles shall be cut down according to a Pattern which has been lodged with the Clothing Office, Whitehall, as more convenient than the present Form, I am to signify the Commander-in-Chief's Orders that the Saddles of the Regiment under your command may be altered conformably





1836.

to the Pattern alluded to. You will perceive that the alteration in the Saddle has occasioned the Cloak and Holsters being hung in a different manner than with the present Saddle, and that an alteration has taken place with respect to carrying the spare shoes.

I have, &c.,

RA. DARLING, *D.A.G.*

This was addressed to the Officers Commanding the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Hussars, and the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, and 23rd Light Dragoons.

October 1, 1816. The worsted web pantaloons then worn by the cavalry were discontinued, and overalls of kersey wove of a dark grey colour, instead of cloth overalls, were substituted.

The cloth overalls were established by the General Order of September 14, 1815.

21st November 1816. The sheepskin, which under the existing warrant was directed to be furnished to the light cavalry, having been found inapplicable to service in a warm climate, is ordered to be discontinued.

The shabracque would, in consequence, be constantly in use, and could not be expected to wear so well as before.

It was therefore ordered that every regiment should be always complete in serviceable shabracques, but as a set off to this additional expense it was expected there would be a saving for regiments of light cavalry serving abroad in warm climates in the matter of sheepskins.

July 29, 1817. The adoption of the "Hussar Saddle" for light cavalry in 1816 led to a proposition that the mode of mounting hitherto practised should be changed. The proposition was not, however, entertained, and Major Peters, the first head of the riding-school of the army just then established, was informed of the decision, and was directed to communicate the fact to the officers and riding-masters assembled under his superintendence. This riding-school of the army was started to ensure a uniform style of riding throughout the service.

By an order issuing from the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, and dated 30th January 1818, the portable dry blacking manufactured and sold by M. Redmond, No. 6 New Ranelagh Road, Minor Vauxhall, was ordered to be used throughout the army.

It appears that an exhaustive trial was made upon 150 pairs of

shoes, and that the new blacking was found to be very superior indeed to the blacking ball then in use.

The War Office General Order and Circular Letter Book for 1813-1820 describes the whole process, cost, effect, &c.

Finally, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, "after a strict investigation," recommended the new blacking for the use of the army. (*N.B.*—A reduction was to be made on the return of the empty tins!!!)

#### MEMORANDUM.

HORSE GUARDS, 31st July 1819.

In reference to the General Order of 1st October 1816 directing the adoption by the Cavalry of Overalls of Kersey Wove of a dark grey colour, it is to be understood that Colonels of Regiments are at liberty to provide Overalls of Kersey Wove for their respective Corps, either of a Dark Grey or a Blue Grey Colour.

Patterns of the above Articles have, by the Commander-in-Chief's Order, been lodged in the proper Office at Whitehall.

HENRY CALVERT, *A.G.*

February 22, 1820. A new pattern facing and lace was decided on for cavalry, and by a circular addressed to the regimental agents they were required to obtain duplicate patterns of the facing and lace from the clothiers, and forward the same to the Horse Guards.

8th July 1820. Mufti in regimental quarters absolutely forbidden. It appears that some special case had arisen in a regiment of cavalry stationed in the north of England, which had provoked this somewhat drastic order.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, 25th April 1822.

The King having been pleased to approve of the Uniforms of the Officers of the Army being permanently fixed according to the following description (the Patterns of which are lodged in the Office of the Board of General Officers in Spring Gardens), The Commander-in-Chief has received His Majesty's Commands to enjoin a strict attention thereto throughout the Service; and His Royal Highness accordingly holds all General Officers, Colonels of Regiments, and Commanding Officers of Corps responsible that these orders for regulating the Dress in all its particulars shall be punctually obeyed.

The paper proceeds to permit officers who did not require new appointments to delay for six months if serving in England, twelve





*13<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Light Dragoons*  
Stable Door

1820.

*(From a Coloured Print at the Royal United Service Institution.)*

months if serving abroad, and eighteen months if serving in India. But all officers in future must, on entering the service, be clothed according to the regulations.

It appears that colonels and commanding officers had, of their own sweet will, altered the ornaments and appointments of regimental officers, and this practice was at once to cease.

No alterations were to be made without special authority obtained through the Adjutant-General. Such regiments who have in an unauthorised manner during the last ten years widened or narrowed their lace, or increased its quantity, were at once to revert to the original regimental pattern, and moreover to report to the Adjutant-General that they had done so.

The General Order concludes by forbidding officers from appearing in quarters in anything else but uniform, and reiterating the terms of the Order of July 8, 1820, which forbade blue greatcoats: these it seems officers preferred to those of regulation colour and facings.

#### 1822 to 1834.

*Jacket*—Blue cloth; lapels, collar, and cuffs of colour of regimental facing; plain Prussian collar, full three inches deep, ornamented with an edging of narrow French braid and a border of small Russia figuring; strap lapel, occupying two-thirds of width from outward edge across chest to front seam of armhole, tapering to two inches and a half at bottom; nine buttons regular and one at extremity of strap, besides two below facings with holes on corresponding side to button over when lapel is hooked; pointed cuff, four inches deep at point, ornamented with Russia and French braid to correspond with collar; light dragoon skirt, about seven inches in length and seven inches in total width at the bottom, with plaits and slash flaps with three buttons; turn-backs and lining to correspond with facings; an edging round the flaps, side and sleeve seams welted; gold bullion back piece.

*Epaulettes*—A pair, with plain lace straps; bullion crescent, bright bullions two and a half inches long.

*Trousers*—Sky-blue, with two stripes of lace three-quarters of an inch wide, having outward edges scalloped, up each side seam.

*Chaco*—Black beaver, bell shape, eight inches deep, black sunk glazed top, eleven inches in diameter; a rich two-inch oak-leaf lace



round the top with a black silk half-inch binding round the bottom; an embroidered ornament with double G.R. in centre, surrounded by a garter, decorated with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, the whole upon a black velvet ground, and communicating with a bullion chain loop to a rich bullion rosette with a black velvet ground in the centre; richly engraved scales with lions' heads at the bottom, and fastening at the top with lions' paws above the rosette; rich dead and bright gold cord lines and acorns encircling cap, top and bottom, tying in a double knot at the right side, passing through a ring and looping occasionally either to a button of the jacket or to a hook upon the cap just under the ring; a black leather strap and buckle are attached to the inside to secure the cap by fastening under the chin.

*Plume*—Red and white drooping hair, about twenty-three inches long, with a gilt ring and socket.

The *Girdle* was very showy—gold lace, full three inches wide, with two three-eighths crimson stripes; red morocco lining and edging, fastening underneath with a leather strap and buckle, and externally with three gold cord loops and embroidered olivets.

The *Sabretache* of purple leather was laced, and bore a double G.R., &c.

The *undress jacket* was a blue rounded shell with an inch wide scalloped lace entirely round the edges; Prussian collar three inches deep, laced round outward edge; single breasted, closing with hooks and eyes, and showing a row of studs close together; pointed cuff, four inches deep at point, lace round the top, and rounded off to form cuff; sleeve and side seams welted; collar, cuffs, edging, and lining the colour of the regimental facing.

The *trousers* for undress, like those for full dress, were "sky-blue," with two stripes each three-quarters of an inch wide, but in the case of the undress the stripes were of the colour of the facings, and not of gold lace; a "light" was left in both kinds between the stripes.

The *greatcoat* was blue, with braided loops; the *cloak* also blue, but lined scarlet, and with a collar of the regimental facing.

With regard to the cloaks in later years (prior to 1894), the men's cloaks were blue lined with red, and the collars blue; the officers' cloaks were blue lined with white, the collars blue, white underneath, which showed when turned.





13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS (1829).

(Lent by Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM.)

It should be noted that the "sky-blue" mentioned as the colour of the trousers was in reality not blue at all, but of a shade which can best be described as French grey.

This description has purposely been given in great detail, it so often happens that questions as to the uniform worn at a certain date arise. It may be supposed to be somewhat of a tailor's pattern-book order, but the desire of the writer is to give the fullest information on the question of uniform that he possibly can.

On 5th October and 20th November 1822, the agents of cavalry were notified that all overalls in future supplied to cavalry should for the non-commissioned officers and men have the stripes of the outward seam of the colour of the facings, and not as heretofore of the colour of the regimental lace. Also that these stripes should be of the same width as that prescribed for the officers of their respective corps.

On August 2, 1830, His Majesty King William IV. was pleased to command that the following alterations should take place in the dress of the army:—

The whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards (blue), were to be dressed in red.

Mustachios were abolished in the cavalry except in the case of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars.

The hair of the non-commissioned officers and men was to be cut close at the sides and back of the head, instead of being worn "in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some Regiments."

Officers of the army were also no longer to appear at the levees or drawing-rooms in shoes and buckles, but in the trousers (and presumably overalls) prescribed by regulation.

The uniform of the 13th thus became scarlet with buff facings.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 495.

HORSE GUARDS, 25th Sept. 1830.

The following Regulation is to be observed with reference to the General Order of the 2nd ultimo:—

The Lace and Embroidery worn by Regimental Officers of the Regular Forces are to be in gold.

Each Regiment or Corps is to retain its present Pattern of Lace or Embroidery (as may be), but such Pattern is not to exceed in breadth that which has been lodged at the Office of Military Boards for purposes of Reference.

Three Breadths of Lace have been established for the Officers of the

Regular Forces, by the King's Command—viz., One for the Heavy Cavalry, One for the Light Cavalry, and One for the Infantry.

In cases in which Embroidery is worn, its breadth is not to exceed that of the Lace established for the Branch of the Service to which the Regiment or Corps belongs.

By Command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,  
*Adjutant-General.*

The General Order of the 2nd ultimo above referred to was that in which the change in the colour of the uniforms of the cavalry from blue to red was made, and the wearing of mustachios abolished except in the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars.

By the Warrant dated 12th March 1834, we find that the articles of clothing to be furnished to each soldier at the expense of the colonel are as follows:—

Light Dragoons—

One Cap, with Line and Plume	}	Quadrennially.
One Dress Jacket		Biennially.
One Undress Jacket		
One Pair of Overalls, unlined		
One Flannel Waistcoat		
One Cap Cover		

The scale of compensation in money to be paid to men in lieu of clothing in kind is given below.

Description of Corps.	Articles.	Sergeants.	Corporals, Trumpeters, and Privates.	Remarks.
		Compensation for 2 years.	Compensation for 2 years.	
Light Dragoons and Lancers.	Chaco or Cap . .	£ s. d. 18 0	£ s. d. 9 0	The Chaco being to last four years, compensation for it shall not be allowed for a less period.
	Dress Jacket . .	1 19 6	1 4 0	
	Undress do. . .	18 6	12 0	
	Overalls . . .	16 6	16 6	
	Flannel Waistcoat	3 0	3 0	
		4 15 6	3 4 6	

The accoutrements at this date for light dragoons and hussars were as follows: pouch with straps; carbine belt with pouch straps, swivel, buckle, tip, and slide; sword with scabbard and sword knot; sword or waist belt, with carriages, plate and catch, and brass hook; sabretasche, with straps.

The appointments for light dragoons and hussars were standards, or colours, with belts, for light dragoons; cloak with straps and thong; saddle-tree, with flaps and seat, and in India with panel and pad; pilch; sheepskin; girth and strap; crupper; buckles, chapes, dies, and thong; breastplate; surcingle and cross-rein; set of three forage or baggage straps; pair of stirrup leathers with irons; pair of holsters with thongs and straps; and a pair of horse-shoe cases; shabracque; carbine bucket, with strap and stay strap; bridle complete, with bit and bridoon, collar and chain; pair of churns, with straps, for farriers only.

The necessities at this time, which every soldier was bound to provide and keep up at his own expense, were as follows (but if he had enlisted before September 1, 1830, he was to receive from the public, in aid of the said expense, an allowance of 8s. 6d. per annum, this being the amount formerly contributed towards the cost of their drawers, boots, spurs, and gloves):—

Light cavalry: valise, corn bag and horse log, curry comb and brush, mane comb and sponge, water sponge, horse picker, lock cover, pair of scissors, two pairs of drawers, two pairs of gloves for light dragoons and hussars, pair of boots and spurs, saddle blanket for regiments at all stations (except India, where a horse cloth of lighter fabric is used), web surcingle.

The allowance of £3, 8s. for each recruit (except in the case of regiments in India, for which the allowance is only £3, os. 6d.) is granted in order to provide him with these necessary articles of cavalry equipment. In case of his death, desertion, or discharge, within six months after his final approval, or his transfer to an infantry regiment within twelve months, these articles are either to be issued to another recruit or sold for the public benefit.

If the recruit is transferred to another cavalry regiment he is to take them with him, and the allowance is not again issued to him.

Besides the above, the following were required: forage cap; one girdle in the light dragoons and lancers, one sash in the hussars,

the colonel defraying the cost beyond four shillings, every eighth year; one flannel waistcoat beyond that supplied by the colonel, so that the soldiers should always have two; a pair of overalls; two pairs of white duck stable trousers; pair of ankle boots; pair of braces; stock and clasps; three shirts; three pairs of worsted half hose; two towels; one clothes brush and two shoebrushes; hair comb; razor with a shaving-brush and soap; knife, fork, and spoon; button stick and brush; tin bottle with oil; tin of blacking; piece of pipe-clay; turn-screw, worm, and gun-picker; hold-all; mess tin and cover when ordered for service. Lastly, if not in a satisfactory condition for parade, the light dragoon had to supply a new undress or stable jacket. This was the complete outfit of a light dragoon in 1834. Did space permit, by way of comparison the outfit of this year would be given.

This warrant is *verbatim* the same as that of July 30, 1830.

#### 1834.

*Jacket*—scarlet, double-breasted; two rows of buttons, &c., as in 1846. The facings were, however, still buff, the change to green not taking place until 1836.

The *epaulettes* had plain lace straps, a gold double-bullion crescent, and gold bullion two and a half inches deep. The chaco was of black beaver with gold lace band, regimental ornaments and devices in front, gilt scales, gold lines.

The *plume*—white drooping cock-tail feathers, drooping twenty inches from an upright stem, feathered to a height of eight inches. In India, a white hair plume, drooping fifteen inches and a half from an upright stem of eight inches.

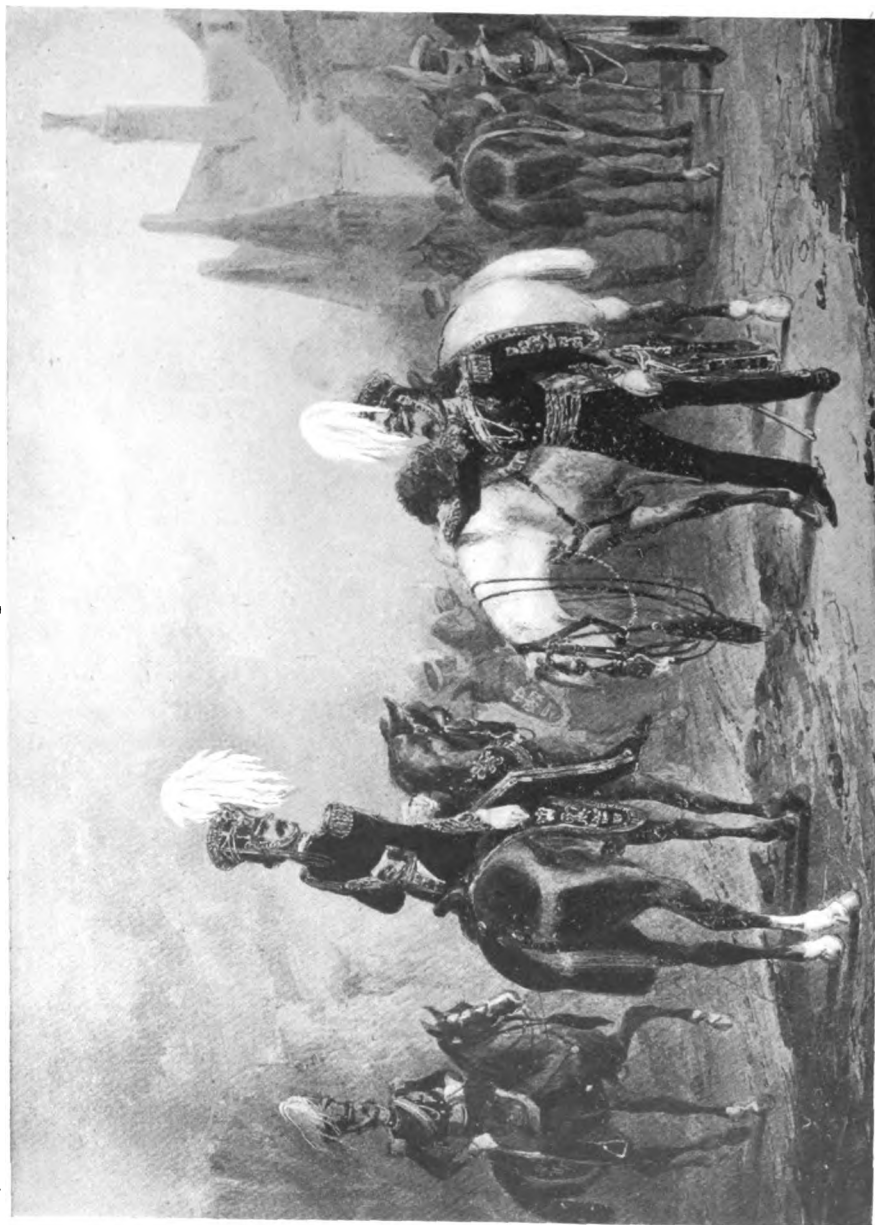
The *Sabretache* was at this time still of purple leather, edged with gold lace and decorated with an embroidered double W.R. in the centre, surmounted by a crown; a star at the bottom, with vacancy for regimental badges.

The *Stable Jacket*—scarlet round jacket, single-breasted, with small studs quite close down the front, fastening with hooks and eyes; Prussian collar three inches deep, laced round the outward edge; pointed cuff, four inches deep at point, laced round the top, and rounded off to form of cuff; collar, cuffs, and lining, colour of regimental jacket; an edging of gold lace entirely round the edge of the jacket.

*Shoulder-Straps*—gold cord and button.







OFFICERS, 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS (1838).

By J. C. ALKEN.

(Lent by Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM.)





13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS (1840).

(Lent by Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM.)

*Forage Cap*—blue cloth, with welts and plaits; gold oak-leaf band one inch and three-quarters wide; gold basket button at top; patent black leather peak embroidered.

*Greatcoat*—blue cloth, with six loops in front, and four rows of olivets; stand-up collar with figured pattern; pointed cuff and sleeve, with ornamental figure, extending altogether four inches up the arm.

The *Cloak* was of blue cloth, lined with red, and with a collar of the regimental facing.

The details of this uniform have been given fully, for the same reasons as those stated in an earlier page.

On December 6, 1836, William IV. made another change in the uniform of the regiment.

This time the old facing of green was restored.

In the Book of Submissions to the Sovereign, the sealed pattern of the green cloth with a piece of yellow lace attached still exists.

The cloth is of a deep, somewhat metallic green, and the lace a bright yellow.

#### 1840.

Cannon tells us that in June 1840 the regiment resumed wearing blue clothing with a buff facing.

#### 1846.

*Jacket*—blue, double-breasted; two rows of buttons, eight in each row, the distance between the rows two inches and half at top, one and a half at bottom; collar, cuffs, and turnbacks buff; gold bullion back-pieces; plaited skirts, with three buttons on each side; the collar, cuffs, and sleeves edged with five-eighth inch gold basket braid, and ornamented with small gold Russia braid.

*Epaulettes* with plain lace straps, and gold double-bullion crescent, gold bullion two inches and a half deep.

*Chaco*—black beaver, seven inches deep in front, eight inches at back, and eight inches in diameter at top; patent leather sunk top bound with gold oak-leaf lace, an inch and three-quarters wide; gilt



*Officer's (Light Dragoon) chaco, with the long swan plume.*

and silver cross-plate, with regimental badges; patent leather peak, embroidered with gold to the width of one inch; gilt chain, fastening at sides with rose pattern ornaments.

*Plume*—white swan feathers, five inches on the mount, the outer drooping feathers fourteen inches long; in India white horse-hair of the same dimensions; gilt socket.

The remainder needs no particular notice.

### 1855.

There is practically no difference between the dress regulations for 1855 and 1857.

As, however, the head-dress was "under consideration" in 1855, the book for 1857 has here been quoted.

### 1856.

Plain leather sabretaches authorised for officers and sergeants of cavalry for undress.

### 1857.

#### OFFICERS—LIGHT DRAGOONS.

*Jacket*—Tunic, blue, with collar and cuffs of regimental facings (buff), single-breasted, edged all round with gold cord of the pattern used for staff officers. On each side of the breast five gold cord loops with caps and drops, fastening with five gold-worked olivets; the top loop eight, the bottom loop four inches long. Gold double cord on the shoulders, with a small regimental button. On the back seams a gold cord forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and terminating in a knot at the bottom of the skirt. The collar, two inches deep, edged all round with gold cord, and rounded off at the ends. The cuffs pointed, with two small regimental buttons.



*Light Dragoon button  
to 1860.*

*Head-dress*—chaco body covered with Paris velvet; height—front, five and a quarter inches; sides, six and three-eighths inches; back, nine and one-eighth inches; patent leather sunk top, one and one-eighth less in diameter than the size of the head. The usual



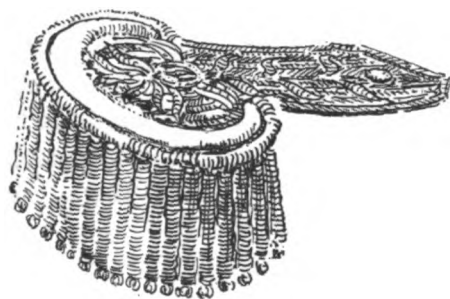


·1850·

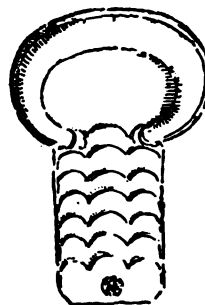
ornaments thereon, band, peak, chain, embroidery, rose ornaments, gilt lion head, gilt hook, and a gilt and silver Maltese Cross with crown above, according to regimental patterns. Gold gimp and orris cord line; gilt plume; socket, a corded ball with four upright rays; hair plume standing five inches above chako of white horse-hair.

*Trousers*—dark blue, with two stripes down each outward seam of gold lace  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, leaving a light between. In the undress trousers for the 13th Light Dragoons the stripes are buff. A black silk stock was still worn.

The *Forage Cap* was dark blue, with welts and plaits; the band one inch and three-quarters wide of lace of the same pattern as worn on the trousers; a figure in gold Russia braid on the top; a black patent leather peak, embroidered, chin-strap, and oilskin cover.



Officer's.

*Epaulettes—Light Dragoons.*

Private's.

*Stable Jacket*—blue round jacket, single-breasted, edged with gold lace of regimental pattern, with collar and pointed cuffs of the regimental facing; the collar rounded in front; the cuffs two inches deep at the back seam, and three inches at the front seam; on each shoulder a plain gold cord with a small button.

*Greatcoat and Cape*—blue cloth, lined with scarlet of the same pattern as that of the rank and file.

1860.

Peaks to the caps of officers discontinued.



1861.

For 1861 there does not appear to be any change in the Book of Dress Regulations, but the 13th Light Dragoons were in that year converted into hussars on paper. The hussar clothing was not taken into wear until April 19, 1862, and even at the inspection held on that date the busbies and shabracques had not been issued to the regiment. This want was supplied on July 27.<sup>1</sup>

The hussar uniform varied from other regiments only in the fact that the 13th retained their buff facings, but on the collar only. The bag of the busby was buff and the plume white.

This plume was eight inches high above the top of the busby, and was encircled by a gold ring.

The plume socket was a gilt corded ball with four upright leaves.



*Light Dragoon pouch ornament  
for privates.*

The cap chain, dead and bright gilt corded, fixed to the left side of the busby by an eye or loop, and attachable to the right side by a hook. The cap line, gold purl cord with sliders and olive ends to match, encircling the cap diagonally three times, and worn round the neck.

The trousers, blue cloth, booted with leather for mounted duties, with a double stripe of gold lace down the seams.

The pouch-box was of black leather with a solid silver flap.

The sabretache, buff cloth face, laced with gold, and with an embroidered regimental badge.

The pouch-belt, gold lace with buff cloth edging.

As has been said above, the 13th retained their buff collars only.

<sup>1</sup> The origin of the term "busby" is probably this. A "buzz" was a kind of fuzzy bushy wig. In old English books and plays references to it are made. The resemblance of this military head-dress to the bushy wig probably caused the name "busby" to be applied to the then new head-dress. The bag probably originated in a padded bag affixed to the top of an old time Hungarian military head-dress. This bag was attached to the right shoulder of the wearer and was supposed to be, and probably was, a protection against sword cuts. Kinglake uses the term "busby-bags" to indicate hussars: "The busby-bags taking it coolly."





They wore buff stripes on their overalls instead of yellow, as in other regiments, on conversion to hussars. Although the Dress Regulations always described the facings and stripes of the 13th as buff, these were always in fact pipe-clayed white. As light dragoons the shako lines were worn round the collar, with the ends hanging down in front of the chest, but as hussars they were, and are still, in the 13th hooked on the right breast after going round the collar.

On conversion into hussars the officers of the 13th retained the silver pouch of light dragoons, and did not use the hussar pattern of leather or velvet.

The pouch-belt of the 13th is unique, as it has the regimental honours in silver upon it, with pickers and chains.

At this period the officers of the 13th wore gold lace stripes on their overalls, but at a later period white stripes were introduced similar to those worn by the non-commissioned officers and men. These were worn in all orders of dress, except levee dress. This was some years before the gold-laced stripes were abolished in 1893 in all other cavalry regiments.

#### 1871.

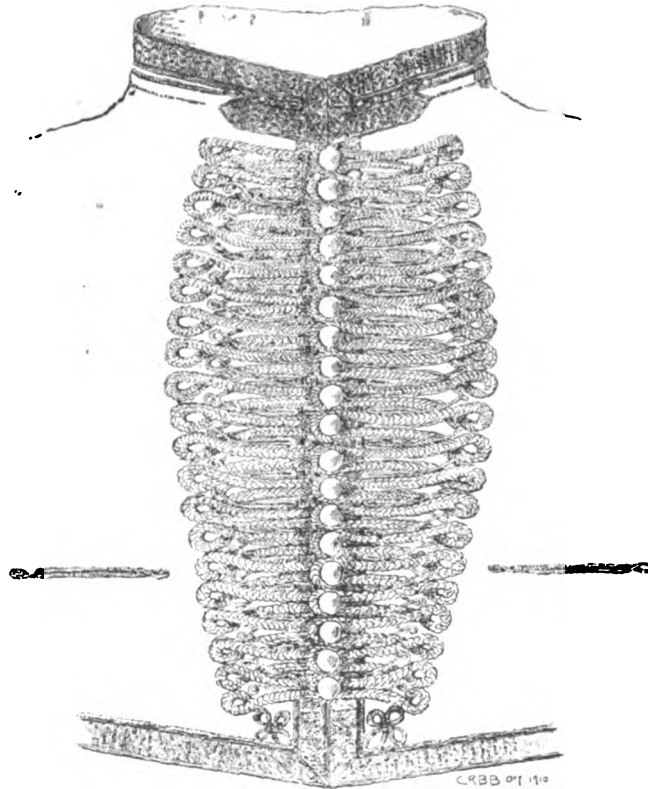
Knee boots worn by cavalry instead of booted overalls, and pantaloons, were introduced. Officers of hussars to wear oval gold gimp lace bosses on their boots.

#### 1873.

On June 10, 1873, troop shabracques were returned to store, they being done away with as part of the equipment. Officers were, however, permitted still to wear them in review order (*vide* the Regimental Records).

In India the shabracque was not worn, and when the regiment returned from India in 1885 the shabracque was not reintroduced for officers. It continued to be worn in other regiments till March 20, 1897, when it was finally abolished, except for officers of the Household Cavalry. The officers' mess waistcoat was white, with 18 rows of gold lace fastened by hooks and 18 round gilt buttons. The waistcoat hooked right up to the neck. The stable jacket was worn with

this, but unhooked. This mess dress was worn till the new one was introduced after the South African War in 1902.



*Officer's Mess waistcoat to 1902.*

### 1874.

In this year there were a few modifications in the uniform.

The edging of the tunic was of gold chain gimp, except the buff collar which had a three-quarter inch lace round the top, and the badges of rank in silver.

Gold chain gimp replaced the gold chain lace on the front and back of the tunic, and Austrian knots appeared on the sleeves and at the bottom of the back of the jacket.

There were one or two unimportant details showing the ranks of captain and lieutenant. The plume, egret feathers, nine inches high

from the top of the cap; with a gilt ring, and a gilt corded ball socket with four upright leaves. The colour of the plume was white.

The 13th Hussars had a half-inch silk stripe in the centre of the pouch-belt and of the lace round the sabretache, of buff.

The collar of the stable jacket was buff. The mess waistcoat according to the regimental pattern.

### 1883.

In the dress regulations for this year it is to be noted that shoulder straps of plaited gold chain gimp, lined with blue, are added to the dress tunic. These had a small button at the top, and badges of rank in silver.

Wellington boots and brass spurs still remained, though the spurs were only to be worn at levees, straight steel spurs being worn in mess uniform.

Pantaloon, &c., for mounted duties—blue cloth, with stripes as on the trousers; knee boots and steel spurs, but a V cut in front of the boots at the top, and a gold gimp oval boss, two inches long and one and a half inch wide, at the bottom of the V. This boss was removable.

For undress in the 13th Hussars the double stripes on the trousers and pantaloons are now white cloth instead of gold lace.

So say the Dress Regulations, but as a matter of regimental custom there was no button worn at the top of the dress shoulder knots on the officers' tunic. There are no shoulder straps at all to the tunics of the men in the hussars.

The levee dress, at which the gilt box spurs were worn, consisted of tunic, busby, skin-tight pants with narrow gilt stripes, patent leather Hessian boots, edged at the top with gilt gimp and bosses. These boots are still worn, but since 1902 are plated.

In review order mounted, pants and jack boots are worn with steel spurs and straps and chains. The gilt boss is or was worn till recently on the top of the jack boot by officers. In dismounted review order, overalls, Wellington boots, and steel box spurs.

The throat ornament for officers' horses is of white horse-hair, but old pictures, taken between 1840 and 1854-55, give a black horse-hair

throat ornament. Apparently this was worn from the time of the conversion back to blue from red clothing.

Both officers and men carry valises on the back of the saddle with 13 L.D. on them.

The officers' valise continued in use until the seventies, but those of the men remained as a part of their equipment till 1894.

Cruppers were discontinued in 1887.

The leopard skin on the saddle had been introduced while the regiment was in India in 1874, and its use was retained till after 1894. This information was derived from the Regimental Sadlers, Messrs Whippy, Steggall, & Co.

#### 1888.

Sabretaches for non-commissioned officers discontinued.

#### 1890.

Blue serge frocks and field service caps introduced for manœuvres and drill purposes. These were red for all Hussars except the 11th and 13th.

The caps of the 13th were at first blue with a narrow white stripe, but afterwards were white with blue flaps.



*Cap badge for privates.*

#### 1891.

There appears to be but little change in the uniform between 1883 and 1891. The height of the plume had, however, been increased from nine to thirteen inches from the top of the cap.

**1893.**

In this year officers of cavalry were ordered to wear yellow cloth stripes, like the men, instead of gold lace, on the pantaloons, except levee dress. This did not apply to the 13th, as they had worn white stripes for some time previously.

A narrow gold stripe on levee pantaloons was worn till after the South African War, and a narrow gilt gimp stripe is now worn. White sword slings were worn instead of gold lace by officers in undress. Head ropes were worn by officers' chargers by order now instead of steel collar chains, officers and men being on this point equipped alike.

**1894.**

The Dress Regulations for this year state that "in the 13th Hussars only, honours are worn on the pouch-belt." This distinction has been already noted.

This had been done of regimental custom since the date the regiment had been granted Peninsula and Waterloo battle honours.

The "throat ornament" for the horses was eighteen inches long, and made of white horse hair.

**1896.**

White gloves were always worn by officers till 1896 in all orders of dress. In this year brown gloves were introduced for wear with blue serge frocks. The first blue serge frock for officers was a plain blue with white collar, plain black bone buttons, a plain blue serge shoulder strap, with badges of rank in brass metal.

The new blue serge frock introduced in 1896 for officers differed in that it had plain round brass buttons and steel chain shoulder straps. These were at first a simple oblong, but subsequently were made of a rather more ornate shape, with three points at the shoulder, and wider.

When busbies were worn with serges, busby lines were also worn by officers and men. The men's serges were similar to those of the officers, except that they had a narrow yellow shoulder cord, and on the introduction of shoulder chains the second pattern was adopted. On the introduction of khaki service dress the blue serges were officially abolished in 1902.

They are still worn in India by the men, as no tunics are worn there.



**1897.**

In this year sheepskins worn on the saddle by non-commissioned officers and men in review order were also abolished.

In an early water-colour drawing of the 13th in the sixties, immediately after conversion into hussars, the officers and men wear the round shabracques of the light dragoon pattern, like those worn until quite lately by the 14th Hussars. The officers and men have black sheepskins, those of the officers only having a white edge.

Patrol jackets were also ordered to be discontinued by officers on May 5.

**1900.**

There is no change in the tunic to record.

In the busby the length of the bag was increased one inch, and it now fell to the bottom of the busby.

The plume — ostrich feather 15 inches high, instead of egret 13 inches high. The plume was encircled by a ring. At the bottom of the plume vulture feather was introduced into the gilt corded ball socket.

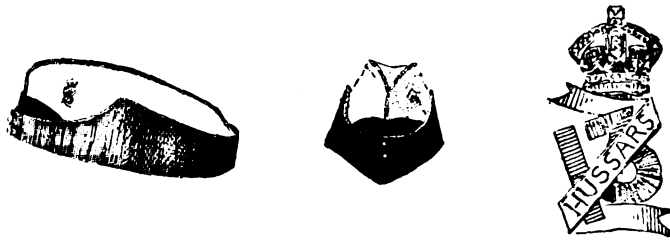
The colour of the busby bag was buff, and that of the plume white.

The busby chain was as before, and in the 13th was lined with white leather, unlike that of other regiments. The busby line underwent no change.

Trousers — blue cloth, with two stripes of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch white cloth,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart, down each side seam.

In the pantaloons these stripes were only  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch apart.

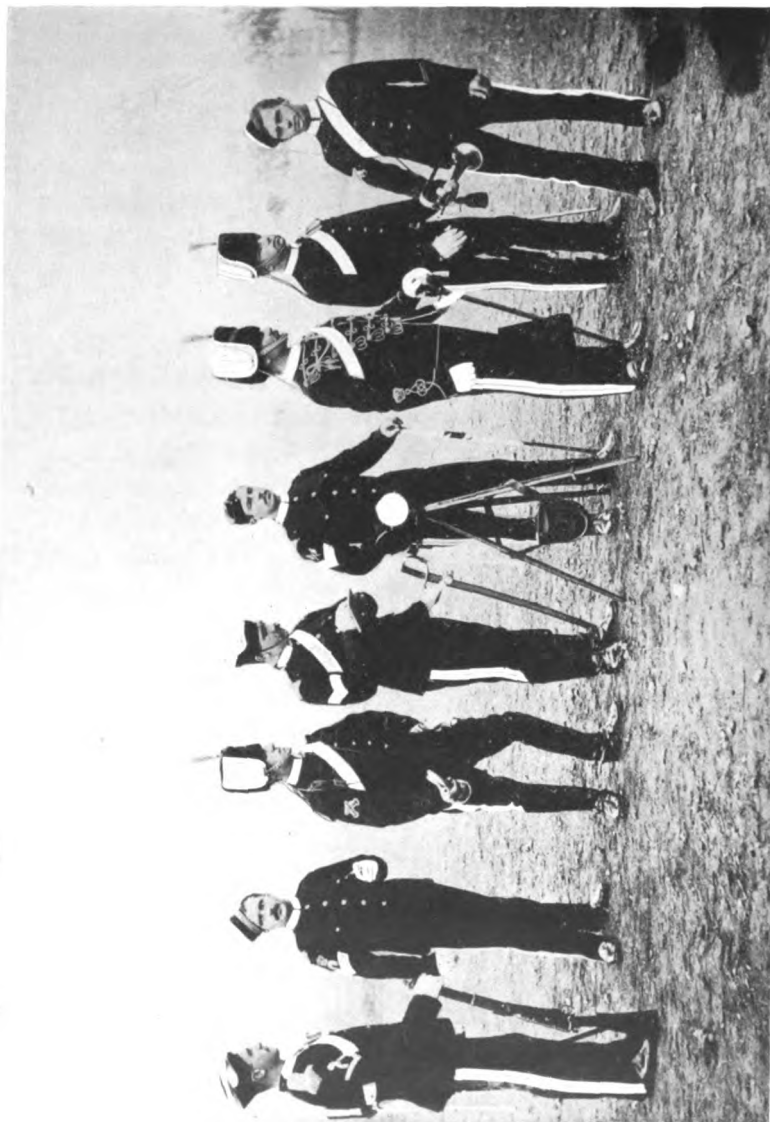
There is no change in the pattern of the Hessian boots and spurs.



*Officer's field cap, 1900, and badge.*

The field cap of the 13th Hussars had the body and crown of the cap white, and the flaps blue. There were gold French braid welts on





TYPES OF UNIFORM OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
AND MEN (1903).

the caps and flaps, and at the front and back seams, with the regimental badge on the left side.

The cloak and cape was of blue cloth, lined, in the case of the 8th and 13th Hussars, with white. The mess jacket was of blue cloth, with olivets and lace, or cord, and shoulder cords, according to the regimental pattern, with a buff collar.

### 1902.

The new mess dress, introduced this year, consisted of a plain blue jacket with white cloth rolled collar, and plain white cloth waistcoat, showing white evening shirt and black tie.

The special pattern lace worn on the officers' old round forage cap was abolished on the introduction of the present peaked cap. The old cap was blue, with a gold band and rather elaborate embroidery on the top. The present cap for all ranks is white, with a blue band and black leather peak. It bears the regimental badge in front, and is furnished with a leather chin strap. Field officers have a gilt edge on the peaks of their caps.

Till 1902 the men had a round blue forage cap, with a white band and embroidery on the top.

Trumpeters and bandsmen wore white caps, with blue bands and embroidery. This is a very late relic of the old custom of dressing trumpeters in reverse, as has been mentioned.

The caps of sergeants had gold bands and embroidery.

The pattern of the embroidery on the caps of non-commissioned officers and men may be described as four Austrian knots or trefoils round a circle.

Warrant officers (*i.e.*, regimental sergeant-major, and bandmaster) wear gold lace on their tunics instead of yellow.

In South Africa a blue and white satin badge was worn on the left side of the khaki helmet as a distinguishing badge, and "13 H" on the shoulder straps of the men.

### 1903.

On May 24, 1903, shoulder chains were abolished.

On May 30, 1903, officers were ordered to wear khaki on all mounted parades, except those in review order.

**1904.**

The dress regulations for this year (the latest edition published) do not make any change in the uniform from those published in 1900.

One or two details may, however, here be given as to badges, buttons, &c.

Badge on Collar—In a gilt or gilding metal a circle inscribed "VIRET IN ÆTERNUM," surmounted by a crown; around the circle a laurel wreath with "Hussars" on a tablet on the lower bend; within the circle XIII in silver.

On the Pouch—In gilt or gilding metal, the Royal cypher surmounted by a crown.

Badge—The number 13, a scroll across it inscribed Hussars, above the scroll a crown, the whole in gilt metal.

These badges are in bronze in the service kit. The badge is not worn on the tunic of the 13th Hussars, but only on the collar of the mess jacket and frock coat.

Buttons—Full dome, gilt, burnished.

**1909.**

July 12. It was notified that chevrons and badges worn on khaki will be gold for warrant and non-commissioned officers, and drab for other ranks.

On white they will be as for blue.

August 21. Puttie straps were introduced for the first time in the regiment.

September 7. The old field service cap was taken into wear.

September 17. A new pattern brown boot was taken into wear in the regiment.

In the above record of the changes which have taken place in the uniform of the 13th Hussars during its existence of all but two centuries, the writer has endeavoured to give the fullest and most accurate information that can be procured.

He has been almost entirely guided by official documents.

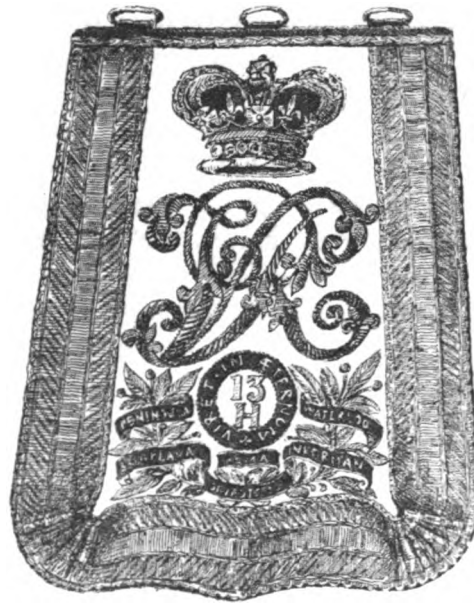
Where he has not derived his information from such sources, he has received most carefully selected information from officers either still serving in the regiment, or who have served therein.

He wishes especially to express his thanks to Captain H. J. J. Stern (late 13th Hussars) for much technical information as to the dress in more recent years.

A word or two in conclusion of this "dress" chapter should be given to the "regimental colours."

These, until 1902, were blue and white, but after the South African War they were changed to blue, white, and green, except for polo.

These colours are worn in mufti as ties and on straw hats. The green was added for two reasons—1st, to distinguish the colours from those of the Carabiniers and 17th Lancers; and 2nd, to recall the traditions of the Green Dragoons, whose facings were of that colour.



*Full dress officer's sabretache discontinued 1902.*

## CHAPTER XLVI.

### Arms.

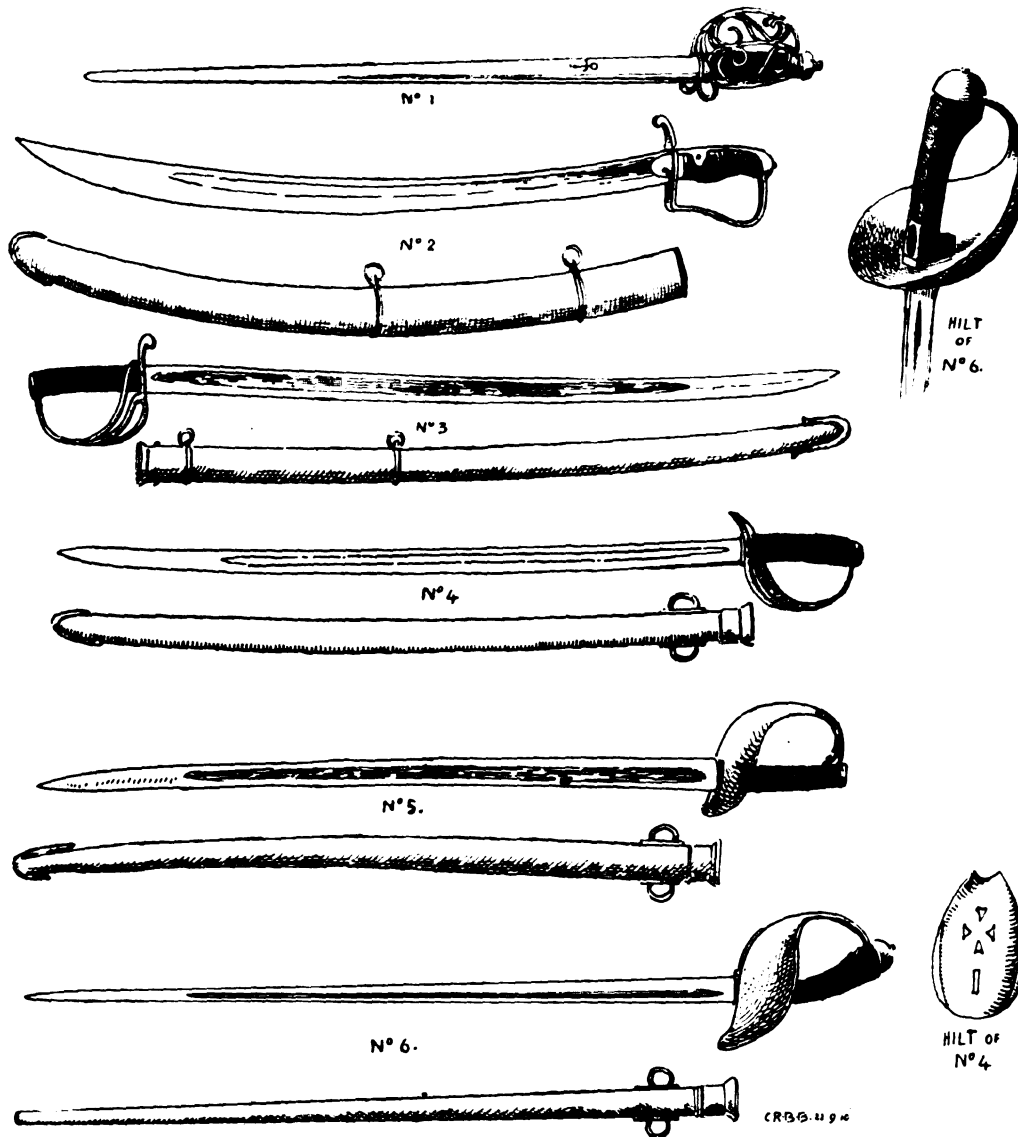
THE different kinds of swords which have at various times been used by the regiment are six in number.

The earliest (No. 1) differed but little from the English backsword of the seventeenth century. It had a brass basket hilt with a rather large pommel, and a grip which swelled out in the centre. The scabbard was of leather, and probably was lined with wood.

To this succeeded No. 2, a sword with a much broader blade and scimitar-shaped, a weapon adapted for cutting but not for thrusting, and also defective in the hilt,—for the hilt was absurdly inadequate, insomuch as it afforded no protection to the hand. Hence during the campaigns of 1810-15 wounds in the hand were very frequent. The swords of the officers were similar in shape, but lighter in every way. The scabbard of the sword of the privates and the non-commissioned officers, it will be noted, was very broad, and very cumbersome.

Towards the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century this weapon was superseded by No. 3. The new sword differed very considerably from the old one. The hilt, as will be seen, offered more protection to the hand, but still not sufficient. The length of the blade was increased, it was narrower and straighter, thus enabling the thrust to be delivered with greater effect. The scabbard was lighter. This weapon was in use until 1880, when a modified sword replaced it. The new blade was shorter—about two inches. The new hilt was of steel plate and pierced with four triangular holes arranged in the shape of a Maltese cross. The grip remained the same, but on the

scabbard sling rings were abandoned in favour of two fixed loops, as shown in the illustration (No. 4).



To this succeeded No. 5, in which the four triangular holes were done away with, it being found that a sword's point could penetrate. The shape of the new hilt was, in the main, the same, though some-

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what heavier. The scabbard differed only in that it had a rather lighter shoe. This remained the cavalry sword until quite recently, when it was superseded by No. 6.

Practically No. 6 is different in every particular. The blade is long, straight, and slender. It is intended for lunging. The balancing point of the sword is much nearer the hilt than in No. 5, and in consequence more metal is put into the hilt in general, and particularly into the pommel. Hitherto the weight of metal in the pommel had each time decreased, as the illustrations show. The grip of the new sword is peculiar and novel in shape, bending backwards on the side of the edge of the blade. In the grip is a long oval depression designed to receive the thumb, which in both Nos. 5 and 6 was permitted to be extended,—the old method of gripping a sword with thumb and fingers being now abandoned, according to the practice of the Italian school of fencing. It will be remembered that only a few years ago the sword grips throughout the army were lengthened to admit of this practice, and at the same time a new hilt was introduced.

The present scabbard is in its main features very like that of No. 5, save that the shoe vanishes altogether.

The different types of carbines which have been used are twelve in number, of which the six earliest are here figured, the bar and ring attachment being shown in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

No. 1 was practically the same weapon as that in use by the infantry of the period.

No. 2 only differed in the fact that the wooden stock went to the end of the barrel.

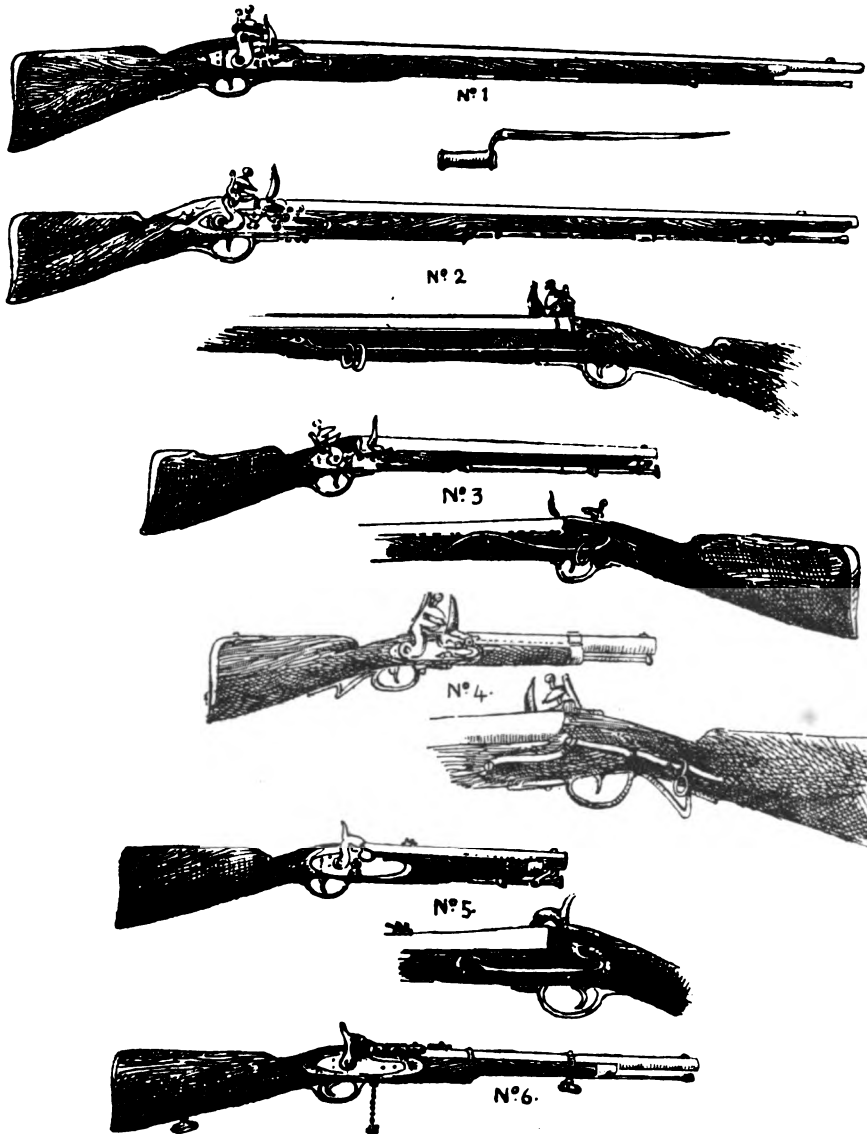
The detail sketch shows how the slings were attached on the reverse side to the lock.

No. 3 was the first carbine proper, and the length of the barrel was reduced to twenty-one inches. There was an alteration in the bar and ring attachment, which was no longer straight.

Neither of these first three weapons had a back-sight proper, being merely furnished with a very shallow groove. On the left-hand side of the stock of No. 3 a piece was cut out, apparently for convenience in firing and aiming.

No. 4 has its barrel reduced to the absurd length of only fifteen inches. It was an absolutely useless weapon. The trigger guard

differs from the old one. The rings no longer run on the bar, but are fixed. A back-sight projecting above the barrel appears for the first time.



No. 5 shows the earliest percussion-cap carbine. As a weapon it was as useless as No. 4. Apparently the ring arrangement on No. 4 was not successful, as in No. 5 a return is made to the ring

and bar arrangement of No. 2. On No. 5 a folding sight was first introduced.

No. 6 was the first breech-loading carbine (the Snider). The length of the barrel was increased to twenty-four inches. Two swivel rings attached to the stock replaced the bar and ring equipment, and a strap or sling on these swivels enabled the carbine to be slung over the shoulder.

The next carbine (the 7th) was the Martini-Henry, of which the features are well known.

Of the remaining carbines which have been issued since, the official table of description is here appended.

CARBINES OR RIFLES.	Arm.		Barrel.		Rifling.				Arm sighted to	Initial velocity, ft./secs.
	Weight.	Length.	Dimensions.		No. of grooves.	Depth of grooves.	Nature description.	Twist and turn.		
			Without sword bayonet.	Length.						
8. Martini-Metford, Cavalry, Mark I*—Carbine . .	lb. oz.	ft. ins.	ft. ins.							
	8 1½	3 1½	1 9	.303	7	.0045"	Metford	1 in 10" left hand	1400 <sup>x</sup>	1940
9. { Lee-Metford Magazine, Mark I. Lee-Enfield Magazine, Mark I. } Carbine	7 7	3 3¼	1 8½	.303	7	.0045"	Metford	Do.	2000 <sup>x</sup>	1940
	7 7	3 3¼	1 8½	.303	5	.0065"	Enfield	Do.	2000 <sup>x</sup>	1940
10. Magazine Lee-Enfield Rifle	9 4	4 1½	2 6½	.303	5	.0065"	Enfield	Do.	2800 <sup>x</sup>	2060
11. Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Rifle, Mark I. . . . .	8 2½	3 8½	2 1½	.303 at breech .305 at muzzle	5	.0058"	Enfield	Do.	2800 <sup>x</sup>	2060
12. Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Rifle, Mark III. . . . .	8 10½	3 8½	2 1½	.303	5	.0058"	Enfield	Do.	2800 <sup>x</sup>	2060

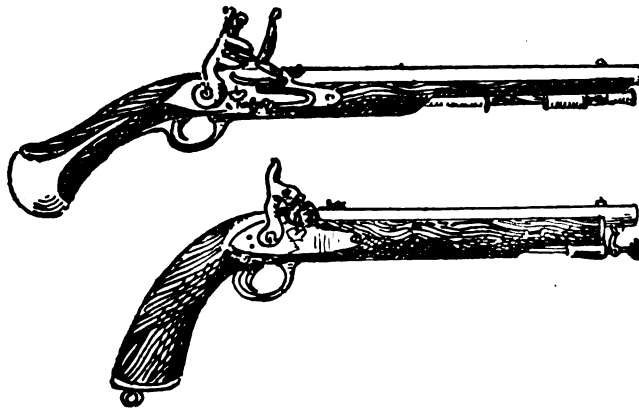
With Nos. 1 and 2 a socket bayonet was employed. This we know from the inspection reports. Both the plug and ring bayonets had been superseded by the socket bayonet prior to the raising of the regiment.

The illustrations of the flint-lock and percussion pistols need no comment.

These illustrations, except that of sword No. 4, are taken from the actual weapons in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institu-

tion. They are all drawn to scale, in order more easily to show the differences in length, breadth, &c.

Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs Wilkinson of Pall Mall, a drawing of sword No. 4 was obtained from their collection, and for this the writer desires to express his due obligations.



## CHAPTER XLVII.

**Guidons and Drum Banners.**

THE design of the guidons as carried by the regiment on its being raised in 1715 is unknown.

In all probability, however, some portion or portions of the coat-armour of Brigadier Munden were incorporated therewith,—if at least in the case of the 13th Dragoons the usual custom was followed. That Brigadier Munden possessed coat-armour we know.

This custom obtained until the year 1743, when on September 14th an order came out that no colonel was to put his arms, crest, device, or livery in any part of the appointments of his regiment.

Whether the guidons of the 13th always retained traces of Munden's coat-armour, or whether, according as new guidons were required between 1715 and 1743, the coat-armour of any of the succeeding colonels, Sir Robert Rich, William Stanhope, Henry Hawley, Robert Dalway, or Humphrey Bland, superseded that of Munden, is not and cannot seemingly be ascertained.

The first full description of the guidons comes from the Warrant of July 1, 1751, and is as follows:—

*Guidons.*—The first, or king's guidon, to be of crimson silk, with a silver and yellow fringe; in the centre, the rose and thistle conjoined, and crown over them, with the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, underneath; the white horse<sup>1</sup> in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and XIII. D. in silver characters, on a light green ground, in the second and third corners: the second and third

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<sup>1</sup> The "white horse" is that of Westphalia, and appears in the Arms of Hanover which were incorporated in the Royal Coat, on the accession of George I. It is frequently but incorrectly called "The White Horse of Hanover," or "White Horse of Brunswick."



AN ADVANCED PARTY, 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

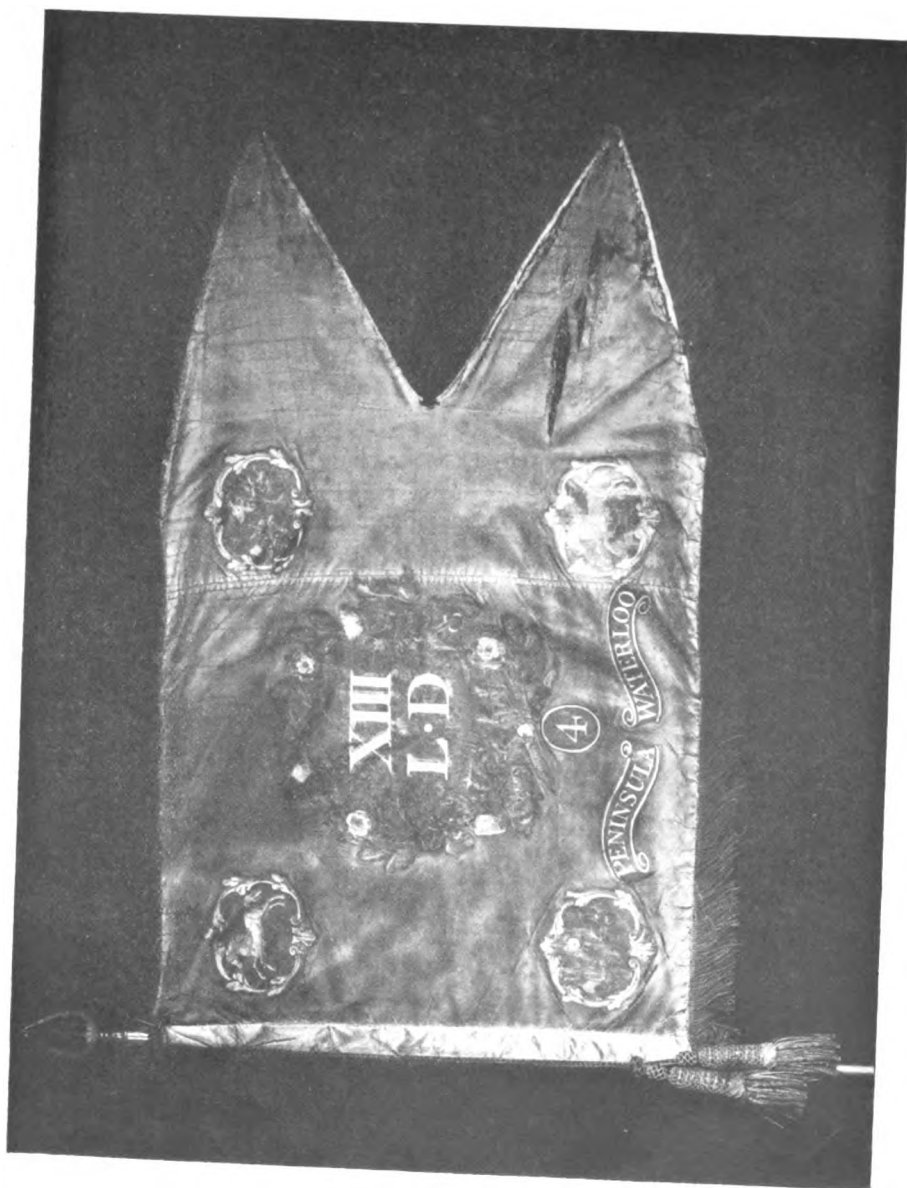
By M. A. HAYES.

(*Lent by* Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM.)







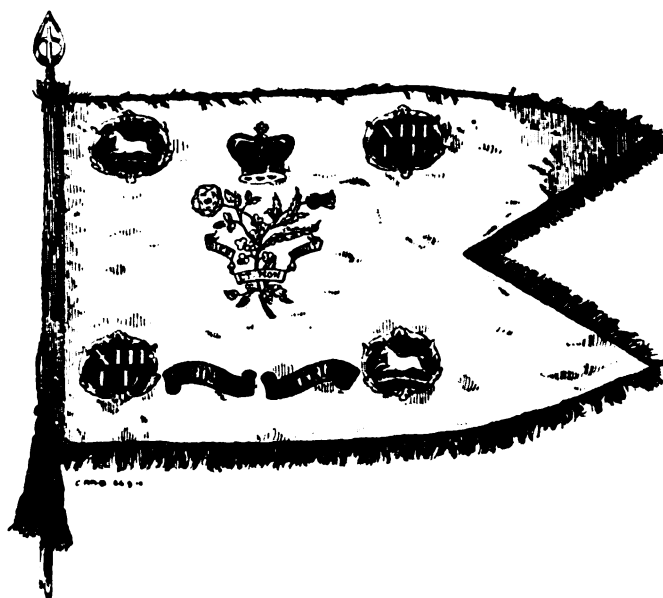


4<sup>TH</sup> SQUADRON GUIDON, 13<sup>TH</sup> LIGHT DRAGOONS.  
(The four Guidons are in the possession of EARL BEAUCHAMP.)

guidons to be of light-green silk ; in the centre XIII. D. in silver characters on a crimson ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk ; the white horse on a red ground in the first and fourth corners ; and the rose and thistle conjoined, upon a red ground, in the second and third corners ; the third guidon to have a figure 3, on a circular red ground, under the wreath.

This was the design (official) of the guidons from 1751 till the union with Ireland, when the shamrock was introduced into the wreathing in conjunction with the rose and thistle.

On November 9, 1822, it was ordered that the standards (which



*Guidon after Waterloo.*

includes guidons) of the cavalry should in future be carried by troop sergeant-majors and not by cornets, as heretofore.

It was on May 24, 1832, that guidons disappeared altogether from the cavalry of the line, and in these days it is only in the Household Cavalry, Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons that standards are retained.

With regard to cavalry standards and guidons, it is curious to note that these, unlike the colours of infantry regiments, were never consecrated.

Why this ceremony was omitted has never been satisfactorily explained ; still, the fact remains.

The standards and guidons of light dragoons cost £13, 13s. 6d. each, the pole 11s. 4½d., and the case 10s.

For the standard belts, when richly decorated, as much as £7, 14s. 2d. each was paid, but in some regiments their price was as little as £3, 17s.

On January 23, 1823, the size of standards and guidons for light cavalry was fixed as follows: three feet two inches in extreme length to the end of the swallow-tail, and one foot nine inches on the lance. The fringe was extra, and in the case of the 13th was silver and yellow, not silver and *gold*.

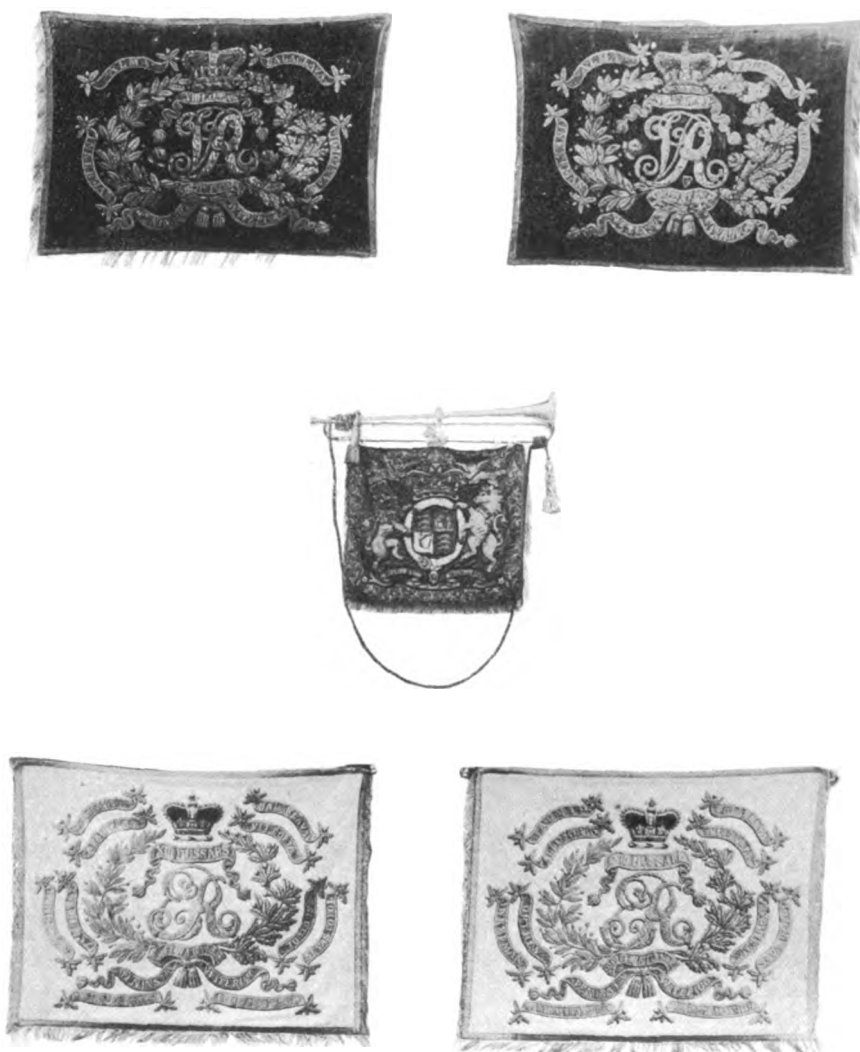
#### DRUM BANNERS.

Two sets of drum banners are still in existence. One pair, which was in use during the reign of the late Queen Victoria, is preserved in the officers' mess. The other pair, which is now in use, was designed and embroidered during the reign of the late King Edward VII. Both differ somewhat in the details of the design: the older pair, too, have fewer "honours" embroidered thereon than the new set. The ground of the present pair is, as will be seen, white or "buff." The trumpet in the centre of the illustration is the instrument presented to the regiment by Lord Lytton, and already noticed. The embroidery on the trumpet banner has for its design the Royal Arms with rose, shamrock, and thistle wreathing.

#### REGIMENTAL MEDALS.

In the Manuscript Records of the Regiment no mention is made of the presentation to non-commissioned officers and men of the private decorations known as "Regimental Medals." It, however, appears that at least two were presented, though hitherto the writer had been informed that the custom never obtained in the 13th Hussars.

These "Regimental Medals" were of greater antiquity than the Government Medals. They were presented, at the expense of the officers themselves, to non-commissioned officers and men who had distinguished themselves by valour, military merit, and in other praiseworthy ways. The custom continued until about 1830, when the Long Service Medal was instituted, after which date, as a custom, it fell into desuetude.



THE OLD DRUM BANNERS AND THE NEW, WITH  
THE SILVER TRUMPET.



Two "Regimental Medals," presented in the 13th, are mentioned in the valuable work on War Medals and Decorations, by D. Hastings Irwin, and are thus described therein :—

(1) A silver engraved Maltese cross, suspended from a silver bar. Obverse, in the centre, the royal crest; below, on a scroll, "For Valour." Reverse, inscribed, "No. 528. John R. Singleton, Private, B Troop, 13th Lt. Dragoons." Ribbon, crimson. In the Whitaker collection.

(2) "For Military Merit. W. Minchin, 1817."

A most careful search in the Manuscript Records, in which the names of all men sailing with the regiment, all men left behind at the depôt, and all drafts in all campaigns after 1795, are duly and apparently most carefully given, fails to identify John R. Singleton. Of this the explanation probably is as follows. The man had enlisted under an assumed name. The medal was presented to him, according to custom, with the reverse blank, and Singleton himself had to get the name, number, rank, and troop engraved. He then put his real name, adding his regimental number, rank, and troop, perhaps as a means of identification.

We are inclined to doubt whether the description "the royal crest" is not a mistake. Regimental badges occur, and the royal cypher and crown on various regimental medals. It hardly seems likely that the regiment would privately assume the "royal crest" for such a purpose. Also the word "crest" is so often erroneously used for shield, badge, or monogram.

For the military career of W. Minchin the reader is referred to the alphabetical list of officers. W. Minchin was a quartermaster, and was eventually transferred to the 53rd Foot.

While on the subject of medals, it may be well to give here the names of the recipients of the French Military Medal and the Sardinian War Medal, after the Crimean campaign—

#### 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

*French Military Medal.*—Regimental Sergeant-Major T. G. Johnson; Sergeant Richard Davis; Privates George Dearlove, John Fenton.

*Sardinian War Medal.*—Captain P. S. Smith; Corporal W. Gardiner.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

### The Regimental Motto.

THE source from which the Regimental Motto, "Viret in Æternum," was obtained entirely baffles inquiry. That it had been in use many years before the date of its authorisation, 9th January 1833, however, can be absolutely determined, and for this reason. At the time that Cannon wrote his history of the regiment in 1837, the seal used by the 13th when a corps of dragoons—that is to say, from 1715 to about 1783—was still preserved in the regiment.

This had the motto "Viret in Æternum" on a scroll; and the same motto was embroidered on the horse furniture used when the regiment was not yet converted into light cavalry. The use of the motto was discontinued when the Green Horse furniture was done away with and the 13th became light dragoons. Subsequently the use of the motto was resumed, and for some reason, possibly because the right to use it had been challenged, an application on the subject was made to the authorities.

The document, a "Submission to the Sovereign," is as follows:—

*Most humbly submitted to Your Majesty,*

That the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons be permitted to retain on their Chacos and Appointments the Motto,

"VIRET IN ÆTERNUM,"

which is stated to have been borne by the Regiment for many years.

*9th January 1833.*

This was duly approved, and the authorisation for the regiment to use the motto followed in due course. In consequence, the motto "Viret in Æternum" is borne by the regiment to the present day.

It would be interesting, and indeed would be a great aid in fixing the date, if the old seal mentioned by Cannon could now be found. Unfortunately it appears to have vanished.

With regard to the motto itself, in its meaning there is undoubtedly a play upon words. *Vireo*, the Latin verb, signifies to be green or verdant, with a secondary meaning of to be fresh, young, and lively. And without straining a point, the double allusion to the colour of the facings and the power of recuperation the regiment possesses may well be admitted.

"Viret in Æternum" is not, as far as can be discovered, a quotation from any known classic author. The nearest approach to it is "æterno virere," to be found in Pliny. As a speculation with regard to the origin, can it be that Dr Dunster, the first chaplain, was the inventor of the motto? We know him to have been a somewhat voluminous writer and translator of the classics. Or could his son and successor in the chaplaincy have furnished the motto? Of the literary performances (if any) of Charles Dunster, the 2nd chaplain, there are no records, but it is interesting to find that his son, also Charles, was in his day a fairly well-known miscellaneous writer.

Of course it must be remembered that in the eighteenth century a smattering of the classics formed a part, and sometimes the whole, of the educational qualifications of anybody who laid claim to education at all. Hence it is quite possible that the inventor of the motto may have been one of the earlier colonels. A careful search, however, through all available printed lists of the mottoes more or less rightly used by private individuals, fails to show any "Viret in Æternum," and consequently this gives no clue.

Munden had no recorded motto, and "Viret in Æternum" belongs neither to Rich, Stanhope, Hawley, or any other commanding officer.

Yet the inventor must have almost possessed the gift of prophecy, when the practical destruction of the regiment by disease in 1796-97 is considered. For was it not within a few months of its return to England again at its full strength?

Neither arduous campaigns, nor the ravages of the far more deadly plagues, cholera and enteric, have ever more than momentarily checked the 13th in its career of prosperity.

Longer and longer grows the list of distinctions—distinctions won on the field of battle, and proudly borne. Longer and longer the roll



of officers and men whose lives, devoted to the service of their sovereign and their country, have added fresh leaves to the laurels of their regiment. The old green facings now have vanished, the guidons have mouldered and dropped from their staves in hall or church, the once gaily embroidered shabracques have become obsolete; the outward and visible tokens of the regimental motto may indeed be, nay, are far less in evidence to the general public. But the spirit which animated the stricken officers and men in these plague-spots in the West Indies, that supported them amid starvation in Spain and through the cruel rigours of a Crimean winter, that carried them gloriously to victory on many a hard-fought field, is still, as it has ever been, the spirit of the regiment.

“VIRET IN ÆTERNUM!”

## CHAPTER XLIX.

### The Band.

It has not been found possible to fix the exact date when the regimental band was first started. Bands assuredly struggled hard for their existence in the past. As late as 1792 we find the "use of Musick or Drums to regulate the march [of infantry] is absolutely forbid," the reason alleged being that "it is incompatible with the just and combined movements of any considerable body and giving a false aid to the very smallest." So much for the views of authority as to infantry bands.

As regards cavalry bands, in 1795 the trumpet-major was ordered—

1. Never to take out the band to play anywhere without the permission of the Commanding Officer. This is still the rule.
2. Trumpeters "must arrive at as much perfection as possible in playing upon the trumpet and the instruments on which they are taught, following in the most minute particulars the Trumpet-Major's directions." So the trumpet-major was apparently bandmaster.
3. Trumpeters had to attend to their horses except when "the band is going to play by permission, when they pay 2d. to the man who dresses the horse that night, and they must take care that being Musicians does not spoil them as Dragoons."
4. The trumpeters also "inflict the corporal punishment of the Regiment." In later days this was the unpleasant duty of the farriers.

From this it is clear that bands were permitted in cavalry regiments in 1795, and the absence of a band in the 13th Light Dragoons in

1793 may possibly be the origin of the comment by Major-General Dundas at Clonmell in his confidential inspection report — “six trumpeters, no music.”

In 1796 the regiment proceeded to the West Indies, and returned in 1798, a body of 59 officers and men, of which 5 were trumpeters, and all wrecks or nearly so. Whether there was a regimental band in existence during the whole of the Peninsular War cannot be discovered. But from Messrs Cox & Co.'s ledgers for 1814 we find that from June 25 to December 24, 1814, the band account stood at £105. To this the colonel contributed 10 guineas; the lieut.-colonel and major, 5 guineas each; the captains, £3, 13s. 6d. each; the lieutenants and cornets, £2, 12s. 6d. each; the paymaster and surgeon, £3, 13s. 6d. each.

From the same source we find that in 1824 the annual contributions to the regimental band were field-officers, 13 guineas; captains, 9 guineas; subalterns, adjutant, quartermasters, veterinary surgeons, and assistant-surgeon, 6 guineas each.

Now on November 8, 1821, by the King's Regulations, regimental bands were limited to one sergeant for a master, and one musician for each troop or company. It had been found that a number of men were taken from the ranks and put into the band, and this was detrimental to the efficiency of the service; it was also a hardship on account of the expense to younger officers.

The establishment of regiments had been reduced, and a band of one musician per troop was consequently an absurdity—hence the authorities gave permission, though grudgingly, for a “sergeant-master and 10 musicians.” Colonels and commanding officers were, however, warned not to exceed this number, and were told plainly that they would be held responsible if they broke the rule. Lastly, all musicians above the ten permitted were to be at once replaced in the ranks.

But either the ten musicians were not found to be enough or the rule was evaded, as on August 28, 1823, in a paper referring to the order of November 8, 1821, we find an augmentation of the band permitted. It was now to number a sergeant-master and fourteen musicians, “but on no account more.” Somehow, regimental bands always are, and always apparently have been, above regulation strength.

Thus we know that the 13th Hussars (Light Dragoons) had a band in 1814, but about the band the Regimental Records are silent till the sixties. What the constitution of the band was about that time is to be gathered from an account kindly furnished to the writer by Bandmaster Larter. He writes: "I joined the 13th Light Dragoons in 1860. The composition of the band was about the same as now, only we had a civilian bandmaster. The first Kneller Hall bandmaster was appointed when the regiment was in Canada in 1867."

Bandmaster Larter tells that on the death of the Prince Consort the colour of the horses was changed from chesnut to black, as a mark of respect.

In 1862 the reed band was dropped, so that "Mr Koenig, the bandmaster, might devote his time to giving the regiment a good brass band, which he did; after a bit we went back to both reed and brass." In 1864 the regimental band played in the Lord Mayor's show. In 1865 "our trumpet-major was sent to Kneller Hall to be trained for bandmaster." When the regiment went to Canada the bandmaster left, and a beautifully marked drum horse was left behind—it was white with black spots. The band was very popular in Toronto and was much in demand. It was long since an English cavalry regiment had been there, if ever.

The people of Toronto appear to have been most hospitable to the regiment, and "whenever we played they gave us of the best."

When the regiment went to India in 1874 the trumpet-major was left behind, and Mr Larter was appointed bandmaster shortly after its arrival at Lucknow.

The Regimental Call was always the same as used now; the slow march for mounted parades was called the "13th Hussars March"; the trots were "Monymusk" and "Keel Row"; the canter was "Bonnie Dundee," and in Colonel Jenyns' time there was a gallop past troops, the band playing "The Irish Washerwoman" as fast as possible. For foot parades the slow march was "Norma," the quick march "95," and "a trio attached" (?).

In 1876 we sent a trumpeter to Delhi, his name was Butcher, to receive the silver trumpet presented by Lord Lytton.

The drum banners (old pair) were designed by Colonel Miller, who also superintended the fitting. They were made by the Master-Tailor, Sergeant Eveleigh, and were in my charge until I left in 1878.

With regard to the dress of bandsmen, it was not until April 3, 1835, that uniformity of pattern throughout the cavalry was enforced.

A "Submission to the Sovereign" of that date is as follows :—

That the men employed in Bands of Cavalry shall be supplied with clothing of the pattern and description prescribed for the Trumpeters of the respective Regiments. The above regulation, it is submitted, is calculated to ensure uniformity throughout the Cavalry of the Line, and if Your Majesty shall be pleased to approve of the same, immediate orders will be given for all future supplies being prepared accordingly.

It was formerly frequently the case that the kettle-drummer was a negro, in which event permission was given for him to wear a turban instead of a helmet, should the colonel approve thereof.

The traditional lace worn by the band in the 13th Hussars was for many years white. It is now yellow, like the remainder of the regiment. It appears that Major-General Sir Eveyln Wood, when inspecting the regiment at Colchester in 1886, noticed the white lace and asked for the authority under which it was worn. No authority existed, and by the next inspection the band of the 13th wore yellow lace.

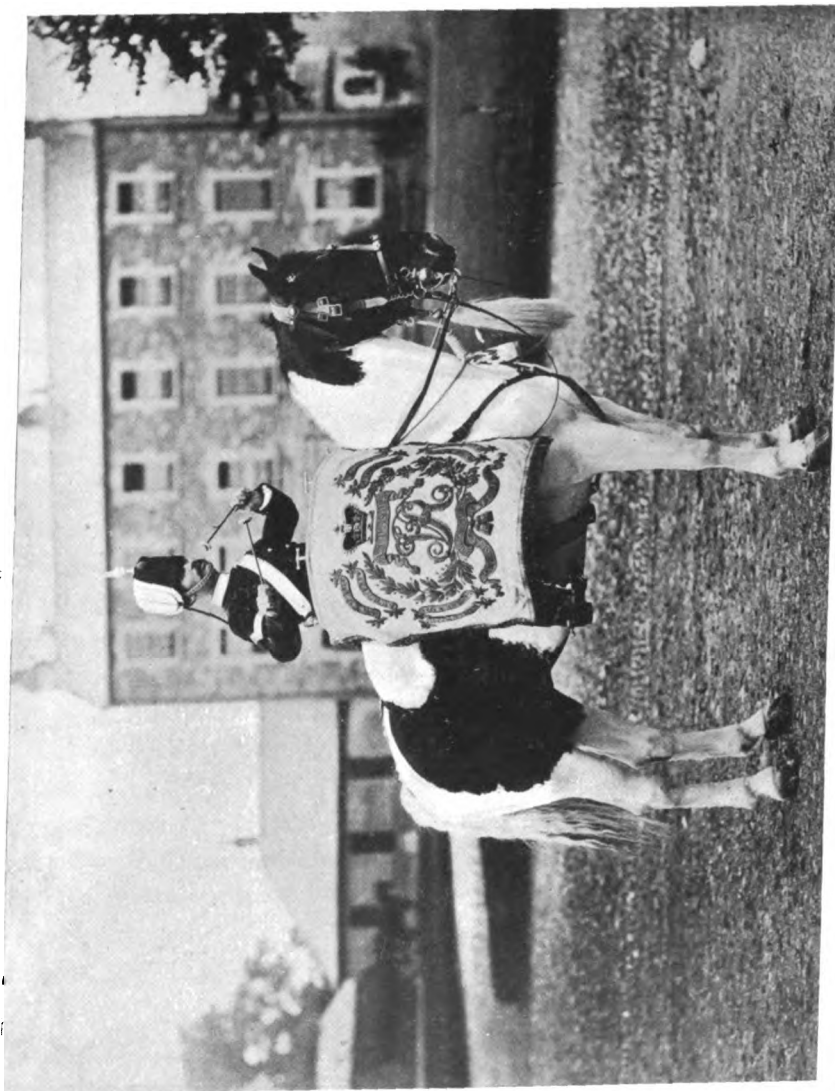
It seems a pity to make these changes. It is only a small and perhaps sentimental matter, but *cui bono* the alteration?

There is a custom in the regiment, the origin of which has been the subject of considerable speculation.

It is this—every Sunday evening two hymns are played by the band.

Regimental tradition, strongly upheld, avers that the playing of these hymns is a kind of expiatory penance for certain excesses committed in either Spain or Portugal between 1810 and 1813, when a convent was raided and the inmates outraged.

The non-regimental method of accounting for the custom is that after a barrack-room court-martial, which was held on a boy of the regiment, the subject of the charge was sentenced to be flogged, and died in consequence of the severity of his punishment. A variant of this second tradition is that the band held the court-martial, and



CORPORAL OLIVER AND DRUM-HORSE.



that the prisoner was a band-boy, the time of the occurrence being, as before, between 1810 and 1813.

Now as all these traditions are absolutely unfounded, it will be well once and for ever to set the matter at rest.

Briefly, the custom of playing hymns on Sunday evenings was introduced into the regiment by Lieut.-Colonel John Miller, who succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy Maclean (now Colonel Sir Fitzroy Maclean, and still living) on October 17, 1873, and left the regiment in 1878. Colonel Sir Fitzroy Maclean, when appealed to on the subject in April 1910, stated that he had never heard of the tradition, that he had never heard hymns played by the band on Sunday evenings as stated, and he added that had this been the custom he must have known of it and equally must have heard the hymns played. So categorical a statement put quite a new complexion on the matter.

Hymns are still played, but who was the originator of the regimental hymn playing remained to be discovered.

From Major W. Christie, an officer who was formerly in the 13th Hussars and was Adjutant in 1874 when the regiment arrived in Lucknow, was obtained the following information: "So far as I can remember, no hymns were ever played in the evening by our band until about 1875 in Lucknow, when Colonel Miller, then in command, ordered that the 'Old Hundredth' should be played *every* evening by the full band. The Last Post was similarly played after the hymn. This practice continued until we left Lucknow for Afghanistan. On return to India, I think, the rule was modified, and the playing was confined to Sundays." He continues: "The hymns at watch-setting rest upon no tradition that I ever heard, and have no historical significance, simply Colonel Miller's fancy."

The writer also applied to Bandmaster M. Larter, who was in the regiment from 1860 to 1878, and who has now a son serving in the regimental band.<sup>1</sup> Bandmaster Larter wrote as follows: "The hymn tunes mentioned by you were introduced by Colonel Miller in 1875, and were the 'Vesper' and the 'Old Hundredth,' to be

<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps worth mentioning that there was also a Private D. Larter who belonged to Captain Oldham's troop. He fought at Balaclava and in the Crimea, &c., and returned home in safety.



played alternately, and on the march to Delhi the same year we played them every night after the 1st Post. . . . The origin of these hymns being played is very doubtful." Bandmaster Larter means not in the 13th, but in another cavalry regiment. He continues: "In 1862, when I was stationed in Aldershot, I recollect the 12th Lancers playing hymns on Sunday evenings, and was told that it was something that occurred in a convent during the Peninsular War."

From an old non-commissioned officer of the 3rd Dragoon Guards the writer gathered that Colonel John Miller, who prior to being transferred to the 13th belonged to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, had instituted the custom in that regiment, he having borrowed it from the 12th Lancers. This non-commissioned officer well remembered the introduction of the custom by Colonel Miller.

It is therefore obvious that, for some reason unknown, the playing of hymns by the band of any regiment with which he was connected was a fancy of Colonel Miller's, and the performance of which he certainly implanted in the 13th Hussars, and it has survived to the present day.

This succinct account will, it is to be hoped, put an end to the repetition of the stories of the mythical "convent raid" or the "barrack-room court-martial."

The 13th left Lucknow for Delhi, November 13, 1875, and arrived on December 14 (*vide* Military History).

During the course of his investigations into the truth or otherwise of this tradition, it became needful to carefully search all the confirmations of court-martial sentences during the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. It is most gratifying to find that these numbered only ten, though of course in some cases there were more defendants than one.

Referring to the white lace formerly worn by the band, it is curious to note that in a photograph of the band of the 13th Hussars taken at Lucknow in 1874, the bandsmen are shown wearing neither white lace nor yellow lace, but parti-coloured. No explanation of this is forthcoming, but there is no doubt that at that particular date, 1874, the lace worn was as here stated.

The illustration here inserted is of great interest. It is a portrait of William Weldon, Trumpet-Major of the 13th Light Dragoons, who





TRUMPETER WELDON.

acted as trumpeter to Lord Hill during the whole of the Peninsular Campaign. At the bottom of the print is the following :—

WILLIAM WELDON,

TRUMPET-MAJOR OF THE 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The palm, the harp of God, and that victorious faith that  
overcomes the world, be with thee, So prays thy fellow soldier  
in the most just and most honourable of all Warfare.

WM. HUNTINGDON.

On the scroll in Weldon's right hand is—

Mr WM. WELDON,  
Trumpet-Major,  
13th Light Dragoons,  
Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hill's Division,  
Lamea,  
Portugal.

The portrait was, however, painted some years after the conclusion of the war.

Trumpeter Weldon belonged to the troop commanded by Captain Macalester, and sailed with the regiment in February 1810. As Trumpet-Major Weldon he accompanied Captain Macalester's troop to Belgium in May 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. It is said that in that campaign he also served as trumpeter to Lord Hill for the second time, but this has nothing more than tradition to support it, and is here merely mentioned, and not stated as an ascertained fact.

The regimental books neither show at what date Weldon enlisted nor when he was discharged. It will, however, be agreed that this portrait of the fine old soldier is one which is fully worthy of a place in this volume.

## CHAPTER L.

### Regimental Plate and Trophies.

THE 13th Hussars are possessed of a handsome collection of plate, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration.

A brief account of the more important items of the collection will here be inserted. In point of age, and probably of value, the three candelabra come first. For though they are Sheffield plate and not silver pure, they are of a very good period indeed of that fabrique. The mark on these is that of Fenton, Creswick, & Co., and as makers this firm flourished about 1790. The mark, eight crossed arrows without feathers, is sometimes found with only six crossed arrows, and often on candlesticks and candelabra. At times the mark is accompanied by a small anchor, evidently the private mark of a particular workman. There is no record of how the mess became possessed of these three candelabra (Nos. 7, 9, and 11).

The next piece of importance is the gold cup, surmounted by a race-horse and jockey. This was purchased as a racing cup in 1806 under the circumstances mentioned in the chapter on Sport (No. 12).

*On the foot of the cup—*

THIS CUP, PURCHASED by OFFICERS of the 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS,  
To be RUN for Each Alternate Month after the 21st July 1806,  
By horses the PROPERTY of SUBSCRIBERS only,  
Challenging the same with FIVE GUINEAS.

On the lower part of the body of the cup are the following names and dates:—

Lieut<sup>t</sup>. J. MACALESTER, August 19th 1809.  
Captain A. T. MACLEAN, August 26, 1820.  
Cornet ALLGOOD'S DOCTOR, 1841.  
Cornet MITCHELL INNES'S RAREY, 15 June 1860.  
Captain GRATREX'S MUSIC-MASTER, 16th April 1862.

**No. 5.** A handsome two-handled cup, height 37 inches, and known as **THE SULKY CUP**. It bears the following inscriptions :—

*On the front—*

The Sulky Cup. Presented to the Bangalore Turf by The Hon'ble  
A. H. Cole on St Patrick's Day 1812.

*On the back of the cup—*

Erin go bragh. God Save the King. Extremum occupet Scabies.

*On the foot of the cup—*

This Cup having become the property of Capt<sup>n</sup>. Maclean of H.M. 13th  
Drag. : He begs leave to present it with his warmest regard to  
Lieut.-Colonel Boyce, C.B., and the Mess of that Reg<sup>t</sup>. to which  
he feels it an honour to belong.

*On the body of the cup—*

Mr Cole's Arab Horse, Sulky, walked over the course for this Cup.  
September Meeting, 1812.

*Starting to the right—*

Mr Cole's Grey Arab Horse, Sir Lowry, walked over for this Cup.  
September Meeting, 1815.

Mr Rickett's Alligator beat Mr Cole's Shannon after a severe contest.  
1st Heat, 4-9 ; 2nd do., 4-14. August Meeting, 1817.

Mr Cole's and Captain Maclean's G. Arab Horse, Curragh, walked over.  
August Meeting, 1821.

Mr Cole's and Captain Maclean's G. Arab Horse, Curragh, walked  
over for this Cup and won it finally. August Meeting, 1822.

The inscriptions on this cup are somewhat remarkable. What the original conditions of the race may have been do not seem to have been preserved, but for a cup to have been run for only five times, and at intervals between 1812 and 1822, and on four of these occasions to have only furnished a walk over by the way of sport, points certainly to something somewhat abnormal in the conditions.

By the way, Lieutenant-Colonel "Boyce" should have been Boyse. His full name was Shapland Boyse.

The Captain Maclean was Allan Thomas Maclean, and succeeded

to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment in 1834, retiring on half pay in 1840.

**No. 17.** The SILVER SALVER. This piece is 25 inches in diameter, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented to the Mess of the 13th Light Dragoons by Captain J. Anstruther-Thomson and Captain G. Madocks on their retiring from the Regiment in 1847.

There is an error in this inscription; it should read, Captain J. E. Madocks.

Captain Madocks was the Lieutenant of Captain Anstruther-Thomson's troop when the latter joined the regiment. The two were the closest friends.



*Key to Regimental Mess Plate.*

**No. 15.** This cup is thus inscribed—

Presented to the Mess of the 13th Hussars by Major Stanley Clarke and Captain J. A. Ford on their leaving the Regiment, 1871.

Major Stanley Clarke is still living, being now Major-General Sir Stanley d'A. C. Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G. Height of cup, 16 inches; breadth, 12 inches.

**No. 6.** This cup, height 15 inches, breadth 13, was—

Presented to the Officers' Mess, 13th Hussars, by Captain E. C. Starkey on his leaving the Regiment, 1873.



THE REGIMENTAL MESS PLATE (1910).





**No. 18. The SILVER TRUMPET and BANNER—**

Presented to Colonel Miller and the Officers 13th Hussars by His Excellency Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General, in remembrance of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria 1st, as Empress of India. 1st January 1877.

In another illustration this trumpet and banner will be seen to better advantage.

**No. 2.** Height 27 inches, breadth 10 inches, was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Butler in 1880.

**No. 4.** The same officer also presented this cup in the same year. It is 30 inches high, and 14 wide.

Lieutenant-Colonel Butler succeeded Colonel Miller in 1878, and retired on half pay in 1880, the year in which he presented these pieces.

**No. 16.** This is the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament Cup, won at Hurlingham in 1892, the regimental team being Captain K. MacLaren, Captain E. N. Pedder, D. F. Robertson-Aikman, Esq., and F. H. Wise, Esq. (*See* section on Polo.) The height of this cup is 12 inches, and its breadth 11 inches.

**No. 3.** The Inter-Regimental Cup (Polo). Hurlingham Club, 1894. Team: Captain E. N. Pedder; J. F. Church, Esq.; F. H. Wise, Esq.; Captain K. MacLaren. 24 inches high and 25 broad (extreme).

**No. 8.** The Inter-Regimental Polo Cup. Hurlingham, 1895. Team as in 1894. This cup is 15 inches high and 11 broad.

**No. 1.** The Subaltern's Cup (Challenge). Presented by Lieutenant E. W. Denny, May 1899. This cup is 22 inches high and 16 inches wide.

**No. 10. Inter-Squadron Shooting Challenge Cup—**

Presented to the 13th Hussars by John Henry Vigne, in memory of his son, Lieut. John Francis Robert Vigne, who joined the Regiment, Nov. 1st 1901, and died at Secunderabad, India, on Sept. 21st 1905.

(*See* Military History.) This cup is 21 inches high and 14 wide.

**No. 14.** This is the 9th Division Polo Cup, an Indian challenge cup which has been won three times by the regiment, but does not

become their property. (*See* section on Polo.) 18 inches high by 12 wide.

**No. 18.** The Regimental Challenge Cup. (*See* Racing.) This cup is 15 inches high and 14 wide.

The second illustration shows the Regimental Challenge Trophies of the 13th Hussars which are competed for annually. The letter-press beneath the illustration explains sufficiently the different trophies.

In writing of the mess plate it seemed more convenient to take it in chronological order, so that anybody interested might at a glance be able to give the date of any piece. The numbers on the illustration are those furnished to the writer on the photograph which came from India, and for purposes of illustration were very properly arranged in this most effective group. While on the subject of the mess plate, allusion may here be made to the handsome mess table presented to the regiment by the 14th Hussars at Canterbury in 1841. This gift has already been mentioned in the chronological Military History; but a few more particulars may well be added.

In 1841 the 14th Hussars (of the old ragged brigade) were under orders for India, and it was thought by them that it would not be convenient to carry with the regiment such a bulky piece of furniture upon so long a voyage, so, despite the historical associations connected with the table, the 14th presented it to the 13th (also of the old ragged brigade).

The history of this table is this. It was captured by the 14th Hussars at Vittoria, and formed part of the equipage of Joseph Bonaparte, *pro tem.* King of Spain. The material is rosewood of a wonderful quality, and the slabs are remarkably fine.

*À propos* also of the mess, it may be stated that it has not been possible to discover the exact date when the regimental mess was instituted. It seems probable, however, that a mess of some kind existed during the Peninsular War, at any rate when the regiment happened to be all lying in the same place.

An extract from the already-quoted diary of Captain James Gubbins points to this. On his arrival at Assumar on July 10, 1811, in order to join his regiment on exchange, he writes: "Called on Colonel Head. Invited to dinner, and was introduced to the officers of the regiment."

But the earliest official documentary evidence of the existence of a regimental mess in the then 13th Light Dragoons comes from the 1813 ledger of Messrs Cox & Co., who in that year became the regimental agents; and in their ledger the "mess account" is duly entered.

From an entry in Messrs Cox's ledger for 1816 we discover that the cost of the breakfast given by the regiment in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at Romford, on June 3, 1816, was £88, 4s. 9d. Each officer contributed the sum of £2, 5s. 3d. towards the entertainment.

The occasion was an inspection by His Royal Highness, and is mentioned elsewhere.

## CHAPTER LI.

**Regimental Soubriquets.**

LIKE many other regiments the 13th Hussars have various soubriquets, and, indeed, these are alleged to number no less than eight.

The subject of regimental nicknames or soubriquets was gone into with considerable detail in 'Notes and Queries,' but little as to their origin in the case of the 13th was there produced.

The "Green Dragoons" is accounted for by the green facings in 1715.

This is corrupted into the "Green Dragons."

The "Ragged Brigade" is shared with the 13th Hussars by the 14th Hussars, for reasons already explained, and dates from the Peninsular Campaign of 1810-18.

The "Bangalore Gallopers" have possibly this origin. In 1839 the regiment (2 squadrons) went on the Zorapore expedition.

The 13th during its stay in India, between 1829 and 1841, was much at Bangalore.

At Zorapore, when in pursuit of the fugitive rebels, the latter took refuge on sandbanks in the river, and kept the 13th going up and down the banks in a vain endeavour to get at them. Eventually the 34th Native Infantry was brought up and opened fire.

The "Ever Greens," evidently a popular version of "Viret in Æternum," the regimental motto.

The "Lillywhites," from the fact that the collar, stripes, and busby bag are white. The collar and busby bag should, of course, be buff, but pipeclay gives a white appearance.

The "Geraniums." It does not seem possible to discover the

origin of this soubriquet. It has, however, been suggested that it is a curtailment of "White Geraniums."<sup>1</sup>

"Gardiner's Dragoons" has also been given, but this was no nickname, but the real and correct designation of the regiment while commanded by that officer.

The 13th had already been known as Munden's, Rich's or (late Munden's), Stanhope's or Harrington's, Hawley's, Dallway's, and Bland's.

<sup>1</sup> Through the kindness of Sir Fitzroy Maclean it has been possible to give the true origin of the two soubriquets, "Bangalore Gallopers" and "Geraniums," hitherto in doubt.

As to the first, the regiment has always been noted for pace in the field, but to such a pitch of rapidity did Colonel A. T. Maclean train the 13th on field-days while at Bangalore, that from the continual gallop the name "Bangalore Gallopers" came into use.

Private Linkon, whose death during the past year (1910) has been elsewhere mentioned, served at Bangalore at the time; from him the first notice of the name came.

The origin of the soubriquet "The Geraniums" is somewhat more involved, and took its rise in a curious way. It appears that Colonel S. G. Jenyns, whose regimental nickname from the time he joined was "Jinks," had a peculiar fondness for the flower in question. Whenever he could, he wore one in his buttonhole.

At Aldershot he was irreverently called "Geranium Jinks." At this time the Royal Dragoons were also lying there, and in chaff first applied the term "The Geraniums" to all the officers of the 13th. Later the name was bestowed on the regiment generally.

## CHAPTER LII.

**Sport (Hunting and Racing).**

THE earliest notices of sport in the regiment are to be gleaned from scattered entries in the Diary of Captain James Gubbins during the Peninsular War.

Doubtless the officers of the 13th Hussars, during their two lengthy periods of service in Ireland in the eighteenth century, indulged not a little both in hunting, racing, and sport generally, but old files of Irish newspapers fail to give information on the point. As in the case of outrages, rebel-hunting, &c., so it is in sport. One reads of "army," "horse," "dragoons," "military," in an indefinite kind of way, but there is no clue to regiments.

Hence, until September 18, 1811, there is nothing to record.

The extracts from the Diary of Captain Gubbins are here given in chronological sequence.

*Wednesday, 18th September.* Portalegre races, very poor sport.

*Thursday, 19th.* Went with Lord Tweedale to see General Hill's hounds.

*Friday, 11th October.* Lord Hill has 19 couple of hounds in very good condition.

It is strange that even in the Dictionary of National Biography the fact that Lord Hill took out to Spain and Portugal a pack of hounds should not be mentioned. The date when he did so is not known with certainty, but it was probably on his return to the army after being invalided home.

*Sunday, 17th November.* Met Churchill and Hillier on their way to shoot deer at Villa Viçosa.

*December 1st.* Rode with Luke White to Alter do Chão; found White's brother very ill there. The 9th Light Dragoons and Captain Le Febre's

troop of Horse Artillery there, and General Long and the officers returning from hunting two wolves which had destroyed some brood mares belonging to the Prince Regent of Portugal.

*December 4th to 21st.* General Hill sent over the hounds.

*23rd December.* Went out with the foxhounds, found and killed him (one?) in a quarter of an hour. Found again directly in the Gran . . . (?) and ran him sharp through the woods to earth.

*January 27th 1812.* Went out with General Hill's foxhounds, pretty good run. [This was near Gaffete.]

*Gaffete, 1st February to 4th.* Went out with General Hill's hounds, good sport.

*February 5th.* The same.

*February 6th.* Went out coursing with General Long.

Hunting, racing, steeplechasing, and polo are what may be most properly included here under the heading of sport. The references to other branches, such as cricket, football, and hockey, are too few to be more than mentioned.

Musketry and swordsmanship, &c., being purely professional, have been included in the military portion of the book.

It should, however, be stated that in 1905 an Inter-Squadron Silver Football Cup, with annual medals for the members of the winning team, was purchased.

In 1906 a similar trophy for hockey was obtained.

In 1907 bronze inter-troop hockey and football shields were bought, and lastly, in 1908, an individual silver-mounted regimental boxing championship belt was added to the list of handsome trophies.

## HUNTING.

There are a few references to hunting which concern the regiment to be extracted from the *Reminiscences* of Colonel Anstruther-Thomson, and these are here given.

When Colonel Anstruther-Thomson joined the regiment in 1842 he found among his brother officers—

Sam Dickson, from the 32nd, a very smart, good-looking chap; a capital officer and a good sportsman. He was afterwards Master of the Limerick Hounds, and was a capital coachman.

Hunter Allgood, Nunwick, Northumberland, afterwards M.F.H., Tyndale, a rare good fellow, very witty and full of fun, and a capital horseman. He had a famous little horse by "Dr Syntax." His gun burst at Norwich and blew his thumb off. He rode in a steeplechase with one hand.



John Morgan Gwynne-Hughes, from the 14th Light Dragoons, was my Cornet, in height about 6 feet 3 inches. A wonderful musician, and a wonderful man to eat. He had a pack of hounds at home at Tregyb Llandilo, which he gave to the regiment, and they became the 13th Light Dragoons' Staghouads.

Mention is also made of Mrs Watkin,

"a pattern Major's wife, an excellent horsewoman, and very kind to all the boys in the regiment. She was one of the Rothes family."

At this time the Blues were quartered at Windsor and the 11th Hussars at Hounslow, with Lord Cardigan in command of the latter regiment.

One of them, Cunningham, had a pack of staghouads which he kept at Jim Parson's public-house at Kingston.

Colonel Anstruther-Thomson tells a characteristic story in connection with this pack. The 13th were dining with the 11th, and it was a hard frost.

After dinner we adjourned into someone's room. All sat on the floor and chaffed. About three in the morning it began to rain, and so we all wanted to hunt, but there was a watering parade ordered for the morning, so it was settled we should send a deputation to Cardigan to ask leave. Johnny Vivian and I were selected. We knocked at his door, and a gruff voice said, "Come in." He was sitting on the side of his bed, with a shawl dressing-gown on and his hair all dishevelled and standing on end. He had not slept a wink, we had made such a row. We stated our request, and he said, "Certainly, certainly," so we thanked him and retired.

In the morning he put his head cautiously outside the door and said, "Have all those d—d fellows gone?"

We all assembled at Hampton Wick. I rode "Prisoner" and mounted John Madocks on "Cannibal." The stag was turned out near Maldon in Surrey, and we had a good run of one and a half hour. We were all riding as jealous as demons, and crossed the Maldon river. I got to it first at a very bad place at a bend in the river. I never turned right or left, but went bang at it. In I went: "Prisoner" just landed his fore-feet on the bank and scrambled out, and on we went.

Colonel Anstruther-Thomson then mentions runs with Harvey Coombe's hounds at Haresfoot, near Berkhamstead; and also the run with the Norfolk hounds at Hockham, some 25 miles from Norwich. His subsequent adventures on this occasion have already been narrated.

At Ipswich, in October 1842, the regiment decided to have a pack

of staghounds. "All the fellows in the regiment entered into it cordially," writes Colonel Anstruther-Thomson. Permission to hunt over the country was cordially granted by the local landowners. "Hughes sent to Wales for his hounds—nine couple; some of them the smooth Welsh sort, with sharp noses and rather light of bone."

Lord Rosslyn, who was then Master of the Buckhounds, gave the regiment a couple which were too slow for Her Majesty's pack. Mr Nunn, Master of Essex and Suffolk, gave a couple and a half, and Mr Harry Villebois two couple.

The kennels were at Bramford Mill, and Mr Edwards, the tenant, compounded for £6 rent for the season. The kennel huntsman was one Sam Ritcher—"a good, keen chap, wages eighteen shillings per week."

A hind was purchased in London from Herring, and named "Salt Fish." Lord Rosslyn gave the regiment another hind. The deer were kept by a Mr Morgan, a farmer at Bramford, and he had a fallow buck named "Bob."

The deer cart was driven by a carpenter named Forsdyke. Colonel Anstruther-Thomson was huntsman, John Madocks first, and John Legrew, veterinary surgeon, second whip. The secretary was W. Ormesby Gore, afterwards Lord Harlech. The subscription amounted to £139, and the hunt uniform was "red coats and caps, and blue bird's-eye neck-cloths."

Later in the season a stag was presented to the hunt by Mr Villebois. The animal was named "Sir Walter Scott," but appears to have been very uncertain—sometimes would run and sometimes not. He was also very savage, and could defend himself from the hounds. He had a trick, on being turned out of the cart, of going straight at any little group of horsemen, who had to gallop in all directions to avoid him.

The hunt bought another stag from Mr Villebois for £15. It was called "The Sheriff." The animal, however, came to an untimely end after a run. He took refuge in a farmyard where a labourer threw a rope round his neck. "The Sheriff" fell down. Colonel Anstruther-Thomson, who was close by, instantly cut the rope, but the stag was dead. It seems that when blown, a very little thing, such as has been described, will kill deer.

There are accounts too long to quote, of runs in the neighbourhood both in 1842 and 1843. One, however, may be briefly mentioned.

Having run a deer from Mark's Hall for more than an hour, the deer ran into a ditch. Colonel Anstruther-Thomson got there as soon as the hounds, got a pair of couples round his horns, and kept the pack at bay. Suddenly the sound of hounds running hard was heard. A man was got to hold the deer, and Colonel Thomson managed to shut the pack up in a barn when the Essex foxhounds appeared. There was nobody near them, and off went the regimental hunt and joined in. When they checked, no one knew where the party had come from.

At the end of the season the 13th were relieved at Ipswich by the Scots Greys. They took over the hounds from the regiment, and thus the Staghounds of the 13th Light Dragoons ceased to be the regimental pack. While quartered at Hampton Court, Colonel Thomson got six couples of beagles from the Rev. P. Honeywood in Essex. They were excellent dogs.

From a poulterer, by name Jim Parsons, who kept a public at Hampton Wick, bagged hares were to be obtained, and there was a particular hare in the market-garden across the bridge that was wont to furnish sport for the beagles about once a-week, always escaping.

Towards the end of the season the proprietor of the market-garden warned the hunt off, as the boys who ran with the members broke the fences. On the very day the warning was received the hare was killed, and thus the season ended.

When the regiment marched from Hampton Court to Exeter, the beagles went, too, in a dogcart, with a fish-kettle slung on the axle to boil the feed in.

A cobbler called Gough used to find hares for the pack. He used to go out and look for them on a pony in the mornings, but followed the hunt on foot. Colonel Thomson's beagles used to have joint hunts over Haldon Heath with a pack which belonged to Mr W. Clark of Chudleigh. They would also stay at a farm on Dartmoor, named Brympts, which was occupied by Mr Edward Sanders. Thither, too, would come the harriers of Mr William Fortescue. An old sportsman named Tom French used to sleep in what he called "the long feathers," the hay loft. He would catch trout for breakfast early, and during the day find hares for the packs.

On returning from Brympts to Exeter driving tandem, the wheeler





13TH HUSSARS FOXHOUNDS, BALLINCOLLIG, 1893.

Lieut. J. H. TREMAYNE.

fell. Colonel Anstruther-Thomson was alone, the beagles being boxed up in the trap. He jumped down, let them out, and mounting the leader rode into Ashburton followed by the beagles.

The pack were eventually sold to a company of bank clerks at Liverpool, and became the Royal Rock Beagles.

Colonel Anstruther-Thomson then bought a pack of harriers, of which he writes: "I forget what became of them."

Felton Hervey, who joined the 13th about this time, generally acted as whipper-in.

In 1845, shortly after Colonel Thomson was stationed at Cahir, he began to hunt the 13th Staghounds. This was a fresh pack to which Lloyd, a subaltern in the regiment, made a present of nine couple of foxhounds which he had at his place in Wales. Of the fate of this pack there are no records.

In 1891, when the regiment went to Ballincollig, by arrangement with the Muskerry Foxhounds their country was taken over and hunted by the 13th Hussars during the three seasons in which they were quartered there. Mr J. H. Tremayne was the M.F.H., and Mr F. Wise and Mr Robertson-Aikman acted as the Whips. Excellent all-round sport was shown, and the services of the regiment were much appreciated by the sportsmen of the district. An illustration of the pack of hounds is here given.

The regiment possessed a pack of harriers while at Dundalk in 1895. Where these were obtained, or when, is not stated, but that they were in existence is gathered from the following:—

"The regiment held the annual point to point race on Thursday last over a course laid out near Mullins Cross, almost identical with the line of country used by the officers of the several regiments stationed there for some years past. The officers added a little more sport on the occasion by having a Harriers race, open to local followers of the 13th Hussars Harriers."



*Hunt button, 13th Hussars.*

## FLAT RACING AND STEEPLECHASING.

The first entry as to racing in the Regimental Records is dated April 29, 1886, and is upon the same page as the first entry with regard to polo. It may therefore be assumed that either no records were kept previously, or that, if kept, they were contained in some other volume apparently no longer in existence, or at any rate not forthcoming for the purposes of this book. Yet racing in the regiment can be traced back to a date eighty years earlier, for in 1806 a gold cup, height thirteen inches, and breadth (extreme—*i.e.*, including handles) ten inches, was purchased by the officers of the 13th Light Dragoons, "to be run for each alternate month after 21st July 1806 by horses the property of subscribers only, challenging with Five Guineas." This cup is illustrated amongst the regimental plate.

About this cup there existed a tradition that it had once been a chalice, and that its country of origin was either Spain or Portugal. It has also been stated that the cover was originally surmounted by a cross, which was removed, and a racehorse substituted. In the absence of any plate mark to show the country of origin, it is perfectly certain that this cup never formed a portion of any church plate whatsoever. Its shape is absolutely unecclesiastical. Moreover, at the time the cup was bought, and the date is known, the regiment was quartered on the Kentish coast, and did not march elsewhere till 1807.

How these bi-monthly races were managed, or the run, cannot now be determined, but from the conditions (as far as they go) inscribed on the cup, it would seem as if when the last subscriber died or left the regiment the cup simply remained among the regimental plate, and we can go no further, seeing that the names of the original subscribers are unknown.

Had regimental races been held during the time that Colonel Anstruther-Thomson was in the regiment, that is to say, between January 1842 and 1847, he would undoubtedly have mentioned the fact, but he does not do so. There is one entry, referring to 1844, as follows: "In March the Military Steeplechase took place at Northampton. I took 'Cannibal' down, and had a hunt with the Pytchley at Cottesbrooke."

## REGIMENTAL RACES.

1886. April 29. Regimental Races held at Hethersett,  
near Norwich.

*Subalterns' Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr MacLaren's "Pupil," 1; Mr Ogilvy's "Venus," 2; Mr Wilson's  
"Foxhound," 3. Six others ran.

*Regimental Challenge Cup* (3 miles)—

Captain Doyne's "Chateau Palugyay," 1; Mr MacLaren's "Pupil,"  
2; Captain M'Dougall's "Samouria," 3. Three others ran.

*Open Selling Race* (2½ miles)—

Mr Mumm's "My Girl," 1; Mr Bygott's "Disturber," 2. Two  
others ran.

*Staghunters' Race* (2½ miles)—

Mr Barkley's "Spring-heeled Jack," 1; Mr Martyn's "Lady  
Constance," 2. Six others ran.

*Hunters' Hurdle Race* (2 miles over 8 hurdles)—

Mr Cooper's "Telemachus," 1; Mr Dewhurst's "Penitence," 2;  
Mr Bailey's "Erin's Pride," 3. Three others ran.

1887. March 12. Regimental Races held at  
Abbotts Manor, Manningtree.

*Subalterns' Challenge Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Grant's "Portumna Girl," 1; Mr Phillips's "The Pony," 2; Mr  
C. Cottrell-Dormer's "Ginger," 3. Six others ran. Won  
by a length.

*Regimental Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Grant's "Jock Scott," 1; Captain Doyne's "Dr Gully," 2;  
Mr Tremayne's "Satanella," 3. Three others ran. Won by  
two lengths.

*Hunters' Stakes* (2½ miles)—

Mr MacLaren's "Vendetta," 1; Captain Williams's "Silvertail,"  
2; Mr Wilson's "Zuld," 3. Three others ran. Won by  
twenty lengths.

*East Essex Hunt Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Colvin's "Cossack," 1; Mr Colvin's "Double-breasted," 2;  
Mr Rust's "Harkaway," 3. Four others ran. Won by  
half a length.



*Essex and Suffolk Hunt Steeplechase* (2½ miles)—

Mr Swan's "Stormcloud," 1; Mr Dunnet's "Hockheimer," 2;  
Mr Dunnet's "Chaffcutter," 3. Six others ran. Won by  
two lengths.

*Match* (for cup, value 25 sovereigns)—

Major Fleming's "Kathleen" (owner up) beat Mr M'Laughlin's  
"The Orphan" (Captain Doyle).

1888. April 4. Regimental Races held at Tarporley.

*Subalterns' Challenge Cup* (3 miles)—

Mr Phillips's "The Pony," 1; Mr Wilson's "Dog Fox," 2;  
Mr Nevill's chestnut gelding by "Lord Ronald," 3. Five  
others ran. Won by six lengths.

*Regimental Challenge Cup* (3 miles)—

Captain Dormer's "The Priest," 1; Captain MacLaren's "Pupil,"  
2. Four others ran. Won by two lengths.

The 13th Hussars Point to Point Race was this year held at Chorley,  
and appears to be a novelty. There were thirteen riders—12 st.  
each weight.

Major Knox rode Captain Noble's "Theresa"; Captain Noble  
(owner), "Old Mortality"; Captain Williams (owner), "Nameless";  
Captain Cottrell-Dormer (owner), "Peeler"; Captain MacLaren  
(owner), "Pupil"; Captain Murphy (owner), "The Cob"; Mr  
Wilson (owner), "Dog Fox"; Mr Wiggin (owner), "Gay Boy";  
Mr Bolton (owner), "Cruiskeen"; Mr Phillips (owner), "The Pony";  
Mr Ogilvy (owner), "Polly"; Mr Tremayne (owner), "Shoeblack";  
Mr Nevill (owner), "Lord Ronald" (? chestnut gelding by).

The result of this race was somewhat remarkable, and an account  
of it is therefore given in full:—

The course was from Chorley, over the Tarporley Road at Higginsfield,  
and thence to a clump of trees near Bulkley, close to Pickforton Gap—about  
four miles as the crow flies. For the first half a dozen fences or so, the whole  
party were together, with the exception of two who had fallen out. The  
course was quite new to every one—there had been no walking around the  
course. One jump, the water jump, Cholmondeley Drain, was very difficult,  
but it was passed successfully. The winning field now came in sight. Here  
Mr Phillips, Mr Wilson, and Mr Wiggin drew away from the others, and the  
finish was Mr Wilson first, Mr Phillips second, and Mr Wiggin third. A close

finish to a point to point race is seldom seen, and Mr Wilson was first past the post by a bare half length from Mr Phillips, who was scarcely a length in advance of Mr Wiggin. Mr Tremayne was fourth, and the next three or four were not far apart. All but one finished.

1889. April 8. Regimental Races held at York.

*Subalterns' Challenge Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Aikman's "Alpha," 1; Mr Phillips's "The Pony," 2; Mr Tremayne's "Boomerang," 3. Four others ran. Won by four lengths.

*Hunters' Stakes* (2½ miles)—

Mr Aikman's "Aristocrat," 1; Mr Pedder's "Nora," 2; Captain Noble's "Old Mortality," 3. Two others ran. Won by ten lengths.

*Regimental Challenge Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Pedder's "Barren Honour," 1; Captain Dormer's "The Peeler," 2; Captain MacLaren's "Pupil," 3. Four ran. Won by a distance.

1889. April 12. 13th Hussars Point to Point Race, Leeds.

The field numbered 14, and the results were as follows:—

Captain Dormer's "The Peeler" (owner), 1; Mr Phillips's "The Pony" (owner), 2; Mr Bolton's "Cruiskeen" (owner), 3; Mr Wiggin's "Portia" (owner), 4; Captain MacLaren's "Corsica" (owner), 5; Colonel Spilling's "Randolph" (owner), 0; Mr Bolton's mare by "The Jew" (Captain Ogilvy), 0; Mr Aikman's "Aristocrat" (owner), 0; Captain Noble's "Old Mortality" (owner), 0; Mr Pedder's "Nora" (owner), 0; Mr Battye's "Corset" (owner), 0; Mr Shuldham's "The Sweep" (owner), 0; Mr Tremayne's "Boomerang" (owner), 0; Mr Phillips's "Lord Frazer" (Mr Nevill), 0. The race was run near Harrogate. "The Peeler" won by two lengths, the same distance between the second and third. "Portia" and "Corsica" were close up, and the rest not far behind. The pace was a cracker throughout.

1890. April 19.

*Subalterns' Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Phillips's "The Pony" (owner), 1; Mr Wiggin's "Portia" (owner), 2; Mr Pedder's "Nora" (owner), 3. Six ran. Won by half a length. A bad third.

*Hunters' Stakes* (2½ miles)—

Mr Aikman's "Sportsman" (Mr Phillips), 1; Mr Pedder's "Nora" (owner), 2; Mr Bolton's "Cruiskeen" (owner), 3. Five ran. Won by two lengths. A bad third.

*Regimental Plate* (2½ miles)—

Captain Dormer's "Swampy" (owner), 1; Mr Henderson's "The Nun" (Mr Wiggin), 2; Mr Aikman's "Alpha" (Mr Phillips), 3. Six ran. Won by 3 lengths.

*A Steeplechase Plate.* Given by the Hamilton Park Company. 40 sovereigns. (2 miles)—

Mr Pawson's "Whatever" (Mr J. M'Kie), 1; Mr Arthur's "Old Malt" (owner), 2; Mr Johnstone's "May Dear" (Mr Roberts), 3. Four ran. Won cleverly by half a length. A bad third.

*The Red Coat Steeplechase Plate* (3½ miles)—

Mr Hayes' "Sally Brand" (Mr M'Kie), 1; Mr Aikman's "Aristocrat" (Mr Phillips), 2; Mr Coats's "Merryman" (owner), 3. The favourite made all the running, and won in a canter by four lengths. Four ran.

*The Military Cup* (2 miles over hurdles)—

Mr Steel's "Napper Tandy" (G. Steel, jun.), 1; Mr Gibb's "Northover" (owner), 2; Mr Arthur's "Verily" (owner), 3. Four ran. Won easily by a length. A bad third.

1891. April 13. Regimental Races held at Hamilton Park.

*Subalterns' Plate* (2½ miles)—

Mr Fullerton's "Peacemaker" (owner), 1; Mr Wise's "Joe" (Mr Aikman), 2; Mr Battye's "Hector" (owner), 3. Six ran. Won by three lengths. A length 2nd and 3rd.

*Regimental Plate (2½ miles)—*

Mr Wiggin's "Nerissa" (owner), 1; Mr Aikman's "Ebony" (owner), 2; Mr Battye's "Hector" (owner), 3. Four others ran. Won by a length.

*13th Hussars Hunters' Stakes (2½ miles)—*

Mr Wise's "Shelter" (owner), 1; Mr Aikman's "Alpha" (owner), 2; Captain Phillips's "The Pony" (owner), 3. Five others ran. Won by ten lengths.

*Tally-ho Hunter Steeplechase—*

Mr Menzies's "Young Scamp" (owner), 1; Mr M'Kie's "Sweet Nell" (Sayers), 2; Duke of Hamilton's "Too Much" (Clarke), 3. Six others ran. Won by two lengths. Four lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

*Hamilton Park Steeplechase (3 miles)—*

Mr Aikman's "Old Malt" (Mr Craig), 1; Mr Johnstone's "Meadow Queen" (Mr Knox), 2; Mr Coats's "Uncle Tom" (Clarke), 3. Two others ran. Won by twenty lengths.

*The Vale of Clyde Hurdle Race (2 miles)—*

Mr Graham's "Wild Cat" (Mr Knox), 1; Mr Johnstone's "May Dear" (Mr Bell), 2; Mr Hamilton's "Hop Bitters" (owner), 3. Two others ran. Won by three lengths. Five lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

*Open Red Coat Steeplechase (4 miles)—*

Mr Cunningham's "Bedford" (Mr M'Kie), 1; Mr Drybrough's "Nero" (owner), 2; Mr Arthur's "Courier" (Mr Craig), 3. Won by six lengths. Courier broke a bloodvessel.

*Match—*

Captain Pedder's "Nora" beat Mr Aikman's "Aristocrat" (owners up). Won by two lengths.

1892. March (?). 13th Hussars Point to Point Race  
held at Ballincollig.

For this race there were eighteen starters. Captain MacLaren's chestnut mare "Stumey" (owner) won. There are, however, no details given with regard to the race. The distance is not stated, and the 2nd and 3rd horses are unnamed.

1892. April 9. Regimental Races held at  
Cork Park Racecourse.

*Subalterns' Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Aikman's "Ebony" (owner), 1; Mr Fullerton's "Peacemaker" (owner), 2; Mr Church's "Kismet" (owner), 3. Five others ran. Won easily by four lengths. Twelve lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

*Hunters' Stakes* (2½ miles)—

Mr Aikman's "Sherry Glass" (owner), 1; Captain MacLaren's "Laurel Wreath" (Mr Bolton), 2; Mr Church's "Kismet" (owner), 3. Seven others ran. Won easily by five lengths. Three lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

*Regimental Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Wise's "Joe" (Mr Fullerton), 1; Captain Pedder's "Crofton" (owner), 2; Captain MacLaren's "Stumey" (owner), 3. Three others ran. Won by eight lengths. Same between 2nd and 3rd.

*The Match* (2 miles)—

Mr Aikman's "Aristocrat" won easily, beating Captain Pedder's "Nora" by five lengths (owners up).

For the years 1893 and 1894 the records are very scanty indeed, as will be seen from the following:—

1893. March 29. Regimental Races, Ballincollig.

*Red Coat Race* (4 miles)—

Mr Wise's "Emperor" (owner), 1; Mr Aikman's "Blue Light" (owner), 2; Captain Pedder's "Crofton" (owner), 3; Captain Phillips's "The Pony" (owner), 4. Nine others ran. Won by five lengths. Same distance between 2nd and 3rd.

1894. March 24. Regimental Races, Vicarstown.

*Red Coat Race* (4 miles)—

Mr Wise's "Tommy Atkins" (owner), 1; Captain MacLaren's "Laurel Wreath" (owner), 2; Mr Church's "Kismet II." (owner), 3. Thirteen starters. Won by ten lengths.

*The Farmers' Race—*

Mr R. Good's "Erin's Pride" (owner), 1; Mr T. Byrne's "Stella" (Mr Cookley), 2. Won by half a length.

With regard to this meeting, it appears that there were only these two events on the card. The course for the Red Coat Race is stated to have "embraced as tough a bit of country as the most ardent sportsman could desire."

## 1895. March. Regimental Races, Dundalk.

*Subalterns' Cup* (2½ miles)—

Mr Spencer's "Dandy II." (owner), 1; Mr Stern's "Shannon" (owner), 2; Mr Wise's "Gunter II." (?) (owner), 3. Ten ran.

*Hunters' Stakes* (2½ miles)—

Mr Wise's "Gunter II." (owner), 1; Mr Church's "Cossack" (owner), 2; Captain MacLaren's "Decision" (owner), 3. Five others ran.

*Regimental Cup* (3 miles)—

Captain Phillips's "Daisy" (owner), 1; Captain MacLaren's "Laurel Wreath" (owner), 2; Mr Spencer's "Shamrock V." (owner), 3. Six ran.

*District Plate Steeplechase* (3 miles)—

Mr Delaney's "Gobo" (Collier), 1; Mr Magill's "Hittite" (Anthony), 2; Mr Bailie's "Spot" (Hugan), 3. Five others ran.

## 1895. March 7. Regimental Point to Point Race, Dundalk.

Captain MacLaren's "Laurel Wreath" (owner), 1; Mr Denny's "Senlac" (owner), 2; Mr Wise's Grey Gelding (owner), 3. Thirteen started.

*Harriers' Point to Point Race—*

Lord Louth's Chestnut Gelding (Boynes), 1; Mr Colman's Grey Gelding (owner), 2; Mr Owen's Brown Mare (owner), 3. Five others ran.

1896. March 10. Regimental Point to Point  
Race, Dundalk (3½ miles).

Mr Wise's "The General" (owner), 1; Captain Wiggin's  
"Gamester" (owner), 2; Mr Church's "Cossack" (owner), 3.  
Fourteen started. "The General" managed to win from  
the "Gamester" by four lengths.

In the Open Harriers' Point to Point Race the winner was found  
in Mr Macardle's "Lady Mary."

1897. March 15. Dublin Garrison Point to Point  
Race, Ashbourne (about 4 miles).

*(The opening race open to officers of the regiment only.)*

Mr Wise's "Priestess" (by Hominy) (owner), 1; Captain  
Wiggin's "Gamester II." (owner), 2; Mr Stern's "Spot  
White" (owner), 3. Twelve started. A grand race, won by  
a length. Five lengths divided the 2nd and 3rd.

1897. April 5. Regimental Races, Fairyhouse, Dublin.

*Subalterns' Cup—*

Mr Wise's "Priestess" (owner), 1; Mr Church's "Cossack"  
(owner), 2; Mr Stern's "Spot White" (owner), 3. Six ran.

*Hunters' Stakes—*

Mr Wise's "Priestess" (7 lb. extra) (owner), 1; Captain Wiggins'  
"Gamester II." (owner), 2; Mr Church's "Cossack"  
(owner), 3. Five ran.

*Regimental Cup—*

Mr Wise's "Tommy Atkins" (owner), 1; Captain Murphy's  
"Vexation" (Mr Anderson), 2; Captain Williams's "Gay  
Boy" (owner), 3. Six ran.

*Farmers' Race—*

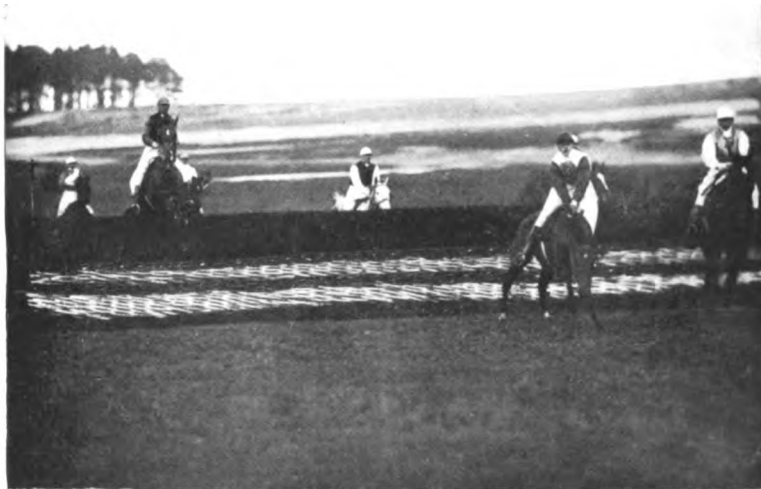
Mr Bobbell's "Princess Hilda" (Stone), 1; Mr Murphy's "Morn-  
ing Star" (owner), 2; Mr Ball's "Reckless II." (owner), 3.

*Open Race—*

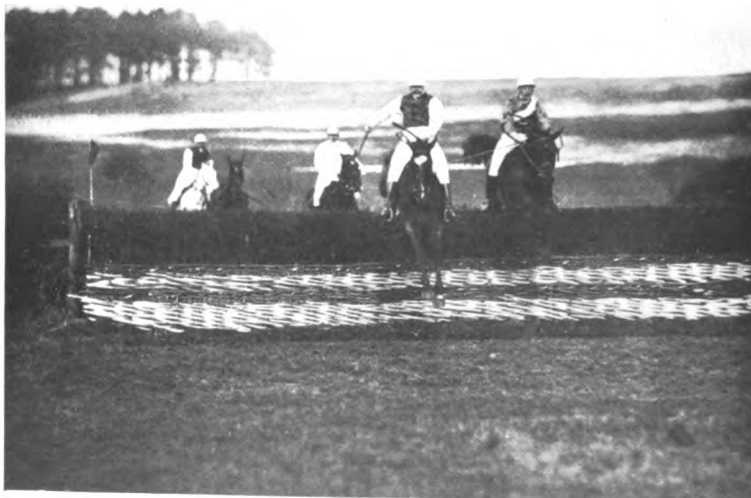
Mr Maynard's "Tip Top" (Eustis), 1; Mr Maher's "Novice"  
(Hopper), 2; Mr Read's "Snap" (Shiel), 3. Four others  
ran.







ALDERSHOT.



ALDERSHOT.

1898. April 6. Regimental Races, Fairyhouse, Dublin.

*Subalterns' Cup—*

Mr Denny's "Anthony" (owner), 1; Mr Church's "Cossack" (owner), 2; Mr Symons's "Exchange II." (owner), 3. Six others ran. "Priestess," carrying 12 st. 10 lb., was unplaced.

*Hunters' Stakes—*

Mr Wise's "Malhussey" (?) (owner), 1; Mr Bayley's "Paddy VII." (owner), 2; Captain Wiggin's "Gamester II." (owner), 3. Five others ran.

*Regimental Cup—*

Mr Wise's "Emperor" (owner), 1; Captain Wiggin's "Star" (owner), 2; Mr Hunt's "Troubadour" (owner), 3. Two others ran.

The Regimental Point to Point Race for 1898 was held at Coleshill, near Shrivenham, later in the year, and after the regiment had moved from Ireland to Salisbury Plain. It was run for the "Jarvis Cup," but there are no details given as to the win or the distance. Twelve ran, and of these—

Captain Wigan's "Toreador" (owner), 1; Mr Hodgkinson's "Rameses" (owner), 2; Mr Kennard's "Reynard" (owner), 3.

1899. March. Regimental Races, Aldershot.

*Subalterns' Cup—*

Major Denny's "Anthony" (owner), 1; Mr A. Symons's "Exchange II." (Mr Twist), 2; Mr Pepys's "Vizier" (owner), 3. Nine others ran.

*Hunters' Stakes—*

Captain Wiggin's "Star" (owner), 1; Mr Lyons's "Amazon" (owner), 2; Mr Denny's "Anthony" (owner), 3. Four others ran.

*Regimental Cup—*

Captain Wiggin's "Star" (owner), 1; Mr Hodgkinson's "Rameses" (owner), 2; Mr Twist's "Viceroy" (Mr Spencer), 3.

This closes the record of racing until the regiment returned from South Africa.

1904. March 29. Shorncliffe Drag Hunt.

*Jarvis Cup*—

Mr Lyons's "Adare" (owner), 1; Mr Pepys's "Brimstone" (owner), 2; Mr Kennard's "Hussar" (owner), 3. Eleven others ran.

The regiment arrived in India in the autumn of 1904, proceeding to Secunderabad.

For 1905 there appear to be no records of racing.

In 1906 the Regimental Races were held at Moul-Ali Racecourse, Secunderabad. The card contained six races: two of 4 furlongs were for Arab polo ponies; one, the Chevron Stakes, for regimental horses ridden by members of the Sergeants' Mess; an Arab Derby open to the garrison; the Trimulgherry Cup (5 furlongs); and Bolarum Cup (1 mile).

The races were held on October 11. The following account of the racing prospects of the regiment in India has been kindly furnished to the writer for this book:—

#### RACING IN THE REGIMENT SINCE ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Arriving in India in the autumn of 1904, the regiment went to Secunderabad, where it has remained up to the time of writing this article. We soon discovered that, with the exception of the racing season in Poona, lasting over August, September, and well into October, racing in Southern India was at a fairly low ebb, and therefore we can, none of us, claim to have taken such racing very seriously.

A large majority of the races on the southern and western sides of India are for Arabs and Arab ponies. As a large number of us mount ourselves entirely on Arabs for polo, we have been able to take a very large part in the local racing, and we have managed to carry off a large portion of the races confined to Arabs, besides supporting the remaining classes of races as far as possible, but the general class of animals running has not been good enough to warrant us keeping very much purely *for* racing.

Some years ago, Secunderabad and Hyderabad, which joins the former, were great racing centres, as witness the number of now disused racecourses one comes across scattered over the locality, but an attack of plague put a stop to racing altogether for some time, as no outside horses could or would come down for the meetings. However, I think we may say that the racing has certainly risen up a bit lately here, but not even in Mysore and Bangalore, where they give quite respectable stakes, is there much enthusiasm shown, so with our smaller stakes and indifferent racecourses we can hardly hope for a much better state of affairs. This year we move to Meerut, where we shall be in the centre of Upper India racing, and

where there is plenty of competition and some real interest taken in the sport. There are some really good steeplechase courses too, notably at Meerut and Lucknow, where some good stakes are given, and as there are not too many steeplechase horses in the country at present, let us hope we shall be able to carry off our share of victories when we have settled down. If our percentage of wins up north were to be anything like it has been here, we shall have no cause to grumble. We have had our own regimental meeting annually on the Moul Ali racecourse, which is out in the country about three miles from our bungalows. It is the only course here which can produce a fairly good 'chase course, and we have had a couple of point to point races in the programme which have been quite successful. This course is rather far away for the major portion of the garrison, but we have always managed to get a good attendance at our annual gathering. It takes place usually in the last week in September, or the first week in October, when the rains are practically over, and the going is then very good.

The programme consists of six or seven events, including two open ones which have been latterly the point to point races mentioned above.

S. KNOWLES JACKSON.

*27th January 1910.*

## CHAPTER LIII.

### **Sport (Polo).**

REGIMENTAL polo in the 13th Hussars dates from April 1886, while the regiment was stationed at Colchester. A meeting was held at which it was decided that a polo ground should be rented on the Unthanks Road, Colchester.

Fourteen officers were players: Captains P. Doyne, R. S. S. Baden-Powell, D. MacDougall, W. C. Smithson, A. Leetham and F. S. Dimond, and Messrs G. Noble, K. MacLaren, A. Ogilvy, W. Grant, F. B. Phillips, E. A. Wiggin, P. Maryon-Wilson, and R. Nevill.

During the first season five matches were played. In the first, against the Freebooters, the regimental team was defeated by 4 goals to 0. Of this match it is stated that the victorious club gave the regiment "not only a good game, but a fair beating." The three next matches were all played against the West Essex team. The first two of these were played at Colchester on the regimental ground, and the third, a return match, on the West Essex ground at Grove Park.

The 13th Hussars proved victorious on each occasion, though the details of the game have not been preserved.

In the last match, that played at Grove Park, a former officer of the regiment, John Watson, and a most formidable back, was playing for the West Essex.

The final match of the season was played against the Royal Artillery at Woolwich in August 1886, the polo team of the 13th proceeding thither from Colchester for that purpose.

The weather was by no means favourable, as the morning was very wet. In the afternoon, however, it cleared up. The match was played

in Charlton Park, where, notwithstanding the rain, the ground was found to be in fair order.

In the first quarter of an hour the 13th hit 4 goals, in the second 3, and eventually made 14 goals to the Artillery score of 2.

### 1887.

On March 21, a Polo Mess Meeting was held at Colchester, at which the following proposals were adopted:—

*Dress.*—At matches, blue and white striped jerseys, white breeches, brown boots, and a blue and white silk striped cap with a peak to it.

*Management.*—The management of the regimental polo was entrusted to Mr K. MacLaren.

*Committee.*—Captains Baden-Powell and Smithson.

*Season.*—To commence at Colchester April 1.

*Days of Play.*—Mondays and Thursdays.

To the list of regimental polo players four more names must now be added—those of Captain F. G. Murphy, Messrs J. H. Tremayne, R. A. Bolton, and C. Cottrell-Dormer; while Captain Doyne would appear to have relinquished polo, and Captain MacDougall had exchanged into another regiment.

The first match of the season was played on April 26, 13th Hussars 2nd team *v.* West Essex 2nd team.

The game throughout was in favour of Essex, mainly owing to the fact that their "back" belonged to their 1st team, but played as his side was one short. When time was called the score was even, one goal each. By arrangement the game was prolonged for another ten minutes, the first score to win. After six minutes' play Mr Ball, the Essex back, hit a goal, and thus won the match for his side.

The first teams of both clubs met on May 4th at Colchester, the result being a win for the 13th Hussars by six goals to love. The backs in this match were MacLaren and Ball respectively.

May 9. The Cambridge University polo team visited Colchester, and were beaten by the regimental team. Score, 8 goals to love. Five days later the 4th Squadron of the 13th, being then on the march to Liverpool, played a match at Cambridge with the University

team. The beginning of the match was in favour of the regiment, who scored three goals. Towards the end, however, their ponies, who had been on the march all the morning, tired very considerably, and the University equalised the score. The tie was played off, but a fourth goal fell to Cambridge, who thus won. On arrival at Manchester, where there was a polo club, officers joined it as playing members, while those belonging to the squadron at Liverpool became members of the club there.

In a match at Liverpool, played on June 16, the 13th were victorious against the Wirrall Club by four goals to two.

This year the Regiment entered a team for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham, held on June 28.

Eight regiments had entered—viz., 5th and 9th Lancers, 10th, 13th, 18th, and 21st Hussars, Royal Artillery, and Rifle Brigade. Of these the 18th and 21st Hussars scratched. The Cup was won by the 5th Lancers, who defeated the 10th Hussars in the second round after a tie by 4 goals to 3, and the 9th Lancers in the final by 4 goals to 1.

The 13th beat the Royal Artillery by 4 goals to 2, but were beaten in the 2nd round by the 9th Lancers, also 4 goals to 2.

Mr K. MacLaren played "back" as usual in the regimental team, and was distinguished for his brilliant play.

Captain Williams obtained one goal, Captain Smithson one, and Mr Ogilvy two.

In the game against the 9th Lancers Captain Smithson made the first goal, and Mr MacLaren (back) succeeded in adding the second just before the conclusion of the play. Throughout this match the luck was all against the regiment.

July 16. 13th Hussars *v.* Manchester Club. Won by 5 goals to love. Played at Manchester.

August 4. 13th Hussars *v.* Santa Fé. Won by 4 goals to 3. Played at Manchester.

August 10. 13th Hussars *v.* Santa Fé. Won by 8 goals to 4. Played at Liverpool.

September. 13th Hussars (detachment) *v.* Liverpool Club. Won by 8 goals to 1. Played at Liverpool.

In this match the 13th had only 4 officers who played to choose from.

## 1888.

In April 1888 the regiment moved to Leeds, and towards the end of the month negotiations began to obtain a polo ground. The owner of the ground, which had previously been occupied by the 15th Hussars, refused to permit the 13th to continue the tenancy. However, a Mr Kent, who farmed some land at All Woodby Gate, agreed to let one of his fields for the season. But it was by no means an ideal polo ground as it stood. Bushes had to be cut down, and a ditch four feet by two to be filled up as a beginning; still an attempt at a game was made on May 6. A very rough game it proved to be. However, a mowing-machine and a steam-roller soon brought about an improvement, and by the time the first match was played the ground was really in very fair order.

This match took place on June 16, so those who understand the making of grounds, whether for cricket, football, tennis, or polo, will know that considering the season of the year wonders must have been done in a very short space of time.

June 16. 13th Hussars *v.* Wirrall Club. Result—13th Hussars, 3 goals; Wirrall, love.

The game attracted some 200 spectators, and was much enjoyed. On this occasion the band was present, and hospitality was offered to the visitors.

The return match was played on June 30, on their adversaries' ground.

It was a very fast game, and terminated in a win for the regiment. 13th Hussars, 7 goals; Wirrall, 2.

The team of the regiment in both these matches was the same: Captains Smithson and Noble; Mr Cottrell-Dormer; and Captain MacLaren (back).

July 3. 13th Hussars *v.* Liverpool Club, played at Liverpool. Result—13th Hussars, 6 goals; Liverpool, 4.

This game at first appeared to go all in favour of Liverpool, but the efforts of the regimental team, being increased rather than relaxed, converted what at one time looked like defeat into a creditable victory.

July 21. A very hollow match was played at Leeds against the Manchester Club. The latter in the first place only brought three



players, and had to borrow a fourth man. The result was—13th Hussars, 14 goals; Manchester, 1.

August 1. 13th Hussars *v.* 9th Lancers. This match was played at Manchester. The game was well contested. The superiority of the 9th Lancers lay in their keeping better in their places than their opponents. The game opened rather in favour of the 13th, who scored first, but the result was eventually—9th Lancers, 6 goals; 13th Hussars, 1.

August 4. The 13th beat the Manchester Club in a return match played on the Old Trafford ground. Result—13th Hussars, 10 goals; Manchester, 1.

The Manchester goal, by the way, was obtained at the very beginning of play, resulting from a dash successfully made by them.

The return match with the 9th Lancers was played on All Woodby ground, Leeds, August 22.

The regiment on this occasion, despite a strong wind, which of course did not improve matters, managed to reverse the result of the former match, winning by 4 goals to 2.

This was the last match of the season,—a season which was certainly most successful, when it is considered that as late as the end of May the regiment was without a properly laid polo ground.

### 1889.

Polo in the regiment started well in this year. There were twelve playing members, owning amongst them a couple of dozen ponies, sixteen of which were mares, the rest geldings. The opening game was played on Roundly Park, Leeds.

May 25. 13th Hussars *v.* Manchester. Result—13th Hussars, 9 goals; Manchester, 1.

May 27. 13th Hussars *v.* 9th Lancers. This match was played at Manchester, and was very exciting throughout. Up to the last quarter the 13th were leading (5 goals to 2). The 9th Lancers then played up, making repeated attacks, and succeeded in knocking up 3 more goals at almost lightning speed,—the last, in fact, just as the bell rang to end play. As the ponies on both sides were very beaten, it was decided not to play off the tie.

At York during this season the 13th had a severe defeat when playing the 10th Hussars, losing the match by 12 goals to love.

June 1. 13th Hussars v. Wirrall Club. After an exciting game this match also ended in a tie (7 goals each).

On July 1, at the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament, Hurlingham, the cup was won by the 9th Lancers, who defeated the 16th Lancers in the first round by 8 goals to 4, and the 13th in the second by 4 goals to 1. The 13th won in the first round, beating the Munster Regiment by 8 goals to 1.

The team this year was usually Mr Pedder, Captain Ogilvy, Captain Smithson, and Captain MacLaren (back).

The regiment was represented at the Irish Military Polo Tournament held in Dublin during September.

A team from the 13th went from Edinburgh to compete.

The same officers represented the regiment, except that Mr Shuldham played instead of Captain Ogilvy.

In the result the Tournament was won by the 4th Hussars, who defeated the 15th Hussars by 2 goals to love.

It was this year that the late colonel of the regiment (then Mr Pedder) was first chosen to play No. 1. As No. 1 in the team he, a few years later, earned for himself a reputation in the polo world which was second to none.

### 1890.

The regiment had left Leeds for Edinburgh in the middle of the polo season (July) of 1889. For a time they played on a ground at Duddingston, but this was found to be too small. Apparently there were difficulties in the way of obtaining another suitable field, and it was decided to join with the Edinburgh Polo Club and to play on their ground.

The officers were kindly made honorary members of the Edinburgh Polo Club during their stay.

Eleven playing members are given in the polo book, owning twenty-five ponies, twelve being mares. The only drawback to the arrangement with the Edinburgh Polo Club was the distance (3½ miles) each way from the barracks to the ground. This was not favourable to the ponies.

The 13th Hussars did not enter for any of the big tournaments during 1890. The matches played were against Edinburgh and Wirrall, and the regiment lost both times.

It may be noted that Captain MacLaren, the regimental "back," had gone on the Staff in Dublin, and his place in the team was not easily to be filled.

### 1891.

Until the beginning of June, when the regiment moved from Piers-hill Barracks to the Curragh, the 13th Hussars played on the ground of the Edinburgh Polo Club.

The number of players in the regiment remained the same, the stud of ponies numbering twenty-eight. When in Ireland, the regiment could again avail itself of the play of Captain MacLaren, and to this no doubt was owing the great success of the teams during 1891.

The first match was played on May 12, against the Edinburgh Club. A snowstorm was in progress for part of the time, and the weather was bitterly cold.

The match ended in a draw, and was not played off.

May 25. 13th Hussars *v.* Liverpool Club. Won by 2 goals to love.

Captain Smithson, during the progress of the game, had the ill-fortune to twist the muscles of his side so severely that he could not continue. His place was taken by Captain Wise.

13th Hussars *v.* Edinburgh 2nd Team. Won by 3 goals to 2.

July 2. Played at the Curragh Camp, Ireland. 13th Hussars *v.* Scots Greys. Won by 8 goals to 1.

Captain MacLaren was able in this, and in all the other matches during the season, to resume his place as "back."

July 16. 13th Hussars *v.* 3rd Hussars. Won by 6 goals to 1.

July 20. 13th Hussars *v.* All Ireland. Won by 6 goals to 1.

In the return match the 13th again won, this time by 8 goals to 6. All Ireland, it may be observed, brought a much stronger team, and meant winning. Until quite the end of the match they led, but during the last quarter the 13th played up, equalled, and finally won.

August 4. The Irish Military Polo Tournament, Dublin.

The following teams entered: 3rd Hussars, 4th Hussars (two teams), 9th Lancers, 13th Hussars, and 15th Hussars. The 9th Lancers, however, scratched before the draw took place.

The cup was won by the 15th Hussars, who defeated the 13th Hussars by 6 goals to 3.

September 1. The All Ireland Open Polo Tournament, Dublin.

For this the 3rd, 10th, 13th, and 15th Hussars entered teams, as also did the All Ireland Polo Club.

The 15th Hussars scratched before the draw.

The cup was won by the 13th Hussars, who defeated All Ireland in the 1st tie by 7 goals to 2, and the 3rd Hussars in the final by 9 goals to 4.

The regimental polo season for 1891 may be considered to have been most successful, when the change of quarters is taken into consideration. Not only had a great victory been won at polo, but the regimental team, already renowned, was in future years to gather more laurels.

### 1892.

In September 1891 the regiment moved from the Curragh to Ballincollig, and a polo ground was hired about halfway between Cork and Ballincollig for the season, at a rental of £45. The subscriptions of playing members were raised to 15s. per mensem, and those of non-playing members, 5s.

The playing season began in May, and polo was continued regularly for three days each week,—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The playing members numbered eleven, and the stud of polo ponies now amounted to thirty-one.

On July 5th a team of the 13th went to Hurlingham to compete in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament.

Seven teams had entered—viz., Royal Horse Guards, Inniskilling Dragoons, 4th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 13th Hussars, 17th Lancers, and Royal Artillery.

The cup was won by the regiment, to whom it was presented by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The team, composed of the same players as that of 1891, is here shown in the illustration. The names, and the names of the ponies, are as follows: D. F. Robertson Aikman, "Dick"; Captain Pedder, "Susie"; F. H. Wise, "Seagull"; and Captain MacLaren, "Jenny."

The ties were won as follows by the 13th: 1st, Royal Artillery, 8 goals to 1; 2nd, 4th Hussars, 4 goals to 2; final, 17th Lancers, 5 goals to 4.

The same team entered for the Irish Military Tournament held on August 2, and was again victorious.

Five regimental teams competed—viz., 3rd Hussars, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 13th Hussars, and 15th Hussars. The results of the ties in which the 13th were the winners were as follows: 1st, 15th Hussars, 6 goals to 5; final, 9th Lancers, 5 goals to 3.

On August 29th the regimental team entered for the All Ireland Polo Tournament held at Dublin, but were beaten in the semi-final by the 9th Lancers, who scored 5 goals to 4. In the final the 9th Lancers defeated the 10th Hussars by 7 goals to 6.

However, though unsuccessful in this tournament, the regiment could congratulate itself on its two previous successes earlier in the season.

The regiment was now playing a second team: Mr A. Symons, Captain E. A. Wiggin, Mr R. W. P. Nevill, and Captain G. J. W. Noble (back).

In a match against the Royal Irish Rifles the 2nd polo team of the 13th won by 9 goals to 2.

### 1893.

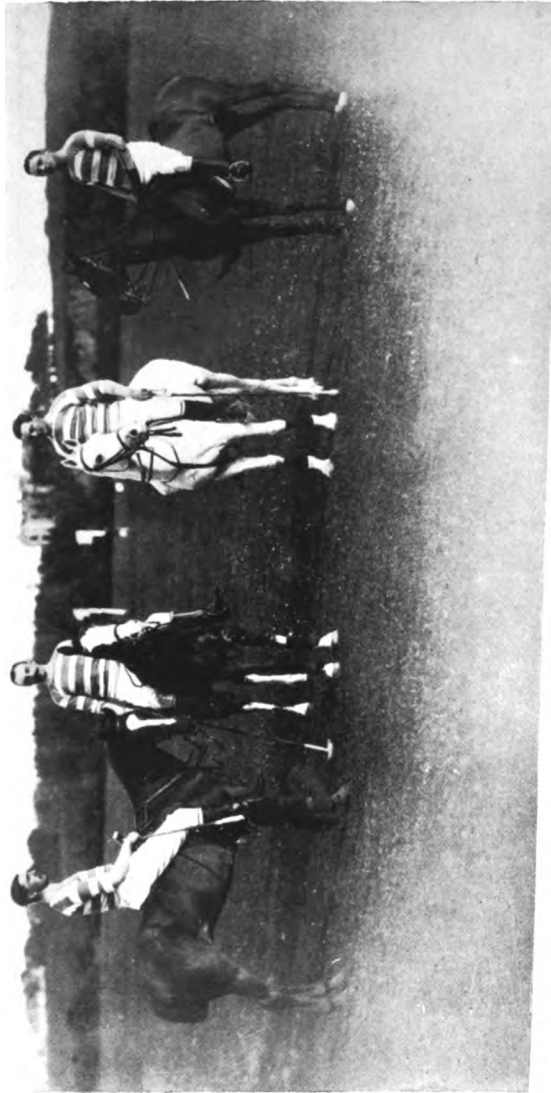
The polo season for 1893 opened on May 3, on the same ground as in the previous year; but after June 24, when the regiment moved to the Curragh, play took place on the ground at that station. The players were the same as in 1892, but four fresh ponies were introduced to replace old ones, and Mr A. F. Anderson became a playing member.

On June 8th the 13th Hussars met the 10th Royal Hussars at Cork in a match, and beat their opponents by 5 goals to 4.

At the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament, held at Hurlingham on July 3, the cup was won by the 10th Hussars, who beat the 9th Lancers in the final by 3 goals to 2.

July 18. The 13th Hussars played the All Ireland Club in a friendly match, and won by 6 goals to 5. On this occasion Mr Church played instead of Mr Wise.

July 31. All Ireland Open Polo Tournament. For this tournament the following teams were entered: 9th Lancers, 10th Royal Hussars, 13th Hussars, Freebooters, All Ireland Club, and an infantry regiment.



13TH <sup>1</sup>HUSSARS POLO TEAM (1892-3).



The old team played for the 13th Hussars, Mr Wise returning to his old place.

The regiment beat the 9th Lancers, their old opponents, in the final tie by 3 goals to 2.

August 2. The 13th Hussars 2nd team played the infantry division and won easily by 13 goals to love.

The team on this occasion was as follows: Mr A. Symons, Mr Church, Major R. S. S. Baden-Powell, and Captain E. A. Wiggin (back).

Of the opposing team, three belonged to the Worcester Regiment, and the back to the Royal Irish Rifles.

At the Irish Military Polo Tournament, held on August 8, the 9th Lancers reversed the verdict of August 2.

The following teams competed: 3rd Hussars, 10th Royal Hussars, 9th Lancers, and 13th Hussars.

The final tie was played on August 12. It was an exceedingly fast and exciting game, and resulted in a tie, with 3 goals all. In the play off the 9th Lancers got a goal, and thus won by 4 goals to 3.

It may be remarked that the first match of the season, that against the 10th Hussars on June 8, was most evenly and hotly contested.

The 10th Hussars had had some ill-luck in losing on this occasion Mr Brand. While fishing on the previous evening, he had been stung on the eye, and was quite incapacitated from playing. His place in the team was taken by Lord George Scott.

At Hurlingham, on July 3, the 13th also experienced ill-fortune, as Mr Wise, one of the regimental polo team, was suffering from fever, and had been ill for three weeks. Captain E. A. Wiggin in consequence took his place in the team. The 10th Hussars, as has already been stated, won the final, and the regiment was beaten by the 10th in the 1st round by 6 goals to 2.

The principal victories of the regimental polo team for the period 1891-1893 may thus be summarised:—

Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament, Hurlingham, 1892.

Irish Military Polo Tournament, Dublin, 1892.

All Ireland Open Polo Tournament, Dublin, 1891 and 1893.

This is a record at polo of which the regiment is justly proud.



## 1894.

The regimental polo season opened this year on May 7, a rather later date than usual. The delay was owing to the heavy rains, which rendered the ground unfit.

For the first few weeks the ground at Ballincollig was used, but on June 21st the regiment moved to the Curragh, and in August marched on to Dundalk and Belfast.

The first match was against the 10th Royal Hussars, and was played at Cahir on May 29. Mr Church now took the place vacated by Mr Robertson-Aikman.

This match was left unfinished, as Captain MacLaren was unfortunately hit over the eye by a stick. At the time the game was abandoned the score stood at 4 goals to 3 in favour of the 13th.

July 9. The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was held at Hurlingham, when no less than twelve teams had entered—viz., 1st Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Scots Greys, Inniskillings, 4th, 8th, 10th, and 13th Hussars, 9th and 12th Lancers, Royal Artillery, and Coldstream Guards.

The 9th Lancers and the Royal Horse Guards scratched before the 1st tie was played.

The cup was won by the 13th, who defeated—

1st tie, Coldstream Guards, 7 goals to 1.

2nd tie, Scots Greys, 8 goals to 4.

Final, 10th Hussars, 6 goals to 2.

On returning to the pavilion both the winning and the losing teams were heartily congratulated and cheered. The cup was presented to Captain MacLaren, as representing the regimental team, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Between the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament and the All Ireland Tournament two matches were played,—one against the Carlow Club and the other against the Kildare Club. The regimental teams on these occasions were as follows: Mr Symons, Captain Wiggan, Mr Dangar, and Captain MacLaren.

The 13th Hussars were the winners in both events, by 6 goals to 3 in the first match; the score in the second match has not been preserved.

The All Ireland Polo Tournament for 1894 was held at Dublin on August 7.

Five teams entered—viz., the 10th, 13th, and 15th Hussars, the All Ireland Polo Club, and the County Westmeath. Of these the latter, however, scratched.

The Cup was won by the 15th Hussars, who defeated the 13th in the first tie by 3 goals to 2, and the 10th in the final by 5 goals to 4.

The last fixture for the season was the Irish Military Polo Tournament. It took place at Dublin on August 22. Only three teams entered, viz., the 10th, 13th, and 15th Hussars, who had all competed in the All Ireland only a fortnight previously.

On this occasion the cup was won by the 10th Hussars, who defeated the 13th in the 1st tie by 5 goals to 4, and the 15th in the final by 5 goals to 3.

#### 1895.

The polo season began this year in April, but there was very little practice possible at Dundalk until after the Irish Regimental Polo Meeting, owing to the hardness of the ground. The team when playing in Ireland, too, suffered the loss of Captain MacLaren, who had been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., commanding at Chester. Captain MacLaren was, however, available for the tournament.

The playing members numbered twelve, and the stud of ponies twenty-six.

The first match was played against the County Fermanagh, and resulted in a win for the regiment by 9 goals to 3.

The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament took place at Hurlingham on July 1. Again twelve teams had entered as in the previous year. There were, however, some changes. The Inniskillings and the Coldstream Guards were absent, but the 15th Hussars and 17th Lancers replaced them in the entries.

The Life Guards and the 17th Lancers, however, scratched before the 1st tie was played.

The 13th Hussars won the Cup, which was presented after the

match to the regiment by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The 13th Hussars beat—

1st tie, Royal Artillery, by 6 goals to 4.

Semi-Final, 9th Lancers, by 5 goals to 2.

Final tie, 8th Hussars, by 3 goals to 1.

At the All Ireland Open Tournament held at Dublin on August 7, 1895, five teams entered,—10th, 13th, and 15th Hussars, 12th Lancers, and Freebooters.

The last-named club furnished the winners, beating the 10th Hussars by 7 goals to 2, and in the final tie the 13th Hussars by 9 goals to 3.

The Freebooters were not only very good players, but were extraordinarily well mounted.

They had eighteen ponies to four players. In the last twenty minutes the superiority in ponies was most apparent, as they galloped away from the regiment and seemed to hit goals just as they pleased.

The competition for the Irish Military Polo Tournament began on September 2, at Dublin.

Four teams entered for the Challenge Cup—viz., the 10th, 13th, and 15th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers.

The victors were the 13th Hussars, who defeated the 15th in the 1st tie by 6 goals to 2, and the 10th in the final by 7 goals to 1. It is only right to add that in the final the 10th Hussars had the worst of luck, as during the first ten minutes one of their team, Mr Curzon, came down and broke his collar-bone, and later at one and a half minute before time Mr Dawnay also came down. Play was then stopped, for the loss of one opponent had given the 13th already a distinct advantage, and the loss of a second player was fatal to the chances of the team of the 10th Hussars.

Here it should be noted that by winning both the English and the Irish Cup in the same year, as the 13th had previously done in 1892, the regiment had in polo earned what is up to the present date an unique distinction in the annals of the game.

It should also be recorded that three members out of the four in the team played in both years.

## 1896.

The polo season opened at Dundalk in April 1896. In July the regiment moved to Dublin, when they joined the All Ireland Polo Club, and played in the Phoenix Park ground for the remainder of the season.

The players remained the same, with the addition of Mr Denny. There were also two new ponies.

The regiment entered for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham. The competition began on June 29, and the final was played on July 4. Eleven teams entered—viz., 1st Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Scots Greys, Inniskillings, 4th, 8th, 10th, and 13th Hussars, 9th and 17th Lancers, and Royal Artillery.

The cup was won by the 9th Lancers after a tie with the regiment of 2 goals all. Playing off the tie, the 9th hit up another goal. The play on this occasion was exceedingly good, and was most closely contested. Both teams were heartily cheered on returning to the pavilion, where His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presented the trophy to the winners. Seven times the 13th Hussars had competed at Hurlingham for this much coveted trophy, and three times with success,—never since 1889 having been beaten by more than one goal, except in 1893. Luck was against the regiment this year at the Irish Military Polo Tournament held in July, and finished on August 1st; they were defeated by the 10th Hussars in the final by 5 goals to 1. Only three regiments entered for this match—viz., 10th and 13th Hussars and 12th Lancers.

During this year a new competition was instituted in Ireland, known as the Irish Subalterns Military Polo Tournament. This was played off at Dublin on August 8.

The 13th Hussars entered a team as follows: Mr A. Symons, Mr A. A. Anderson, Mr F. H. Wise, and Mr J. F. Church.

The 13th team was however beaten by the 10th Hussars (subalterns) in the final by 5 goals to 3.

On September 9, during the Horse Show week, the regiment had a success which was somewhat of a consolation, by winning the All Ireland Open Polo Challenge Cup. The match was played in the Phoenix Park, and after beating the West Meath team in the first round, the 13th defeated their old rivals, the 10th Hussars, in the final by 4 goals to 2.

The 10th had previously conquered the Freebooters by 4 goals to 3.

This win reversed the decision in the Irish Military, played during the previous month.

The games were very good indeed, and the play excellent. Nearly 12,000 spectators were present, including the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chief-Justice.

### 1897.

The regiment still being in Dublin when the polo season opened, the playing members joined the All Ireland Polo Club, and played on the Nine Acres, Phoenix Park. There were 12 players and a stud of 25 ponies, of which Mr Wise was the owner of five.

This year, owing to the death of Mrs Blagrove, the wife of the colonel, the regiment did not compete at Hurlingham for the inter-regimental trophy. The death of Mrs Blagrove took place only a few days previous to the date of the tournament.

Captain MacLaren, the renowned regimental back, had come home from India in order to play for the 13th. He was, it will be remembered, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., and Sir Baker Russell was now serving in India.

Captain Pedder, who was Adjutant of Yeomanry, came over to Dublin to play for the regiment in the All Ireland Open Polo Tournament, and brought his four ponies.

This tournament was held on August 28. Five teams entered—viz., West Meath, Inniskillings, 13th and 14th Hussars, and Rugby Polo Club.

The last named proved to be the winners, defeating the regiment in the final by 5 goals to 3.

On September 14th the regiment entered for the Irish Regimental Cup. For this there were only two competitors, the 13th and the Inniskillings.

The match was played on the Nine Acres, Phoenix Park, Dublin, and resulted in a win for the Inniskillings.

With regard to the All Ireland tournament won this year by the Rugby team, it may be noted that only five regimental teams had won it till 1897. Out of these the 13th Hussars have won it three times. No other regiment in the service had won it more

than once, and in the seven times the 13th entered their team was in the final five times, being beaten in the other two by the teams which eventually proved the winners of the tournament.

### 1898.

For some reason unexplained, the records in the Regimental Book for this year are very scanty.

The 13th continued to play on the Nine Acres, Phoenix Park, Dublin, until the end of June, when the regiment moved to Salisbury Plain. No regimental games were played, owing to the number of regiments that were quartered there. Polo was, however, played till the regiment went to the manœuvres towards the end of August. There were 12 playing members and a stud of 24 ponies.

Apparently the 13th sent a team to Hurlingham, but how it fared is not recorded.

Captain MacLaren again came all the way from India to play for his regiment, and brought with him three ponies, with which it is stated he played in all the matches. "Captain Pedder, too, again brought his ponies to Hurlingham, and played in the tournament."

### 1899.

The regiment was quartered at Aldershot this year, and regimental games took place until the end of June, when the 13th proceeded to Salisbury Plain.

During June an interesting and well-contested match was played between captains and subalterns for a Challenge Cup presented by Captain MacLaren.

The teams were as follows:—

Captains—Captains Wiggin, Taylor, and MacLaren, with Major Smithson (back).

Subalterns — Messrs Wigan, Pepys, and Spencer, with Mr Church (back).

The captains proved to be victors by 5 goals to 2.

Fourteen playing members were now in the club, and the stud of ponies numbered thirty-three.

While the regiment was on Salisbury Plain, an Inter-Squadron

Tournament took place for the Cavalry Division. This tournament was won by the A Squadron of the 13th Hussars, the other competitors being teams from the 1st Royals, 12th Lancers, 10th Hussars, and the Household Cavalry.

The A Squadron team consisted of—Mr J. T. Wigan (1), Mr J. F. Church (2), Captain A. H. M. Taylor (back), and Mr F. G. Bayley (3).

The regiment lost in the final of the Subalterns' Cup at Ranelagh, being beaten by the 7th Hussars by 5 goals to 3.

The 7th Hussars were also the winners of the Inter-Regimental Cup at Hurlingham this year.

The 13th Hussars team was as follows: Mr Wigan (1), Mr Church (2), Mr Wise (3), and Captain MacLaren (back).

Sir Baker Russell was now at Portsmouth, and hence Captain MacLaren's services were available for important polo features. Mr Wise, who at the time was not with the regiment, but was acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was similarly available. Both Captain MacLaren and Mr Wise brought their own ponies with them for the matches.

#### 1900, 1901, 1902.

During these years the regiment was serving in the South African campaign, and there are consequently no records of polo matches or tournaments to chronicle.

#### 1903.

At Aldershot, the subalterns' polo team was most successful, and could defeat any regimental team at that station.

In the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham the 13th entered, the team being thus composed: Major Pedder, Mr Spencer, Mr Twist, and Mr Church. Luck was, however, against them, as they were beaten in the second round by the Indian Inter-Regimental winning team of the Rifle Brigade. This latter team would in all probability have won the tournament had not their back been disabled during the match.

For the "Aldershot Day" a subalterns' team was sent to Ranelagh and did extremely well, being only beaten by the "Pie-Dogs" (the Aldershot Staff and eventual winners) by one goal.

1904.

The regiment until September lay at Shorncliffe under orders for India. Polo went on, though at rather a disadvantage, as there was a lack of good ponies. Despite this handicap, however, it was determined to make a bid for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham, and a team duly went thither.

It consisted of Mr Kennard, Mr Twist, Mr Bayley, and Captain Church.

The 13th beat the 5th Lancers easily in the first round, and beat the 2nd Life Guards after a very evenly contested game in the second round, but lost to the Royal Artillery team in the third.

In September the regiment embarked for India, leaving behind a record as a polo-playing regiment which is possessed by few other regiments in the service.

Popular superstition declares thirteen to be an unlucky number. This does not appear to hold good in the polo field, unless it be ascribed to the malign influence of the "fatal number" that many matches were lost by the small margin of one goal.

Polo playing by the regiment on its arrival in India was not long delayed.

On November 7, the regimental team, composed of Colonel E. W. Pedder, Captain E. F. Twist, Colonel E. A. Wiggin, and Captain Church (back), entered for the Hyderabad Polo Tournament, held at Hyderabad.

Six teams competed—viz., Carabiniers, 13th Hussars, 20th Deccan Horse, Durham Light Infantry, Fateh Maiden, and Golconda.

Having defeated the Fateh Maiden, the regimental team was beaten in the final tie by Golconda.

Polo in India is on a different plane from polo in England. There are so many tournaments held in all the chief centres of India, whether military or civilian, and held under such different conditions, that comparison with polo as in England cannot here be made.

In India opportunities are given for distinction in the sport, not only to first class players, but also to novices and juniors.

Since the regiment arrived in India it has been represented by no less than 45 teams in the various tournaments of Southern India,—



at Bombay, Poona, Madras, Mysore, Bangalore, and Secunderabad. Some of these teams were novices, others were entered for junior tournaments, and the rest for open tournament.

For the benefit of those who follow the polo of the regiment, and for those who have played, a list of the matches is here inserted.

- 1904. Hyderabad open. Beaten by Golconda.  
Madras Novices.
- 1905. 9th Division.  
Madras Novices.
- 1906. Mysore Birthday.  
Bangalore open. Beaten by Carabiniers A Team.  
9th Division. Beaten by 26th Light Cavalry.
- 1907. 9th Division.
- 1908. Secunderabad Novices.  
Mysore Birthday. Beaten by Mysore Gymkhana.  
Secunderabad Junior.
- 1909. 9th Division.  
Mysore Birthday. Beaten by 20th Deccan Horse.  
Hyderabad open. Beaten by Golconda.

The secret of the home success of the regimental polo team was the sinking of the individuality of players in the discipline and co-ordination of the team. The cause of non-success in India is that the team have, generally speaking, played as individuals jealously towards the gallery. Hence it is that up to date the regiment has fallen from its high estate in polo in India, and all that can be at present written is "Ichabod." And it is sincerely to be hoped that greater victories at polo, such as the Indian Inter-Regimental and Indian Subalterns' Cups, may be in store for the regiment before leaving India.

## APPENDIX.

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LIST, WITH COMMISSION DATES, SERVICES, 'HONOURS,  
AND DISTINCTIONS OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE  
REGIMENT, 1715-1910.

ABDY, ANTHONY CHARLES SYKES. Ensign, 22nd (The Cheshire) Regiment, 28th October 1868; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 1st November 1871; exchanged into the 7th (Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and subsequently into the 2nd Life Guards.

ACTION, HENRY. Cornet, 6th January 1814; Lieutenant, 4th May 1815; retired, 1816.

ADAMS, RICHARD. Cornet, 21st May 1812; Lieutenant, 15th July 1813; half-pay, 1814-15; retired, 1816.

ADAMSON, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 23rd April 1723.

AGHRIM, FREDERICK, Lord. Cornet, 4th (Queen's) Dragoons, 21st October 1795; Lieutenant, 9th Light Dragoons, 16th March 1798; Captain, 20th (Jamaica) Light Dragoons, 1799; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 1801; out of regiment, 1802.

ALCOCK, HENRY. Cornet, 27th May 1758.

ALCOCK, JOHN. Cornet, 16th February 1740; Lieutenant, 5th July 1746; Captain-Lieutenant, 4th September 1754; Captain, 10th December 1755; Major, 7th December 1764; retired, 16th May 1766.

ALEXANDER, Sir JAMES EDWARD. Madras Cadet, 1820; Cornet, 1st Light Cavalry, 13th February 1821; Adjutant, Bodyguard, Burmese War, 1824; left East India Company's service; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 20th January 1825; Lieutenant on half-pay, 26th November 1825; A.D.C. to Colonel (afterwards Sir John Macdonald) Kinnear, British Envoy to Persia; with Persian army during war with Russia in 1826 (received Persian Order of Lion and Sun (2nd class)); Lieutenant,

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16th Lancers, 26th October 1827; served in Balkans during Russo-Turkish War of 1829 (received the Turkish Order of the Crescent, (2nd class)); Captain on half-pay, 18th June 1830; exchanged to 42nd Highlanders, 9th March 1832; in Portugal during the Miguelete War, 1832-34; visited South America, and explored the Essequibo; South Africa, served in Kaffir War of 1835 as A.D.C. to Sir Benjamin D'Urban; led an exploring party into Namaqualand and Damaraland; knighted as a reward in 1838; half-pay, 24th April 1838; exchanged to 14th Foot, 11th September 1840; Canada, with that regiment, in 1841; from 1847-55, A.D.C. to D'Urban, and his successor Sir William Rowan in Canada; Major in army, 9th November 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th June 1854; Regimental Major, 29th December 1854; rejoined his regiment in the Crimea in May 1855, and remained there till June 1856 (Crimean medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish War medals, and the Medjidie (5th class)); on return to England appointed to Dépôt Battalion; returned to regiment, 14th Foot, 30th March 1858, to raise and command its 2nd Battalion; took that Battalion to New Zealand in 1860; commanded the troops at Auckland during the Maori War till 1862 (medal); Colonel in army, 26th October 1858; Pension for Distinguished Service, February 1864; Major-General, 6th March 1868; C.B., 24th May 1873; Lieutenant-General, 1st October 1877, and placed on retired list; 1st July 1881, honorary rank of general; died, 2nd April 1885. General Sir James Alexander, C.B., was a voluminous writer; his first book was entitled 'Travels from India to England,' comprehending a visit to the Burman Empire, and a journey through Persia, Asia Minor, European Turkey, &c., in the years 1825-26. As a journey this was for those days a most important undertaking, as may be imagined; as a picture of the conditions obtaining in the kingdoms traversed at a period, the book is of no little value. Sir James also wrote on the Crimea, America, Portugal (during the Civil War), West Africa and the Kaffir campaign, and the Maori War, besides other works. The saving of Cleopatra's Needle from destruction was due to Sir James, and he also was much concerned in the transport of that relic to London.

ALLGOOD, LANCELOT JOHN HUNTER. Cornet, 22nd May 1840; Lieutenant, 22nd April 1842; retired, 11th September 1846.

ANDERSON, ABDY FELLOWES. 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 15th March 1893; Lieutenant, 2nd May 1894; resigned commission, 24th November 1897.

ANDERSON, ROBERT CAREW (M.D.) Assistant-Surgeon, 22nd May 1840; Surgeon, 9th Foot, 18th May 1849; Surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, 6th February 1857; exchanged to staff, 14th April 1863.

ANDERSON, THOMAS. Private, 13th Light Dragoons, 26th July 1833; Corporal, 7th February 1834; Sergeant, 1st September 1834; Private, 9th June 1835; Corporal, 1st August 1837; Sergeant, 9th January 1839; Regimental Sergeant-Major, 28th August 1841; Regimental Quartermaster, 2nd April 1847; left regiment on appointment as riding-master, 6th Dragoons (Crimean medal with four clasps).



JAS: EDW: ALEXANDER.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. E. ALEXANDER, KT.

FORMERLY LIEUTENANT IN THE REGIMENT.

*(From Portrait lent by Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM.)*



- ANDREWS, CHARLES. Lieutenant, 9th November 1818, from half-pay, 1st Dragoons; out of regiment, 1825.
- ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, Fife Artillery Militia, 16th December 1876; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 17th April 1880; Lieutenant (Royal Warrant), 13th Hussars, 1st July 1881; transferred to Royal Horse Guards, 10th June 1885; A.D.C. to Governor South Australia, 1889-91. South African War, 1899-1901; on Staff as Station Commandant; medal with clasp. Served in South Africa, 1901-2 (medal). Member of Parliament for St Andrews Burghs since 1906.
- ANSTRUTHER - THOMSON, JOHN. Cornet, 9th (Queen's Royal Regiment) Light Dragoons, 12th February 1836; Lieutenant, do., 24th February 1837; Captain, do., 15th January 1841; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th October 1841 (exchanged) *vice* Byng; retired, 19th March 1847; subsequently commanded the Fife Light Horse.
- ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, WILLIAM. See Anstruther-Gray.
- ARMSTRONG, ABRAHAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 18th May 1809.
- ARMSTRONG, LANCELOT. Assistant-Surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st April 1854 (from the staff); Surgeon staff, 11th October 1864; Extra Surgeon, 13th Hussars, 30th December 1864; Extra Surgeon, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 1st April 1868; promoted to staff (Crimean campaign, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol—medal with four clasps, Turkish War medal).
- ARNOLD, JOHN HARRIS. Cornet, 3rd October 1805; Lieutenant, 18th December 1806; out of regiment, 1811.
- ARTHUR, WALTER. Cornet, 1st October 1784; out of regiment, 30th May 1786.
- ASHWORTH, ROBERT FORD WEIR. Quartermaster, 20th October 1909; Hon. Lieutenant; Assistant Superintendent of clothing, Indian Army; Quartermaster, 5th Dragoon Guards, 19th February 1902.
- ASTLEY, BENJAMIN. Cornet, 30th March 1809.
- ATHERTON, JOHN. Cornet, 31st August 1815; Lieutenant, 31st July 1817; out of regiment, 1827.
- ATKINSON, THOMAS. Quartermaster, 5th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 10th April 1823; Lieutenant, 7th (Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 30th December 1826; Captain, do., 31st August 1830; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 17th June 1836; died, 4th October 1838.
- ATKINSON, WILLIAM. Ensign, 52nd Foot, 4th January 1854; Lieutenant, 9th November 1855; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 13th July 1858; Captain, 21st February 1860; retired, 3rd June 1868; served East Indies from 27th November 1854 to 12th April 1858; affairs with Sealkote

Mutineers at Trimmore, 12th and 16th July 1857, under General Nicholson; siege, assault, and occupation of Delhi, 14th to 20th August 1857, under Major-General Wilson, slightly wounded in assault on Delhi, 14th September 1857; served in Canada, September 1866 to June 1868.

**BACON, ANTHONY.** From half-pay, 10th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th November 1818; to Captain, half-pay, 6th December 1821 (succeeded by John Lawrenson); Captain Bacon fought at Waterloo (medal).

**BADEN-POWELL, Sir ROBERT STEPHENSON SMYTH, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.** Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 11th September 1876; Adjutant, 1st April 1882 to 17th February 1886; Captain, 16th May 1883; Major, 1st July 1892; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th March 1896; Lieutenant-Colonel (5th Dragoon Guards), 25th April 1897; Extra Regimental employ, 8th July 1899; Brevet Colonel, 8th May 1897; Major-General, 23rd May 1900; Lieut.-General, 10th June 1907; served in Zululand in 1888 as Assistant Military Secretary to General Officer Commanding, and as Intelligence Officer (mentioned in despatches); expedition to Ashanti under Sir Francis Scott, 1895 (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and star); operations in South Africa as Chief Staff Officer to Sir F. Carrington (Matabele campaign, 1896-97 (mentioned in despatches, medal, brevet of Colonel); South African War of 1899-1900; defence of Mafeking till relieved by Brigadier-General Mahon and Colonel Plumer (promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field, and mentioned in despatches); afterwards served as Major-General on the Staff (Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps and C.B.; also served in the Ashanti campaign, where he raised and commanded a Native Contingent and Scouts; also served in Afghanistan in 1880-81; created C.B., 1900; K.C.V.O., 1909; and K.C.B. the same year; organised South African Constabulary; Inspector-General of South African Constabulary, 1900-3; Inspector-General of Cavalry, 1903-7.

**BAGENAL, WALTER P——.** Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 31st August 1855; Lieutenant, do., 16th August 1859; Captain, 13th Hussars, 28th April 1863; exchanged into 16th Lancers, 19th July 1864.

**BAGGALLAY, RICHARD BURRELL.** 2nd Lieutenant, 19th September 1900; Lieutenant, 26th March 1902; resigned commission, 23rd August 1903.

**BAILLIE, MATTHEW.** Cornet, 24th December 1779; Lieutenant, 13th October 1781; Captain, 28th February 1785; promoted into 104th Foot, 30th June 1788.

**BAINES, ARTHUR.** Cornet, 18th August 1869; retired.

**BALAGUIRE, JOHN.** From the 10th Foot in which he was Major, 4th September 1754; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 23rd June 1756.

**BATESON, THOMAS.** 2nd Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, 8th December 1837; Lieutenant, 56th Foot, 8th January 1841; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 18th June 1841; Captain, do., 14th February 1845; retired, 19th May 1846.



LIEUT. - GENERAL SIR R. S. S. BADEN - POWELL, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
ON BLACK PRINCE PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA.





- BATH, WILLIAM.** Cornet or Ensign —; Lieutenant, 20th December 1810; exchanged to 78th Foot, 25th February 1812; Peninsular War.
- BATTYE, LIONEL RICHARD JAMES SCHOLFIELD.** 2nd Lieutenant, 7th March 1888; Lieutenant, 11th June 1890; Captain, 1st September 1896; retired, 3rd September 1902; served in South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps).
- BAYLEY, FREDERIC GEORGE.** 2nd Lieutenant, 5th May 1897; Lieutenant, 3rd August 1898; Captain, 24th February 1902; seconded for service on the Staff during South African War, 22nd February 1901; Brigade Signalling Officer, 1st Cavalry Brigade, Natal, 1st February 1900; relief of Ladysmith; battle of Colenso; operations of 17th to 24th January 1900; Spion Kop; operations, 5th to 7th February 1900; Vaal Krantz; Tugela Heights; Pieter's Hill; Transvaal and Orange River Colony, 30th November 1900 to 31st May 1902 (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with four clasps, and King's medal with two clasps).
- BEARE, ARTHUR COTTON.** Cornet, 8th August 1868; Lieutenant, 20th September 1871; retired, 27th June 1874.
- BEAUCLERK, —.** Cornet, 5th July 1746.
- BEBB, JOHN.** From 22nd Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 1st October 1819; died 25th November 1819.
- BELL, GEORGE.** Cornet, 31st May 1784; Lieutenant, 28th February 1785; retired, 31st March 1787.
- BENNETT, RICHARD.** Cornet, 28th May 1794; Lieutenant, 2nd September 1795; Captain-Lieutenant, 24th September 1799; Captain, 3rd May 1800; exchanged to half-pay; sailed to Jamaica with Lieutenant-Colonel Walpole in 1795 and returned safely.
- BENSON, THOMAS.** Cornet, 2nd February 1826; Lieutenant, 6th July 1826; retired, 10th January 1834; served in East Indies.
- BERGER, GEORGE S—.** Lieutenant, 2nd Life Guards, 9th March 1808; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 20th September 1810; retired, 25th July 1811; succeeded by John Geale, who fell at Waterloo.
- BERNARD, LUKE FITZGERALD.** Ensign, 82nd Foot, 6th August 1841; Lieutenant, do., 3rd May 1844; Captain and paymaster, do., 8th December 1848; Hon. Major, 13th Hussars, 14th June 1876; Hon. Major, army pay department and staff paymaster, 1st April 1878; retired on half-pay with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 31st October 1882; served in Crimean Campaign (medal and clasp for Sebastopol and Turkish War medal); also served in Canada, Mediterranean, and the East Indies.
- BERWICK, GEORGE.** Lieutenant, 25th November 1819, from the 24th Light Dragoons; died, 21st March 1828.
- BIBBY, ALFRED.** Cornet, 5th January 1866; Lieutenant, 18th January 1869; Captain, 13th Hussars, 14th January 1871; exchanged, 30th August 1871, to 4th Hussars.

BIEBER, MAXIMILIAN. Cornet, 8th December 1865; Lieutenant, 24th July 1869; Captain, 11th December 1872; died, 6th August 1876.

BIGGE, CHARLES. Cornet, 25th December 1823; retired, 20th January 1825.

BILLING, ARTHUR JAMES. Cornet, 26th February 1858; Lieutenant, 7th September 1858; exchanged into 17th Lancers, 29th April 1859.

BLACK, WILFRID FRANCIS. 2nd Lieutenant, 26th March 1902.

BLACKETT-ORD, EDWARD HAMILTON. Cornet, 19th April 1864; retired by sale of commission, 1st November 1865.

BLACKWOOD, JAMES STEVENSON. 1st Lieutenant, 21st Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers), 8th June 1777; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 25th July 1778; retired prior to 1783.

BLAGROVE, HENRY JOHN. Lieutenant, 11th February 1875; Adjutant, 4th August 1880; Captain, 16th March 1883; Major, 8th January 1890; Lieut.-Colonel, 1st July 1896; resigned, 30th June 1901; served in Egyptian War, 1882, as Orderly Officer to Sir Baker Russell, commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade; present at Kassasin, Tel-el-Kebir, and the capture of Cairo (medal with clasps and Khedive's Star); also served in the East Indies, 1875-78 and 1879-80, and in Southern Afghanistan, November 1880 to November 1881; South Africa, 1900-1 (medal four clasps, King's medal two clasps); acted as Adjutant of the Provisional Cavalry Dépôt, Shorncliffe, from 20th June 1885 to 31st March 1887, and as Staff Captain, Remount Dépôt, Dublin, from 5th November 1887 to 1st July 1892; South African War, 1899-1901; relief of Ladysmith, including actions at Colenso; operations 17th to 24th January 1900; Vaal Kranz; Tugela Heights; Pieters Hill; afterwards Station Commandant, Transvaal, 30th November 1900 to May 1901, and May to June 1901; Orange River Colony, May 1901; despatches, 30th March and 9th November 1900. London Gazette, 8th February 1901. Queen's medal with six clasps; created Companion of the Bath, 1900.

BLAIR, E. J. STOPFORD. Cornet, 10th Hussars, 7th April 1846; Lieutenant, do., 3rd August 1849; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 11th December 1849; retired, 25th July 1853; served in East Indies, 1846-49.

BLAKE, IGNATIUS CHARLES. Ensign —; Lieutenant of Foot, 30th October 1793; Captain, 32nd Light Dragoons, 29th April 1795; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons (from 32nd Light Dragoons), 19th April 1796; died in West Indies of yellow fever, 6th August 1797. Captain Blake did not sail with the regiment, but joined it subsequently. Of twelve officers who joined in the same way, no less than eight died of the same disease.

BLANCKLEY, HENRY STANFORD. Captain, 30th June 1818, from the 23rd Foot (*vice* Bowers); died, 1819.

BLAND, HUMPHREY. A distinguished cavalry officer and Colonel of the 13th Dragoons; 1st Commission, 4th February 1704; served under Marlborough; he next appears as Major in Colonel Sibourg's Regiment of

French Foot, 9th July 1709. Bland served at Almenara, where he was wounded. In the list of officers who were taken prisoners at Brihuega, 9th December 1710, N.S., Major Humphrey Bland's name appears. He was placed on half pay in 1712. Three years later he was Major in Colonel Philip Honeywood's Dragoons. Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse, 26th March 1718; Colonel, 36th Foot, 27th June 1737; Colonel (transferred), 13th Dragoons, 9th January 1741; served as Quartermaster-General in Flanders, 20th March 1741/2; Brigadier-General, 12th February 1742/3; Colonel (transferred), King's Regiment of Dragoons, 18th April 1743; fought at Dettingen, where his horse was shot; served at Fontenoy; Major-General at Culloden and commanded his cavalry regiment; Lieutenant-General, 12th September 1747; Colonel (transferred), King's Dragoon Guards, 8th July 1752, and held this command until his death in 1763. He was the author of Bland's Military Discipline.

BLAND, JOHN. Cornet, 12th August 1741.

BLAQUIÈRE, JAMES. 1st Commission, Cornet, 24th July 1745, in "Somerset's Blue Guards"; thence promoted to Captain in "Naizon's Dragoons," 4th February 1748/9, in succession to Henry Richardson, "promoted Major and given another Troop"; Lieut.-Colonel, 7th December 1764; retired.

BOALTH, JAMES. Ensign, 80th Regiment, 24th September 1812; Cornet, 22nd Dragoons, 22nd October 1812; Lieutenant, do., 15th May 1813; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 6th April 1831; exchanged to 14th Light Dragoons, 26th February 1841; served in East Indies, 1813-20 and 1831-40; present at battle of Makeidpoor and the sieges of Talnair, Surdwale, &c.

BOHAN, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 9th May 1816.

BOLTON, ABRAHAM. Lieutenant, 26th June 1827; exchanged into the 5th Dragoon Guards, 21st May 1829.

BOLTON, RICHARD ARTHUR LENNOX MASSY. Lieutenant, 25th August 1886; Captain, 1st July 1896; retired, 22nd February 1899; served during South African War with Royal Reserve Hussars.

BOLTON, ROBERT. Cornet, 13th December 1783; Lieutenant, 28th February 1785; Captain, 31st March 1793; Major, 1st September 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th June 1797 (never Colonel); Major-General, 25th July 1810; Lieutenant-General, 12th August 1819; received the honour of Knighthood in 1817. See Military History.

BOLTON, ROBERT COMPTON. Cornet, 20th March 1779; out of regiment, 1781.

BORROWES, ROBERT HIGGINSON. Cornet, 14th February 1845; Lieutenant, 19th March 1847; Captain, 23rd June 1848; retired, 8th October 1850.

BOWERS, CHARLES ROBERT. Lieutenant in Colonel French's Levy, 24th May 1804; half-pay; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 18th October 1810

(*vice* Bund); Captain, 3rd December 1818 (*vice* Doherty); exchanged to 23rd Foot, 5th June 1823; served Portugal, Spain, and France, Waterloo campaign (medal).

BOWERS, MANSELL. Cornet, 2nd June 1803; Lieutenant, 7th April 1804; Captain, 8th March 1810; Major, 5th June 1823; died, 29th October 1830; served Spain, Portugal, and France in Peninsular campaign; fought at Waterloo (medal) (severely wounded).

BOYCE, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, 10th September 1803; retired, 21st August 1806.

BOYLE, RICHARD O'BRIAN. Cornet, 10th Dragoons, 26th December 1778; Lieutenant's commission, dated 1st May 1780; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons (from 10th Dragoons), 11th May 1781; retired, 21st July 1782.

BOYSE, SHAPLAND. From Irish half-pay; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 17th March 1803; Major, 4th June 1813; (Army) Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th June 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th December 1818; retired, 22nd July 1830; served with great distinction in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo; created C.B., 22nd January 1815. Waterloo medal. See Military History.

BRADSHAW, BENJAMIN SCOTT. Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th July 1794, on augmentation; died, 1796, December 8, in West Indies, of yellow fever, during the Maroon War.

BRAITHWAITE, ERNEST LUCAS. 2nd Lieutenant, 23rd September 1871; Lieutenant, 28th October 1871; Captain, 1st April 1879; Adjutant, Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry; Major, 1st July 1888; served at Gibraltar, 1872-73; Malta, 1873-78; Cyprus, 1878; Cape of Good Hope, 1879; East Indies, 1881; South Afghanistan, 1881; East Indies, 1881-82; Egypt, 1882; A.D.C. to Sir Garnet Wolseley in Zulu and Transvaal campaigns, till invalided, November 7, 1879; Egyptian campaign, attached to 7th Dragoon Guards; present at Tel-el-Kebir; employed under Civil Government of Cyprus as Assistant Civil Commissioner (medal for South Africa, and clasp 1879; Egyptian medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir); resigned commission, 7th January 1890.

BRANDLING, WILLIAM. From 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant, 14th March 1834; retired, 18th July 1834.

BREVETT, ELIAS. (Hawley's Dragoons) Lieutenant, 25th April 1740.

BRIDGEMAN, PHILIP. See "Raising of Regiment."

BRIGHT, RICHARD GEORGE TYNDALL. 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd December 1890.

BRODIE, PATRICK. Hospital Assistant, Hospital Staff, 16th June 1825; Assistant-Surgeon, 13th Light Infantry, 20th April 1826; Assistant-Surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th April 1836; appointed to 11th Foot, 29th January 1839.

- BROME, HENRY.** Cornet, 20th July 1794; Lieutenant (on augmentation), 21st April 1796; Captain, 12th June 1800; exchanged to 20th Light Dragoons, 17th April 1801; served in West Indies, whither he sailed with the regiment, and out of fourteen officers who sailed with him was one of the four who had the good fortune to survive.
- BROOKES, WILLIAM.** (Hawley's Dragoons) Captain, April 25, 1740.
- BROOKFIELD, ARTHUR MONTAGUE.** Lieutenant (West Kent Militia), 4th March 1871; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 12th November 1873; resigned commission, 14th January 1880; served, East Indies, 7th January 1874 to 14th March 1876, and 30th December 1877 to 20th October 1878.
- BROOME, HENRY.** Cornet, 20th July 1794; Lieutenant, 21st April 1796; promoted Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, 3rd May 1800; and exchanged, 12th June 1800, to the 20th Light Dragoons; served in West Indies, Maroon War.
- BROWN, ANDREW.** Cornet, 8th September 1825; Lieutenant, 6th July 1826; retired, half-pay, 14th May 1829. Lieutenant Brown was a Lieutenant in the 53rd Foot, on half-pay, 3rd November 1814.
- BROWN, DENIS.** 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marines, 3rd May 1813; Cornet, 15th Hussars, March 1831; Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, 15th March 1833; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 19th April 1833; exchanged to 32nd Foot, 16th February 1841; served at the Blockade of the Texel under Admiral Young, December 1813; Bergen-op-Zoom, 1813-14, under General Graham and Admiral Young; siege and capture of Genoa in April 1814, and the taking of Naples in May 1815. Lieutenant Brown also served in Madras from 1834 to 1840.
- BROWN, JOHN.** Captain-Lieutenant, date unknown, but was succeeded by Laurence Dundas, 13th December 1785.
- BROWN, Hon. JOHN.** Captain, 30th October 1794; Major, 12th April 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th July 1799; retired, 4th June 1801; served in West Indies in 1796-97, and returned safely.
- BROWN, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.** Cornet, 10th October 1816; Lieutenant, 9th December 1818; died, 5th October 1822.
- BROWNE, BROTHERTON.** Lieutenant, 1st June 1820 (by exchange); to Captain, unattached, 5th October 1822.
- BROWNE, Hon. GEORGE.** Cornet, 6th March 1799; Lieutenant, 14th May 1801; exchanged to half-pay, 6th August 1802.
- BROWNE, Sir JOHN, Kt.** Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th May 1820, from the 21st Dragoons; Commandant at Maidstone; promoted Major-General; did not join the regiment.
- BROWNE, WILLIAM.** Cornet, 27th September 1798; Lieutenant, 3rd May 1800; Captain, 24th May 1804; exchanged to 28th Foot, 13th June 1805.

BROWNRIGG, ANNESLEY. Surgeon, 2nd June 1770 (*vice* Freeman).

BRUCE, MICHAEL. Cornet, 31st October 1747.

BRUNTON, RICHARD. Ensign, 43rd Light Infantry, 10th November 1808; Lieutenant, do., 12th December 1809; Captain, 60th Regiment, 10th November 1813; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 20th April 1819; Major, do., 2nd March 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 31st December 1830; retired, 27th June 1845; served campaign of 1809-13; present at Bridge of Coa near Almeida, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor (as Captain of 6th Caçadores), similarly at Almaraz and Castle of Miravele, Vittoria, Puerto de Mayo, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, St Pierre d'Arrubo near Bayonne; Waterloo campaign, D.A.Q.M.G., 4th Division; slightly wounded at Battle of the Pyrenees, severely at St Pierre d'Arrubo (received the Portuguese Cross of Distinction and Waterloo medal); also served in Madras, 1820-26 and 1828-40.

BUCHANAN, RODOLPHUS. Cornet, 30th April 1795; Lieutenant (on augmentation), 23rd April 1796; Captain, 25th July 1803; retired, 28th July 1814; served in Portugal, Spain, and France, during Peninsular War (see Military History); also sailed to Jamaica with Lieut.-Colonel Walpole in 1795, and escaped yellow fever.

BUCHANAN, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS. Cornet, 10th December 1812; Lieutenant, 2nd September 1813; retired, on half-pay, 1816; served Peninsula. Possibly a relative of above.

BUND, THOMAS HENRY. Cornet or Ensign, —; Lieutenant, 28th July 1803 (*vice* Buchanan); Captain, 13th November 1806; retired, 19th March 1807.

BURDETT, FRANCIS. Cornet, 18th April 1834; Lieutenant, 14th April 1837; exchanged to 17th Light Dragoons, 26th December 1837; served in Madras.

BURDON, ROBERT. Ensign, 15th Foot, 23rd March 1858; Lieutenant, do., 24th August 1858; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 24th August 1858 (exchanged with Bush); Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 9th April 1861; died at Mentone, 18th May 1866.

BURGOYNE, JOHN. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 1740; Lieutenant, do., 1741; Captain, do., 1743; retired by sale of commission, 1746; lived abroad in exile for seven years; through the influence of Lord Derby was reinstated in army as Captain, 11th Dragoons, 1756; exchanged into the Coldstream Guards as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1758; saw service at St Malo and Cherbourg in 1758-59; proposed to raise a regiment of light horse in that year, and his proposal was considered by the Horse Guards. Burgoyne had studied Continental military systems during his exile, had heard much of the Pandours, Cossacks, and Prussian Hussars, and had seen not a little of them. Light cavalry were then unknown in England; his scheme for raising light horse was adopted, two regiments were raised in 1759, one by Lieut.-Colonel

Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, the second by Burgoyne on "his particular plan," see official letter in War Office—these regiments were known as the King's Light Dragoons and the Queen's Light Dragoons; a third regiment was also added a few months later; 1762 in Portugal as Brigadier-General under Count la Lippe Buckeburg, and engaged in assisting Portugal against Spain, Burgoyne arrived in the Tagus, 6th May 1762; placed in charge of the outposts; in July he stormed Valencia d'Alcantara and took three standards and one general; October 5, he stormed an entrenched camp at Villa Velha and closed the campaign; promoted Colonel in command of the 16th Light Dragoons in 1763; appointed Governor of Fort William in 1768; Major-General, 1772; served in America with orders to reinforce General Gage in September 1774; returned home in disgust, November 1775. Employed to attack the colonists in the South, in New England, and in Canada, acting as Brigadier attached to Sir Guy Carlton, Burgoyne was second in command; he reached Canada in June 1776; returned home, to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of a force destined to march through the forests to Albany in New York State to join Sir William Howe; started from Three Rivers in May 1777 with a force numbering about half the strength he had asked for. King George proposed to make Burgoyne a K.C.B., but the honour was declined on his behalf by Lord Derby, his brother-in-law. Lieutenant-General, 29th August 1777; surrendered at Saratoga, 17th October 1777; returned home by permission of Washington to face the music; virulently attacked in House of Commons; defended by Fox and Sheridan, who considered him an ill-used man; deprived of his command of the 16th Dragoons, and of the Governorship of Fort William, he had nothing but his army pay. When the Whigs returned to power, Burgoyne was made Commander-in-Chief in Ireland June 7, 1784, an Irish Privy Councillor, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment; he went out of power with Fox in December 1783. Burgoyne sat for Preston for a time; was also a successful dramatist; he died, June 4, 1792, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, August 13. Burgoyne in perfect health was present at the performance of one of his successful plays, "The Heiress," at the Haymarket Theatre on the night before his death.

**BURROWS, AMBROSE.** Quartermaster, 1st July 1725; Cornet, 26th February 1745/6; Lieutenant, 4th September 1754.

**BURTON, WILLIAM.** Captain, 7th July 1760.

**BUSH, RICHARD HAROLD.** Cornet, 17th November 1857; Lieutenant, 6th August 1858; exchanged into 15th Foot, 24th August 1858.

**BUTLER, HENRY THOMAS.** Ensign, 58th Foot, 2nd March 1860; Lieutenant, do., 27th May 1862; Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, 19th August 1862; Captain, do., 21st November 1865; Major, do., 17th August 1870; Major, 13th Hussars (exchanged), 28th June 1871; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 1st October 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 13th November 1878; served in East Indies; officiating D.A.Q.M.G., Calcutta, 29th December 1869 to 19th January 1870; D.A.Q.M.G., Umballa, 26th



January 1870 to 14th August 1870; officiating A.A.G., Simla, 9th September 1875 to 4th January 1876; D.A.Q.M.G., Horse Guards, London, 15th April 1878 to 10th December 1878; retired, on half-pay, 29th September 1880.

BUTTLE, HENRY. Lieutenant, 29th November 1794; died of yellow fever, 26th July 1796, in West Indies.

BYNG, Hon. WILLIAM FREDERICK. Ensign and Lieutenant, Scots Fusilier Guards, 31st December 1830; Lieutenant, 7th Fusiliers, 10th January 1833; Lieutenant, 29th Foot, 15th February 1833; Captain, do., 12th July 1839; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 26th January 1841; retired, 27th August 1841.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM. Surgeon, 2nd September 1812; promoted Staff Surgeon, 9th September 1813.

CALLANDER, JAMES. Major, 67th Foot, 18th July 1766; Lieutenant-Colonel in army, 25th May 1772; Major, 13th Dragoons, 15th December 1777; out of regiment, 24th December 1779.

CAMERON, JAMES ALLAN. Cornet, 11th July 1834; Lieutenant, 23rd November 1838; half-pay, 31st May 1840; served Madras, 1835-40; Kurnool expedition; affair at Zorapore; thanked in General Orders by General Wilson, also by the Governor in Council for gallantry at Zorapore.

CAMPBELL, —, Dr. Accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Walpole to Jamaica in 1795, and died there of yellow fever, 26th November 1796.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD. Quartermaster, 16th February 1740; fate unknown.

CAMPBELL, FRANCIS. Adjutant, 11th October 1748; Cornet, 4th September 1754; Lieutenant, 1759; out of regiment, 14th December 1776.

CAMPBELL, JOHN CAMERON. Ensign, 92nd Foot, 25th October 1827; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 14th August 1828; Lieutenant, 16th March 1832; transferred to 9th Lancers, 18th June 1841; Madras, 1830-36 and 1838-40; present in Kurnool campaign and Zorapore affairs, in command of that portion of the regiment engaged.

CAREW, —. Cornet, 3rd May 1765; fate unknown.

CARLETON, Hon. CHRISTOPHER. Major, 23rd February 1798; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd January 1801, and left the regiment.

CARLYON, THOMAS TRISTRAM SPRY. Sub-Lieutenant, 12th January 1873; Lieutenant, 11th February 1875; left the regiment,

CARMICHAEL, JOHN. Major in army, 22nd November 1720; Major Munden's Dragoons, 1722; fate unknown.

CARTER, EDWARD JOHN. From 1st Battalion V. Devon Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant, 26th March 1902; West African Regiment, Lieutenant, 9th September 1904.

CARTER, GEORGE. Cornet, 6th June 1770; had left the regiment in 1775.

- CARTER, WILLIAM. Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th January 1882; do., 13th Hussars, 13th October 1888; Hon. Captain and Quartermaster, do., 7th January 1892; retired, 1st August 1899.
- CARTHEW, JOHN ARTHUR. Cornet, 10th April 1860; retired by sale of commission, 3rd October 1862.
- CATHREY, WERNER. Cornet, 11th Light Dragoons, 25th December 1835; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th September 1837; to half-pay, 1840.
- CAYRAN, FRANCIS. Cornet, 8th March 1727/8; date of Lieutenant's commission unknown; Captain in Kane's Regiment, 5th July 1735.
- CHAMBERLAYNE, DENZIL THOMAS. Cornet, 11th March 1853; Lieutenant, 8th December 1854; Captain, 8th February 1856; half-pay, 20th November 1856; full-pay, Captain, 9th October 1857, on augmentation; retired, 7th December 1858; served Turkey and Crimea, June 1854 to July 1855; present at Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps).
- CHARD, SAMUEL. Veterinary Surgeon, 20th June 1805; died, 13th March 1814; served in Peninsular campaign.
- CHARTERS, FRANK HAMILTON. Served in the ranks nearly 18 years; Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant, 14th May 1887; exchanged to 3rd Dragoon Guards, 13th October 1888.
- CHILD, JOSHUA. Cornet, unknown; Lieutenant, 14th July 1743; fate unknown.
- CHRISTIE, GEORGE JAMES. Cornet, 18th September 1823; to Lieutenant (unattached), 30th October 1826.
- CHRISTIE, WILLIAM. Served in the ranks of the regiment 13½ years; promoted Quartermaster, 8th August 1868; Lieutenant, 21st August 1872; Captain, 19th May 1880; transferred to Army Pay Department, 3rd September 1881, resigned combatant commission. Served in Canada, 1866-69; East Indies, 1874-80; Southern Afghanistan, November 1880 to November 1881; East Indies, 1881. Acted as Adjutant, 1873 to 1880; Interpreter, 1875-81; acting riding-master, 1879-80; Provost-Marshal, Kandadar, 11th January 1886; Brigade Major, Cavalry Brigade, Quetta, 15th May 1881.
- CHURCH, JOHN FLETCHER. 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd May 1891; Lieutenant, 23rd November 1892; Captain, 1st July 1901; Major, 24th June 1905; retired, 2nd October 1906; served in South African campaign, present at Colenso, Spionkop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters Hill (mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts, 4th September 1901; medals, South Africa, Queen's with four clasps, King's with two clasps).
- CLARK, JOHN, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, 5th July 1831; to Staff Surgeon, 2nd class, 17th June 1842.

CLARKE, CHARLES. From half-pay, 21st Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 11th November 1818; to half-pay, 22nd Light Dragoons, 18th January 1821.

CLARKE, SIR STANLEY DE ASTEL CALVERT, G.C.V.O., C.M.G. Cornet, 3rd August 1855; Lieutenant, 25th January 1856; Captain, 14th June 1859; Major, 4th February 1871; exchanged to 4th Hussars, 28th June 1871; Major-General, retired, 26th September 1894; served in Nile campaign, 1884-85, commanding the Light Camel Regiment (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke was appointed Equerry to His late Majesty King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales, in 1878. He became Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry to His late Majesty in 1904; Paymaster of the Household and Clerk Marshal in 1908; he was Principal Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen Mother, when Princess of Wales, from 1886 to 1901. Sir Stanley Clarke, besides the G.C.V.O. and C.M.G., is in possession of the following Foreign Orders: Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Grand Crosses of Franz Josef of Austria, Dannebrog of Denmark, Redeemer of Greece, Military Merit of Spain, St Beoreto d'Aviz of Portugal, Norwegian Order of St Olav, Crown of Italy, Crown of Prussia, Military Merit of Bulgaria, and Iron Crown of Austria.

CLAY, JOSEPH BONHAM. Cornet, 22nd September 1860; Lieutenant, 5th April 1864; Captain, 3rd June 1868; retired, 5th May 1869; served in Canada, 1866-69.

CLAYTON, JOHN WILLIAM. Cornet, 12th April 1850; Lieutenant, 12th October 1852; Captain, 15th December 1854; Crimean campaign, siege of Sebastopol (medal and one clasp); retired, 19th January 1857.

CLEMENT, REYNOLD ALLEYNE. Cornet, 6th July 1855; Lieutenant, 7th December 1855; Captain, 7th December 1858; exchanged to 68th Foot, 13th May 1859.

CLEMENTS, HENRY TOPHAM. Cornet, 14th Light Dragoons, 17th May 1850; Lieutenant, do., 21st July 1853; Lieutenant and Adjutant, do., 1st December 1854; Captain, 6th Dragoons, 31st May 1859; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 17th April 1860; retired, 9th April 1861; served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the expedition to Persia in 1857, and also with his regiment with the Central India Field Force under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose; was present at a number of engagements, including the recapture of the town and fortress of Gwalior (medal and clasp for Persia, medal and clasp for service in India).

CLEMENTS, JOHN MARCUS. Cornet, 29th September 1843; Lieutenant, 11th September 1846; retired, 13th August 1847.

CLINCH, HERBERT WAREHAM. 2nd Lieutenant, 19th October 1892; Lieutenant, 6th January 1894; Captain, 18th November 1900; promoted to 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 11th July 1910. Served in South Africa, 1899-1902; Orange Free State, Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek, Jet river, and Zand river; operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange river, 1899-1900; Transvaal, April to July 1901; Orange

River Colony, July 1901 to 31st May 1902 (medals, Queen's, with four clasps, King's, with two clasps). Captain Clinch exchanged into the 13th Hussars from the Army Service Corps, 20th April 1906; served also in India, 1892-99, and 1903-6.

CLOSE, MAXWELL ARCHIBALD. Sub-Lieutenant, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant, do., 2nd December 1874; Captain, do., 25th September 1880; Major, 13th Hussars, 25th July 1890; resigned, 1902; served in South Africa (medal with four clasps); South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal with five clasps).

COCKBURN, ALEXANDER THOMAS (afterwards Sir Alexander Thomas Cockburn Campbell, Bart.) Ensign or Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 8th September 1825; half-pay, 1826; full pay as Captain, 14th June 1827; half-pay, 21st September 1840.

COCKBURN, WEMYSS THOMAS. Cornet, 22nd May 1817; Lieutenant, 10th December 1818; promoted Captain, 17th Lancers, 21st December 1822.

COCKRAN, JONATHAN. Quartermaster, 5th August 1715.

COLLIGAN, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 1795-96; died in West Indies of yellow fever, 11th August 1796.

COLLINS, JOHN GUNN. Ensign, 3rd West India Regiment, 8th April 1814; Lieutenant, do., 10th April 1816; Lieutenant, 21st Dragoons, September 1818; half-pay; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 18th September 1823; Captain, do., 11th July 1834; was present at the taking of Guadaloupe and St Maria Galante in 1815 under Sir James Leith. Captain Collins also served in the East Indies from 1823-33; he exchanged to the 60th Foot *vice* Knox, 10th June 1837.

CONSIDINE, JAMES. Cornet, 1st December 1804; Lieutenant, 6th February 1806; Captain, 19th April 1815; to half-pay, 60th Foot, 29th April 1819. This officer did not serve in either Spain, Portugal, or France, 1809-14, neither did he accompany the regiment or join it in Belgium during 1815.

CONSTABLE, ROBERT. Cornet, 28th October 1871; Lieutenant, 28th October 1872; died, 6th April 1879, at Naini Tal.

CONSTANT, JOHN. Veterinary Surgeon, 3rd March 1814; appointed to 3rd Light Dragoons, 5th February 1824; served at Waterloo (medal).

CONWAY, The Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR (in the earlier Army Lists Henry Conway only). Born 1721; Lieutenant, 1st Foot Guards, 1737; Captain-Lieutenant, do., 14th February 1741; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, do., 10th May 1742; A.D.C. to Marshal Wade in Flanders, 1744; A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland in Germany, 1745; Colonel of 59th, now 48th, Regiment, 6th April 1746; Colonel of 29th Regiment, 24th July 1749; joined his regiment in Minorca, August 1751; Colonel, 13th Dragoons, 17th December 1751, and returned home; Colonel, 4th Horse, 8th July 1754; Major-General, 30th January 1756; Lieut.-

General, 30th March 1759; Colonel, 1st (or Royal) Dragoons, 27th October 1760; dismissed from his regiment, &c., 1764; returned to military life; Lieut.-General of Ordnance, 8th September 1767; Colonel, 4th Dragoons, 3rd February 1768; 1770, refused appointment of Master of the Ordnance which had been vacated by Granby; resigned his post of Lieut.-General of Ordnance, 1772; appointed Governor and Captain of the Island of Jersey, 21st October 1772; had been promoted general, 26th May of that year, and made a tour on the Continent to witness the Prussian and Austrian reviews; during his absence he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, 24th October 1774; Commander-in-Chief, with a seat in the Cabinet, 27th March 1782; resigned, March 25, 1784; Field-Marshal, 12th October 1793; died at Park Place, 12th October 1795; he was the senior Field-Marshal of the three then existing. Into the political career of Conway there is no need to enter here, and readers are referred to Vol. XII. 'Dictionary of National Biography' for particulars. It may be mentioned that Conway was Member of Parliament for several constituencies. He saw a good deal of service in the field while actively employed in the service: Flanders, 1742; near Frankfort, May 1743; Dettingen, 27th June 1743 (present but not engaged); Ghent, with Marshal Wade, 1744; Germany, with Cumberland, 1745; fought at Fontenoy, 11th May 1745; fought at Culloden, where he commanded the 48th Foot, 6th April 1746; Flanders, with Cumberland, in 1747; and present at the defeat of the allied army at Lanfeld, near Maestricht, 2nd July 1747, where he was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped assassination; released on parole, and returned home to marry Caroline, widow of Charles, Earl of Aylesbury, and daughter of Lieut.-General Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll; Minorca, in August 1757; Ireland, with the 13th Dragoons, 1752; Rochelle, 1757, an expedition which ended in complete failure. Conway was not, however, tried by court-martial—the personal bravery of Conway on this expedition was most marked. Sent to join British army serving with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in March 1761; commanded the centre at Kirch-Deukern, 15th June 1761, where the French suffered defeat and heavy loss. On Granby's return to England Conway was left in command; early in the summer of 1762, after wintering at Osnaburg, Conway captured the castle of Waldeck by stratagem. From 1778 to 1781 he was constantly occupied by the defence of Jersey, rendered necessary by the war with France, and indeed the island was invaded in May 1779 and January 1781. On the latter occasion Conway was absent, but hearing what was afoot, set sail from Portsmouth in a violent storm. A transport with sixty men was lost, and after beating about for two days in the Channel in a vain attempt to reach Jersey, Conway had to put in to Plymouth. Conway was in many ways a man of mark, though not particularly distinguished in any special line. As a politician he suffered, being one of the officers in the army who in those days was liable to removal for voting contrary to the wishes of the Court party. He did so, and was removed. As a writer his pen was mainly occupied with political pamphlets, though occasionally he wrote verse. He was a botanist, and is said to have been a zealous cultivator of trees, especially the Lombardy poplar.

Finally, to Conway we largely owe the handsome bridge at Henley-on-Thames. As a speaker he was not very celebrated in Parliament. Still, taking the man all in all, he was perhaps the most many-sided of the colonels who have as yet had the honour of commanding the regiment.

COOKE, SAMUEL. Ensign, 5th Foot, 27th September 1783; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 28th April 1787; promoted Captain in 28th Dragoons, 31st October 1794.

CORBETT, L—— S——. Cornet, 21st April 1796; joined his regiment in the West Indies, and died of yellow fever there, 1st January 1797.

CORRY, THOMAS CHARLES STEUART. Cornet, 6th August 1803; Lieutenant, 5th October 1804; retired, 1808.

COSENS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ULLATHORNE. 2nd Lieutenant, 29th November 1899; Lieutenant, 1st July 1901; resigned; South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal with three clasps).

COTTRELL-DORMER, CHARLES WALTER. Ensign, Northampton Militia; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 23rd October 1880; Lieutenant, 1st July 1881; Captain, 5th November 1887; resigned commission, 8th October 1890; served in East Indies and Southern Afghanistan; served in South Africa with Remount Department (medal with two clasps).

COURT, WILLIAM H. R. From Lancashire Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant, 6th July 1907.

COURTENAY, EDWARD REGINALD. Sub-Lieutenant, 25th Foot, 9th August 1873; 20th Hussars, do., 4th October 1873; Lieutenant, 4th October 1873; Captain, do., 1st July 1881; Major (by appointment), 13th Hussars, 10th April 1889; exchanged to 11th Hussars *vice* Major Close, 6th May 1891. Served in South African War of 1879; Zulu campaign as Staff Officer to mounted troops of 1st Division at battle of Inyezane, relief of Etshowe, battle of Ginginhlovo (horse shot) (mentioned in despatches, 'London Gazette,' 7th May 1879 and 16th May 1879, medal with clasp); Soudan Expedition of 1884-85; Nile (medal with clasp); Soudan, 1885-86, Frontier Field Force action at Giniss; held appointment of Adjutant to the 20th Hussars, 23rd March 1881 to 26th September 1884, and 10th June 1885 to 26th October 1886. Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Hussars, 1896-1900; Colonel, 1900; Commanded 10th Regimental District, 1900; A.A.G. and chief Staff-Officer, N.W. District, 1900-1905; Colonel-General Staff, Welsh and Midland Command, 1905; Colonel in charge of Cavalry Records, York, and Staff-Officer, Imperial Yeomanry, Northern Command, 1907; created a C.B., 1905.

COX, JAMES. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th March 1832; Lieutenant, do., 19th July 1834; exchanged to 92nd Foot, 3rd July 1835; served in Madras, June 1833 to October 1834.

COX, ROBERT FREDERICK. 2nd Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, 10th October 1891; Lieutenant, do., 18th October 1893; Captain, do., 28th August

1900; Major, do., 17th July 1905; Major, 13th Hussars, in exchange with Major Denny, 6th November 1907; extra regimental appointment, Cavalry Depot, Dublin, 1910; served with 19th Hussars in South African War, 1899-1902; present at Reitfontein, Lombard's Kop, defence of Ladysmith, including actions at Maritzburg Road and Waggon Hill, at all General Buller's engagements subsequent to the relief of Ladysmith, operations in Transvaal, 1900-1902 (medals, South African, Queen's, with four clasps, King's, with two clasps); served in India with 13th Hussars.

CRAIG, FRANCIS. Ensign, 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards, 22nd April 1742; Lieutenant, do., 28th June 1746; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 28th April 1758; 2nd Major, do., 3rd November 1769; Colonel (in army), 19th April 1763; 1st Major, 2nd Foot Guards, 15th December 1773; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Foot Guards, 8th September 1775; Major-General (in army), 29th September 1775; Lieutenant-General (in army), 29th August 1777; Colonel of 13th Light Dragoons, 15th February 1781; General (in army), 12th October 1793. General Craig served with the Coldstream Guards in Germany, 1760-61-62; he was for many years Governor of Sheerness; he died on December 27, 1811, at Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, in his eighty-sixth year: "He was one of the oldest generals in the service." By his will he bequeathed £80,000 to Charles, third Earl of Harrington (Stanhope), £5000 to the Duchess of Newcastle, and £5000 to Colonel Stanhope; his fine collection of pictures he also left to Lord Harrington.

CRAVEN, JOHN. Captain, 23rd Light Dragoons; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, 17th November 1798; retired, 25th February 1801.

CRAVEN, SAMUEL. Cornet, 20th June 1799; retired, 9th July 1803.

CRAWFORD, THOMAS. From 11th Light Dragoons, Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 30th December 1819; retired, 25th December 1823.

CRESDEE, WILLIAM. Enlisted in 13th Light Dragoons, 7th May 1841; Corporal, 9th November 1845; Sergeant, 3rd November 1846; Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th August 1854; Schoolmaster, 1855; Regimental Quartermaster, 2nd March 1855; died at Liverpool, 24th June 1868; served in the Crimean campaign (Crimean medal and Turkish war medal); also served in Canada, 1866-68.

CROFTON, HAMILTON. Cornet, 18th Light Dragoons, 14th March 1771; Lieutenant, do., 6th September 1774; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, 10th March 1778; Major, do., *vice* Walpole, 31st October 1792; accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Walpole to Jamaica in 1795, and died there of yellow fever, 14th July 1796.

CROFTON, WILLIAM. Cornet, 4th December 1723; Lieutenant, 3rd April 1733; Captain-Lieutenant, 30th November 1745; Captain, 26th February 1745/6; resigned, 4th September 1754.

CROFTON, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 1754. Possibly this officer may be identical with the William Crofton above, but there is nothing to show that he was so; his name does not occur again.

CROMPTON, G—— B—— B——. Lieutenant, 26th February 1807; exchanged to 2nd Life Guards, 3rd March 1808.

CROSSLEY, JOHN. Ensign, Militia; Quartermaster, 84th Regiment, April 1809; Ensign, 84th Regiment, 1812; Lieutenant, do., 1812; Lieutenant, 21st Dragoons, 1814; Lieutenant, 7th Dragoon Guards, 1819; Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, 1821; Captain, 16th Lancers, 1825; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th July 1826; served on the Walcheren Expedition, "from first to last when I embarked at two days' notice for India in 1810"; served on expedition from Bombay in 1810-11 against the Isle of France; served in the Mahratta War; again returned to India in 1822; this officer exchanged to the 7th Dragoon Guards on June 17, 1836. Captain Crossley was employed as a volunteer, and commanded the light company at the sortie before Flushing. Similarly during the attack, when he rallied a company, and assisted in taking a gun. He was at the taking of Kurnool, and volunteered to attack one of the gates, and was present at the capture of Bhurtpore under Lord Combermere. The taking of Kurnool occurred prior to the date on which the 13th Light Dragoons were employed there.

CROW, THOMAS. Cornet, 23rd April 1742; Lieutenant, 26th February 1745/6; Captain, 19th September 1747; Major, 17th August 1760; Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th February 1764; retired, 7th December 1764.

CUFFE, The Hon. WILLIAM. Cornet, 18th Light Dragoons, 28th February 1766; Lieutenant, do., 28th November 1771; Captain, do., 19th October 1776; Major, do., 2nd November 1784; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 31st December 1791; died, 1792.

CUMMINS, GEORGE. Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 26th March 1744; fate unknown.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER. Surgeon, 30th November 1745; fate unknown.

CUNYNGHAME, DAVID THUR. Cornet, 13th December 1821; Lieutenant, 5th June 1824; to Captain unattached, 18th February 1826.

CUTHELL, THOMAS GEORGE. Ensign, 38th Foot, 24th January 1865; Lieutenant, do., 6th July 1867; Captain, do., 7th May 1870; exchanged into 13th Hussars, Captain, 11th September 1875; Brevet Major, 4th February 1885; retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th February 1885; served in East Indies and South Afghanistan, 1865-70, 1876-79, 1880, 1880-81, 1881-84; served under Colonel F. A. Willis, C.B., Hazara Campaign, 1867; A.D.C. to the President in Council, Calcutta, 1878.

DALEY, HENRY LAURENCE. Sub-Lieutenant, 49th Foot, 28th February 1874; transferred to 56th Foot, 8th April 1874; transferred to 15th Hussars, Lieutenant, 9th February 1876; transferred to 13th Hussars, Captain, 18th April 1885; retired on half pay, 27th October 1886; served in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79, occupation of Kandahar, Khelat-i-Gilzai, and operations in Yargistan, with General Phayre's column in



Southern Afghanistan in the advance to Kandahar, 1880; served in South Africa during the Rebellion in the Transvaal, 1880 (medal, Afghan War).

**DALWAY, ROBERT.** Stated to have received his 1st Cornet's commission on 8th March 1704; was serving as a Cornet in 1706 in General Francis Langston's Regiment of Horse (on Irish Establishment); the date of his commission as Lieutenant is not known; he was made Captain of the "Count de Paulin's late troop in Colonel Samuel Masham's Regiment of Horse," 23rd March 1708; this regiment was disbanded in 1713. Captain Dalway went on half pay, but was almost immediately promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of Lord Windsor's Regiment of Horse, into which he exchanged 1st February of that year; this regiment is now the 7th Dragoon Guards. In 1739 Colonel Dalway was promoted to the 39th Foot as Colonel, and in the following year to the command of the 13th Dragoons. Colonel Dalway died in November 1740. Colonel Dalway served for several campaigns under Marlborough, and acquired some repute for his bravery in action and his strictness where duty was concerned. Dalway was born at Bell-a-hill, County Antrim.

**DALZELL, Hon. ARTHUR ALEXANDER.** Cornet, 9th November 1819; Lieutenant, 5th February 1824; Captain, 48th Foot, 26th June 1827 (by purchase).

**DANGAR, CLIVE COLLINGWOOD.** 2nd Lieutenant, 5th January 1901; Lieutenant, 6th February 1904; Captain, 3rd January 1908; resigned, 3rd February 1909; had previously served in South Africa (Militia) from 25th February 1900 to 4th January 1901 with the West Riding Regiment; was engaged at Johannesburg and mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts, 4th September 1901; acted as transport officer (graded Staff Lieutenant) in South Africa from 8th April 1900 to 8th August 1901 (medal, South African, Queen's, with four clasps); also served with 13th Hussars in South Africa from 5th January 1901 to 28th July 1901, and in India.

**DANGAR, HENRY PHELPS.** From the Militia, 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 30th May 1891; Lieutenant, do., 23rd November 1892; Assistant Adjutant, 15th December 1896 to 31st July 1898; resigned commission, 8th March 1899; served with Australian Contingent in South Africa.

**D'ARCY, WILLIAM.** By exchange, Lieutenant, 28th April 1808; retired, 19th June 1817.

**DAVIES, TUCKEY.** Surgeon, 10th August 1763; fate unknown.

**DAVIS, JOHN.** Cornet and Riding-master, 29th December 1848; Lieutenant, and Riding-master, 26th July 1853.

**DAVIS, WILLIAM.** Ensign, —; Lieutenant, 44th Foot, 3rd July 1803; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th May 1805; promoted Captain, 44th Foot, 23rd March 1809.

**DAWSON, HENRY.** Ensign of Foot, —; Lieutenant, Munden's Dragoons, 22nd July 1715; fate unknown.

DAWSON, JOHN VAVASOUR. 2nd Lieutenant, 15th September 1909.

DEACON, CHARLES. Cornet, 14th April 1837; Lieutenant, 27th August 1841; Captain, 11th July 1845; exchanged to 9th Lancers, 20th March 1846; served in Madras, 1838 to 1840.

DEARDEN, JOHN. Cornet, 7th March 1854; Lieutenant, 8th December 1854; Captain, half pay, 19th January 1857; restored to full pay, 17th February 1858; again to half pay, 19th January 1859; served in Crimea, siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish war medal); retired by sale of commission, 30th March 1860.

DE BALLINHARD, JOHN ALLEN (formerly CATIGNY). Ensign, 92nd Regiment, 12th June 1830; Lieutenant, do., 29th March 1833; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 3rd July 1835; half pay, 31st May 1840; served in Madras, 1836-38; assumed the name of De Ballinhard in lieu of that of Catigny by Royal Licence, 17th August 1832.

DE GRANGUES, HENRY. The first Captain-Lieutenant of the regiment. For career, *see* "Raising of the Regiment."

DE LISLE, PHILIP. Cornet, 23rd April 1742; Lieutenant, 30th November 1745; Captain, 4th September 1754; retired, 10th December 1755.

DENNIS, HUMPHRY. Cornet, 12th July 1777; Lieutenant, 29th June 1780; promoted Captain, 9th Light Dragoons, 1785.

DENNY, ANTHONY. Ensign, 74th Foot, 6th May 1842; Ensign, 71st Foot, 6th May 1842; Lieutenant, 71st Foot, 16th December 1843; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th June 1845; exchanged to 55th Foot, 6th August 1847; served with the 71st Foot in Canada, 1842-46, and with the 13th Light Dragoons in India in 1846.

DENNY, ERNEST WRIOTHESLEY. 2nd Lieutenant, 28th June 1893; Lieutenant, 8th June 1896; Adjutant, 9th June 1901; Captain, 5th October 1901; Major, 3rd October 1906, to 19th Hussars on exchange with Major R. F. Cox; served in South African War, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieter's Hill (mentioned in despatches, General Buller, 9th November 1900, Lord Roberts, 4th September 1901, and Lord Kitchener, 23rd November 1902; medals, South African, Queen's, with four clasps, King's, with two clasps); Brevet Majority, 22nd August 1902.

DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY, HENRY ARUNDELL. Riding-master, 26th September 1904; Hon. Lieutenant, 22nd August 1900; served in South African War (medals, South African, Queen's, three clasps, King's, two clasps).

DEVENISH, SILVESTER. Cornet, 13th Dragoons, 9th February 1750/1. His first commission is dated 10th December 1745. Lieutenant, 13th Dragoons, 22nd June 1757 *vice* John Nattles or Nettles; left the regiment, 13th February 1765.

DICK, CHARLES. Cornet, 25th February 1804; Lieutenant, 28th March 1805; promoted Captain, 71st Foot, 18th September 1806.

DICKSON, ALEXANDER GEORGE. Ensign, 62nd Foot, 18th February 1853; Lieutenant, do., 6th June 1854; Captain, do., 1st January 1855; Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, 8th September 1855; Major, do., 3rd July 1860; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 4th September 1860; served, Malta, 1854, Crimea, September 1854 to July 1858, present at attack on Quarries and on the Redan (medal and clasp for Sebastopol); served in India, August 1856 to March 1858; present at the outbreak of Mutiny; present at actions of Haidin, Budiskerrai, the affair of June 9th and the operations before Delhi; retired by sale of commission, 16th August 1861.

DICKSON, SAMUEL AUCHMUTY. Ensign, 32nd Foot, 22nd May 1835; Lieutenant, do., 28th September 1839; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th February 1841; Captain, do., 29th September 1843; retired, 4th May 1849; served in Canada.

DILLON, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 18th January 1810.

DIMOND, FREDERICK STEVENS. Sub-Lieutenant, 11th September 1876; Lieutenant, 17th September 1876; Station Staff Officer, Muttra; Captain, 29th November 1884; exchanged to 3rd Dragoons, 19th February 1887; served in East Indies, 1876-80; Southern Afghanistan, November 1880 to November 1881; East Indies, 1881-84; South Africa, November 1884 to November 1885.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS ROBERT CHARLES. Cornet, 19th May 1846; appointed to 16th Lancers, 16th April 1847.

DOHERTY, ——. Cornet, 18th November 1795; embarked with regiment for West Indies, and died there of yellow fever, 1st July 1796. His Christian name does not appear, neither is it known whether he was related to the other officers of the same name who have served in the regiment.

DOHERTY, CHARLES EDMUND. Cornet, 14th Light Dragoons, 24th April 1835; Lieutenant, do., 6th January 1837; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th December 1840; Major, do., 23rd June 1848 *vice* Knox; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, do., 12th October 1852 *vice* Knox; retired, 31st May 1859; served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-56, present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, did not ride in the Balaclava Charge (medal, Crimean, with four clasps, and 5th class of the Medjidie).

DOHERTY, GEORGE. Cornet, 22nd August 1805; Lieutenant, 18th September 1806; Captain, 31st July 1817; exchanged to 19th Light Dragoons, 8th December 1818; served in Waterloo campaign (severely wounded at Waterloo) (medal); served in Peninsular War.

DOHERTY, JOSEPH. Cornet, 20th January 1803; Lieutenant, 18th February 1804; Captain, 19th March 1807; Major, 8th December 1818; died,

13th June 1820; served through the Peninsular War and Waterloo campaign (Waterloo medal) (wounded).

DOHERTY, Sir PATRICK, C.B., K.C.H. A Warrant Officer, 6th June 1783 (see Lieutenant-General Baugh's Confidential Inspection Report—Record Office); Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th July 1794; Captain-Lieutenant, date uncertain, but between 23rd April 1794, when Captain-Lieutenant Willis was promoted Captain, and 1st September 1795, when Captain-Lieutenant Doherty was promoted Captain; Major, 6th April 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th June 1813; Colonel (in Army), 4th June 1814; retired, 8th December 1818; died at Bath, 20th January 1837. His widow died at the same place, 28th December 1840. Colonel Sir Patrick Doherty, C.B., K.C.H., saw service first as a captain when he sailed with his regiment for the West Indies in February 1796. He was then a captain, and of the fourteen commissioned officers who sailed with him, he and three others alone were spared by yellow fever to return home. His relative Cornet Doherty died. An exhaustive search fails to discover whether Patrick Doherty ever held the rank of either cornet or ensign. His exploits in the Peninsula and what ill-luck befel him in the Waterloo campaign are written elsewhere. For the battle of Vittoria he received a medal, 28th January 1814, and on July 1, 1815, "a gold clasp" in commemoration of the battle of Orthes, to be worn on the ribbon of the Vittoria medal. September 19, 1815, Colonel Doherty was honoured by a Companionship of the Bath. On 13th January 1835 he was nominated and appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Knighthood was conferred on him by William IV., at a full levee held at St James's Palace, June 24, 1836. Probably the greatest grief of the fine old soldier's life was the fact that owing to a most severe attack of ague he was unable to be present on the glorious field of Waterloo. His two sons, Joseph and George, who had served with their father throughout both campaigns, were both wounded. Elsewhere has it been written how the three Dohertys, father and sons, charged side by side on one occasion, a spectacle probably not seen since the days of the great Rebellion, perhaps even not since the Wars of the Roses. Colonel Patrick Doherty was a most industrious diarist as far as military matters are concerned. His papers, bound in a volume, are now in the possession of his old regiment, and have been of the greatest use in the compilation of this book. The water-colour drawings, which are interleaved and signed P. D., are unfortunately not original, but are copies of the coloured illustrations in a book on Spain, Portugal, and France, published by an army chaplain very shortly after the campaigns. It should be recorded, if only as an example to others to secure if possible regimental relics for their regiment, that this collection of papers was, the writer understands, found by chance by Colonel H. J. Blagrove, C.B., late 13th Hussars. He unearthed it in a second-hand bookshop or curio dealer's in a southern seaport. Handsomely bound, it was presented by him to the regiment, and is one among their most cherished possessions.

DOMVILLE, CHARLES COMPTON WILLIAM. Cornet, 18th February 1842; Lieutenant, 11th July 1845; exchanged to 71st Foot, 12th July 1846.

DONOVAN, CHARLES HENRY D——. Cornet, 19th February 1836; Lieutenant, 3rd August 1841; exchanged to 9th Lancers, 29th October 1841; served in Madras, 1836-38.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD. Colonel of the 13th Dragoons, in succession to John Mostyn, who was removed to the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons in 1758. The career of this officer is not easily to be traced; possibly he may be the "Cornet to Captain Walter Denham in Lord Carmichael's Regiment of Dragoons," commission signed 1st July 1709; this regiment was disbanded in 1712 or 1713. Douglas was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Dragoons, 4th February 1747; Colonel in the army, 27th May 1756; Colonel of the 13th Dragoons, 18th October 1758; Major-General, 25th June 1759; Lieutenant-General, 19th January 1761. He died in Dublin in 1778.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD MARTIN J——. Ensign, 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, 1st Battalion, 13th February 1765; Lieutenant, 13th Dragoons, 1st May 1766; half-pay, 1770; full-pay, 1771; Captain, 14th March 1772; resigned commission, 14th January 1775.

DOWNES, RICHARD (RICHARD DOWNES DOWNES?). Cornet, 13th Dragoons, 23rd July 1722; Lieutenant, 21st April 1724; Captain-Lieutenant, 1st July 1734; succeeded by John Toovey, 20th June 1739; Captain, 20th June 1739. "Downes Downes, Esq.," left the regiment, March 26, 1747.

DOYNE, PHILIP KAVANAGH. Ensign, 38th Foot, 14th March 1868; Lieutenant, do., 16th March 1870; exchanged to 13th Hussars, 16th December 1874; Captain, 13th Hussars, 9th February 1882; transferred to 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, 3rd August 1887; served in East Indies, 1868 to 1875 and 1876 to 1884; served in South Africa, 1884-85.

DROUGHT, JOHN H——, commonly JOHN DROUGHT. Ensign, —; Lieutenant, 56th Foot, 6th August 1796; Lieutenant, 70th Foot, 18th February 1804; half pay or retired (?); Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th April 1808; Lieutenant, 8th September 1808; promoted Captain in 93rd Foot, 10th October 1816; served in Waterloo campaign (medal).

DUCKETT, STEWART JAMES CHARLES. Cornet, 17th February 1869; retired, 22nd March 1871.

DUMBRECK, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 7th April 1854; promoted to the staff, 21st April 1854.

DUNDAS, LAWRENCE. Cornet, 24th February 1775; from half pay, Adjutant, 9th October 1778; Lieutenant, 20th March 1779; Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, 13th December 1785; Captain only, 13th September 1793; promoted Major, 20th Light Dragoons, 26th September 1795.

DUNKIN, THOMAS. Cornet, 22nd October 1807; Lieutenant, 4th February 1808; out of regiment in 1809; fate unknown.

DUNSTER, The Rev. CHARLES. Chaplain in succession to his father, 13th March 1740.

- DUNSTER, The Rev. SAMUEL, D.D. See chapter "Raising of the Regiment." First Chaplain.
- DURDIN, THOMAS GARDE. Cornet, 16th January 1829; Lieutenant, 3rd May 1831; exchanged to 2nd Dragoon Guards, 14th March 1834; served in Madras, 1830-31.
- EDWARDS, ROBERT BIDWELL. Lieutenant, 5th January 1809; half-pay, 1814; Captain, 28th July 1814; retired.
- ELLIOT, Sir CHARLES, Bart. Sub-Lieutenant, Yorkshire Regiment, 21st April 1900; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 24th February 1902; resigned commission, 10th March 1903. Served in South Africa (medal with three clasps, King's medal); died, 1911.
- ELLIOT, GEORGE. Quartermaster, 1st June 1855; Paymaster, 18th September 1857; Hon. Major, 17th February 1871; served with the 7th Hussars in the Indian campaign, February 1858 to March 1859; present at attack on Alumbagh, siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Barree, action of Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyzabad, passage of Goomtee at Sultanapore, Byswarra campaign, affairs of Kandoo, Nuddee, and Hydarghur, also the Trans-Gograh campaign, affair near Churda and pursuit, taking of Fort of Meejeedun, attack on Bankee, pursuit to Raptee, advance into Nepaul, and affair at Silkaghat (medal with clasp).
- ELLIOT, GILBERT LLOYD. Lieutenant, Royal Caermarthen Artillery Militia, 18th March 1872; Lieutenant, 46th Foot (by appointment), 11th February 1875; transfer to 13th Hussars, 26th August 1876; resigned commission, 17th May 1879.
- ELLIS, JOHN CHUTE. Cornet, 13th February 1866.
- ELLIS, ROBERT. Cornet, 25th Light Dragoons, 23rd April 1818; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 11th November 1818; Lieutenant, do., 5th October 1822; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, half pay, 13th May 1826; full pay, 4th Light Dragoons, 1st February 1827; half pay, 4th Light Dragoons, 2nd April 1829; full pay, 46th Foot, 28th June 1831; full pay, 16th Foot, 5th July 1831; full pay, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th August 1831; promoted to Major, unattached, 22nd April 1842.
- ELLIS, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 5th August 1715.
- ELLISON, THOMAS. Cornet, 10th February 1762; Lieutenant, 6th June 1770.
- ELRINGTON, JOHN HENRY. Lieutenant, 31st Light Dragoons, 10th March 1795; Lieutenant, 18th Light Dragoons, 19th April 1796; Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th June 1800. Captain-Lieutenants were abolished in 1803. Half pay, 1804; retired, 1807.
- ELRINGTON, RICHARD JOHN. Ensign, 47th Foot, 24th March 1838; Lieutenant, 47th Foot, 29th May 1840; Paymaster, 13th Light Dragoons, 2nd February 1844, *vice* Leed; exchanged to 10th Hussars, 7th July 1848.

- ELTON, HENRY. Cornet, 18th February 1826; Lieutenant, 14th August 1828; retired, 1831.
- ELTON, WILLIAM. Cornet, 31st December 1818; Lieutenant, 28th August 1823; retired, 1825.
- ERSKINE, WILLIAM. From 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, Lieutenant, 28th February 1788; Lieutenant, 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, 14th November 1787; exchanged from 73rd Highlanders, 1st Battalion, 15th October 1778.
- ESPINASSE, ISAAC. Cornet, 27th November 1747; Lieutenant, 7th April 1754; resigned, 10th December 1755; succeeded by Cornet Richard Gorges.
- EUSTACE, CHARLES. Cornet, 27th April 1756, *vice* La Deveze.
- EVANS, RICHARD. Captain, Regimental rank, 14th October 1721, Army rank, 7th May 1709. He was one of the officers seconded in Colonel Richard Sutton's Regiment of Foot on this date *vice* Andrew Rechier. Placed on half pay in 1713. Between these dates he had had a supplementary commission dated 14th December 1710, signed by the Earl of Pembroke, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in "a regiment of foot for Colonel Edward Jones."
- EVANS, ROBERT. Assistant-Surgeon, 6th November 1801.
- EVE, WILLIAM HENRY. 2nd Lieutenant, 15th March 1902; Lieutenant, 1st September 1904; Captain, 5th April 1908.
- EVERED, JOHN GUY. Cornet, 4th June 1823; Lieutenant, 17th February 1826; retired, 1827.
- EYLES, FRANCIS. Lieutenant, 25th December 1726.
- EYRE, EDWARD. Cornet, 30th July 1830.
- EYRES, "STRAT" (STRATFORD?). Cornet, 5th August 1719.
- FANCOURT, CHARLES. Cornet, 23rd December 1818; left regiment, 1819.
- FANE, CHARLES. Captain, 22nd August 1793.
- FARQUHAR, FITZROY JAMES WILBERFORCE. 2nd Lieutenant, 21st August 1878; Lieutenant, 19th May 1880; served East Indies, 1878-80, South Afghanistan, 15th November 1880 to 27th September 1881, East Indies, — 1881 to 15th April 1882; resigned, 21st April 1883. Entered 13th Hussars from 3rd Royal Surrey Militia.
- FAULKNER, JOSEPH. Cornet, 15th July 1795; Adjutant, 30th September 1791, *vice* Laurence Dundas who still remained in regiment as Captain-Lieutenant and Captain; died of yellow fever, 1st July 1796, in West Indies.
- FAULKNER, JOSEPH. "Volunteer"; died, West Indies, of yellow fever, 5th July 1796; as also did JAMES NORCOLT, another volunteer (the only other), 6th August 1796.

- FAULKNER, WILLIAM. Quartermaster; died in West Indies, 24th January 1797, of yellow fever. It may be thought that there is some confusion as to these three Faulkners, but the regimental books are perfectly clear on the point, and it is certain that all died as stated.
- FEILDEN, WILLIAM LEYLAND. Cornet, 2nd Dragoons, 8th July 1853; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th July 1853; retired, 1854.
- FERON, JOHN. Veterinary Surgeon, 24th October 1799.
- FETHERSTONHAUGH, TIMOTHY. Cornet, 4th October 1862; retired, sale of commission, 9th May 1865; died, 1909.
- FITZGERALD, JOHN. Paymaster, 12th August 1862; Hon. Captain, 12th August 1867; retired, 1877.
- FITZGERALD, GERRETT (GERALD?). Ensign of Foot, 25th October 1710; Cornet (Munden's Dragoons), 22nd July 1715.
- FITZROY, Hon. ROBERT. Captain, 26th September 1795; had held a commission as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards from 25th December 1793; died of yellow fever in West Indies, 15th July 1796.
- FLOYD, CHARLES. Enlisted, 25th Light Dragoons, August 1811, and served in India; Corporal, 17th November 1813; Sergeant, October 1817; served in Mahratta campaign, 1812-18; volunteered as Sergeant into 13th Light Dragoons; Regimental Sergeant-Major, 13th Light Dragoons, for six years (1825-31), when he was promoted to commissioned rank; Cornet, 8th September 1831; Adjutant, same date, *vice* John Rosser; Lieutenant, 16th September 1837; died, 11th October 1845.
- FORBES, ——. Captain-Lieutenant, 1795; died, 1796, of yellow fever, in West Indies; no other information except that he was succeeded by Nixon.
- FORD, JAMES ALEXANDER. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 18th September 1860; Lieutenant, 28th August 1863; Captain, 13th Hussars, 1st February 1868; exchanged to 4th Hussars, 30th August 1871; served in Canada, September 1866 to July 1869.
- FORLONG, ROBERT STEIN. Cornet, 21st November 1828; retired, January 8, 1829.
- FORSTER, ROBERT. Surgeon, 13th March 1740.
- FOSTER, EDWARD HENRY. Lieutenant, 30th August 1821; left regiment, 1823.
- FOSTER, JOHN FREDERICK. Cornet, 12th June 1867.
- FREEMAN, ROBERT. Surgeon, 10th June 1767.
- FREEMAN, SAMUEL. 1st Major of the regiment. See chapter, "Raising of the Regiment."
- FREEMAN, WILLIAM. Ensign of Foot, 1st December 1709; Cornet (Munden's Dragoons), 22nd July 1715.



FREEMAN, WILLIAM. Cornet, 22nd March 1871; Lieutenant, 28th October 1871; Captain, 7th December 1879; exchanged to 71st Foot, 12th March 1881; served East Indies, 1874-76 and 1878-79.

FRENCH, ARTHUR. Cornet, 10th December 1781; Lieutenant, 17th April 1784; retired, 28th February 1785.

FRENCH, JOHN. Cornet, 26th February 1745-46; Lieutenant, 20th February 1749-50.

FRENCH, JOHN. Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 12th November 1767; Captain, 12th December 1770; succeeded by Edward Hoare.

FRENCH, RICHARD. Cornet, 28th February 1785; Lieutenant, 31st March 1791; retired, 31st October 1792.

FRITH, EDMUND BENTLEY. Ensign, 25th Foot, 31st October 1834; Lieutenant, do., 3rd November 1837; Paymaster, 47th Foot, 7th September 1841; do., 10th Hussars, 1st July 1842; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 7th July 1848; Hon. Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 1st January 1860; retired with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th May 1867; served East Indies, 1846-48, Crimean campaign, reconnaissance on Danube, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps and Turkish War medal).

FROME, WILLIAM CASTLE. Cornet, 30th April 1792; Lieutenant, 31st March 1793; retired, 30th September 1793.

FULLERTON, GREY D'ESTOOTEVILLE HERBERT. 2nd Lieutenant, 12th November 1888; Lieutenant, 12th November 1890; resigned commission, 14th June 1892. 1st Commission, Lieutenant, 4th Battalion Warwick, 25th April 1885; 2nd Lieutenant, 5th Lancers, 10th November 1888; transferred to 13th Hussars as above; served in India, 3rd October 1889 to 4th March 1890.

FULLERTON, JOHN. From 21st Light Dragoons, Cornet, 27th December 1778; Lieutenant, 3rd December 1781; out of regiment, 1785.

FULTON, RICHARD. Cornet, 23rd June 1804.

FURLONG, JOHN SHELDON, M.D. Surgeon, 1st April 1868; Surgeon-Major, 19th November 1867.

GALBRAITH, JAMES. Cornet, 18th January 1762; Lieutenant, 3rd May 1765; fate unknown.

GARDINER, EDMUND. Paymaster, 23rd April 1807; retired, 11th April 1811.

GARDINER, JAMES. Served as a cadet before he was 14. At that age, in 1702, he was an Ensign in a Scotch regiment, in the service of Holland; in the same year he exchanged into the British service. He was a Lieutenant in the Scots Greys, 24th February 1708. During the campaigns of Marlborough, Gardiner distinguished himself. At Ramillies, 23rd May 1706, he was one of a forlorn hope sent to turn the French out of the churchyard. He planted the colours in the churchyard, and was then shot in

the mouth; taken prisoner, he was exchanged on his recovery. January 31, 1714/5, Gardiner was made Lieutenant in Colonel Kerr's Dragoons. On 22nd July 1715 he was promoted Captain in Stanhope's Dragoons, and with them (a newly raised regiment) he was present at Preston; here he headed a small storming-party who, with great loss, captured one of the barricades and set it on fire. Stanhope's Dragoons were disbanded in 1718. A skilled horseman, Gardiner attracted the attention of John Dalrymple, 2nd Earl of Stair. He became Lord Stair's A.D.C., and as his Master of the Horse arranged the ceremonial entry of that nobleman into Paris on his embassy to that court in 1719. He had already been promoted Major on 14th January 1717/8. On 20th July 1724 he was transferred as Major to Stair's Dragoons, now the Inniskillings. Gardiner became Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th January 1729/30. On 18th April 1743 Gardiner was appointed Colonel of Bland's Dragoons (now the 13th Hussars). He commanded that regiment till his death at Prestonpans, 21st September 1745. So much for the purely professional life of this officer. There is, however, another phase of his existence which must here be noticed. By his own admission, up to 1719 his life had been dissolute. In that year, however, he became "converted," and the man whose irregularities had been even remarkable in Paris, it is said, owing to the chance perusal of either Watson's 'Christian Soldier' or Gurnall's 'Christian Armour,' completely changed his mode of life. He became a fanatic, and saw "visions." Gardiner was at that time 31 years of age. Alexander Carlyle, his intimate friend, sums him up as "very ostentatious" in his reference to his "conversion," and describes him as "a noted enthusiast, a very weak, honest, and brave man." He was undoubtedly an enthusiast, and it is stated never missed an opportunity of thrusting religion on his officers and men. That he was both honest in his convictions and personally of great bravery, his life amply proves. But whether he was as successful a commander of a regiment as he was as an officer when in a subordinate position, is open to great question. His admission that the whole of the backs of the horses were sore, and that the legs of both officers and men were so swollen that their boots had to be cut off them, does not point to great success as a colonel. But in 1745 Gardiner was a hopeless invalid as well as a religious fanatic. To Carlyle he also stated, on the eve of the battle, that he could not trust his men: but to whom must this state of things be attributed? He died most bravely, and it is perhaps as well for him that he fell on the fatal field of Prestonpans.

GARDNER, CECIL MINA BOLIVAR DUNN. Cornet, 9th October 1846; Lieutenant, 23rd June 1848; retired, 8th June 1849.

GARDNER, GEORGE. Enlisted in 14th Light Dragoons, 2nd March 1841; transferred to 13th Light Dragoons, 1st January 1842; Corporal, do., 13th January 1843; Sergeant, do., 30th June 1846; Regimental Sergeant-Major, do., 23rd February 1853; promoted to commissioned rank, Cornet and Adjutant, 13th Light Dragoons, 27th September 1854; Lieutenant and Adjutant, do., 9th October 1855; Captain, do., 9th February 1861; retired, 5th September 1862; served with his regiment

through the Crimean campaign, present at the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, also at the siege of Sebastopol; at Balaclava, horse shot (medal with four clasps, Medjidie, 5th class, and Turkish War medal).

GARRATT, FRANK. Veterinary Surgeon, 27th August 1870 to 12th January 1880.

GARSTIN, JOHN. Cornet, 10th October 1809; Lieutenant, 15th March 1810; retired.

GEALE, FREDERICK. 1st Commission, Cornet, 17th Light Dragoons, 11th July 1805; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 3rd March 1808; served in the Peninsula, where he was killed in action at Sauvaterre. See Military History.

GEALE, JOHN. Ensign, 28th December 1809; exchanged as Cornet into the 13th Light Dragoons, 4th October 1810; Lieutenant, do., 25th July 1811. Cornet Geale joined his regiment in the Peninsula during the campaign, and returned home. He fought at Waterloo, where he was killed. See Military History.

GETHIN, RICHARD. Cornet, 8th April 1826; Lieutenant, 21st July 1828; retired, 7th July 1837; served in Madras, 1827-35.

GIBSON, JAMES. Assistant-Surgeon, 19th September 1822; to half pay, 25th September 1826.

GIFFORD, HERBERT HALE FORBES. Lieutenant, 3rd Middlesex Militia, 24th December 1854; Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 23rd October 1857; transferred to 1st Dragoon Guards, 16th July 1858; Lieutenant, do., 12th March 1861; Captain, 4th Hussars, 23rd October 1869; Captain, 13th Hussars, 26th July 1873; Major, 13th Hussars, 23rd October 1877; half pay, 26th July 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Hussars, 1st July 1881; Brevet Colonel (army), 1st July 1885; retired with honorary rank of Major-General, 1st July 1887. Served in the Mediterranean, 1855-56; and in the East Indies, 1867-78; South Afghanistan, 1878-79; East Indies, 1881-84; South Africa, 1884-85; Staff-officer to Viceroy's Personal Escort, Umballa Durbar, March 1869; officiating D.A.Q.M.G., Cavalry Division, Imperial Assemblage, Delhi, November 1876; Brigade Major, Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division, Field Force, Afghanistan, 30th October 1878; do., 2nd Column, Thull Field Force, 1879; officiating Brigade Major, Lucknow, 1879; D.A.A.G., Peshawar, 1879-80 (medal, Afghan campaign, 1878-80, mentioned in despatches, brevet majority).

GILBARD, GEORGE JAMES. Cornet, 16th Lancers, 18th January 1859; Lieutenant, do., 22nd February 1861; Captain, do., 26th February 1864; Captain, 13th Hussars, 19th July 1864; exchanged.

GILBERT, JOHN. Cornet, 25th December 1800; retired, 24th September 1802.

GILLON, HENRY. Paymaster, 26th May 1884; Captain, 18th Hussars.





HON. W. R. ORMSBY GORE (1842). (2ND BARON HARLECH.)

BY ANSDALL.

*(Lent by LORD HARLECH.)*

**GLADWIN, HENRY ARTHUR.** Cornet, 19th Light Dragoons, 1st June 1803; Lieutenant, do., 1st October 1805; Captain, do., 23rd May 1816; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, 24th December 1818; exchanged to 17th Foot, 17th May 1820; apparently not living in 1823.

**GOAD, GEORGE MAXWELL.** Cornet, 23rd January 1852; Lieutenant, 26th October 1854; Captain, 25th October 1855; retired by sale of commission, 18th January 1856; served in Turkey and Crimea; present at Alma, Balacava, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and three clasps). Lieutenant Goad was wounded early in the day at Balacava, and consequently did not ride in the Charge. See Military History.

**GOAD, THOMAS HOWARD.** Ensign, 57th Foot, 4th July 1845; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 11th July 1845; Lieutenant, do., 13th August 1847; Captain, do., 8th October 1850. Crimean campaign, present at Alma, Balacava, and siege of Sebastopol. Killed at Balacava in the Charge.

**GOLDIE, THOMAS.** Captain-Lieutenant, and Captain, 29th March 1776, *vice* Robert Johnston. Had been Lieutenant in 25th Foot, 14th November 1771. Retired 1778.

**GORDON, Sir JOHN, Bart.** Ensign, Coldstream Guards, 1st April 1796; Lieutenant and Captain, do., 20th September 1799; retired, 30th November 1806; Cornet, 22nd Light Dragoons, 24th January 1812; Lieutenant, do., 5th November 1812; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 13th June 1820; Major, do., 18th July 1834; died at Madras, 23rd July 1835. Carried the King's Colour at the landing at the Helder under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 27th August 1799; present at battle of Krabend, 10th September 1799, and again carried the King's Colour. Similarly at Schagenburg, 19th September 1799. Present at Burgen, 2nd October 1799. Landing in Egypt under Abercrombie, commanded a company of the Coldstream Guards, March 8th 1801; present at the battle on the same day, and at the Battle of Alexandria, 20th March, lastly at the battle westward of Alexandria, August 22nd 1801. Wounded by the bursting of a shell (left shoulder) at Alexandria (medal for the campaign in Egypt in 1801).

**GORE, HENRY.** Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Horse Guards, 1st December 1754; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th April 1759; retired, 1764.

**GORE, WILLIAM.** Cornet, 17th September 1858; Lieutenant, 8th July 1859; retired, 21st April 1863.

**GORE, WILLIAM RICHARD ORMSBY (afterwards Lord HARLECH).** Ensign, 53rd Foot, 29th December 1835; Lieutenant, do., 12th April 1839; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th October 1841; Captain, do., 19th May 1846; Major, do., 12th October 1852; retired, 25th September 1855; served in Malta from 20th June 1836 to 18th July 1836, and in the Ionian Islands from 19th July 1836 to 9th June 1840.

**GORGES, RICHARD.** Cornet, 24th May 1749; promoted Lieutenant; succeeded by Lieutenant John Kerby, 10th December 1755. Left Regiment. He was Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Dragoons, 1763.

GOULBURN, FREDERICK. Cornet, 23rd Light Dragoons, 25th July 1805; Lieutenant, do., 11th September 1806; Captain, do., 12th July 1810; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, 24th June 1813; half pay, 1814; full pay, 18th April 1815; retired, 24th March 1816; promoted Major, 104th Regiment. Major Goulburn fought through the Peninsular War with the 23rd Light Dragoons, joining the 13th Light Dragoons during the progress of the campaign. He joined his regiment at Ostend before Waterloo. Fought in that battle (medal), and was promoted Major subsequently.

GRANT, WILLIAM ALEXANDER. Lieutenant, 25th August 1883; resigned commission, 27th April 1889; Captain, Royal Reserve Hussars, 1901-3.

GRATRAGES, WILLIAM. See Greatrakes.

GRATREX, THOMAS PRICE. Cornet, 2nd (Royal North British) Regiment of Dragoons, 25th April 1848; Lieutenant, do., 9th May 1851; exchanged to 14th Light Dragoons, 12th November 1852; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, 9th November 1855; Captain, do., 24th August 1858; retired, 9th September 1864; served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Eastern Campaign, present at Balaclava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, and Turkish War medal).

GRAY, JOHN HAMILTON P——. Ensign, 15th Foot, 24th November 1829; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 17th May 1831; Lieutenant, do., 15th September 1837; appointed to 15th Hussars, 7th June 1839.

GREATRAGES, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 26th December 1767.

GREENE, GEORGE P—— WILLIAM. Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 30th June 1795; retired, — 1796.

GREENHAM, WILLIAM. Enlisted in 13th Light Dragoons, 15th April 1819; Corporal, 15th January 1826; Sergeant, 14th April 1827; Troop Sergeant-Major, 25th September 1832; Regimental Sergeant-Major, 5th January 1836; promoted to commissioned rank, Ensign, 33rd Foot, 27th August 1841; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, Cornet, 28th August 1841 (by purchase); exchanged to 14th Light Dragoons, 14th April 1843; served in East Indies from 30th June 1820 to 31st May 1840.

GREENWELL, RONALD EYRE. 2nd Lieutenant, 26th March 1902, from Royal Monmouth Engineer Militia; resigned commission, 4th November 1903.

GREENWOOD, CHARLES. Ensign, 23rd November 1710; Cornet, 22nd July 1715; fate unknown.

GREGORY (or GREGORIE), CHARLES. Ensign, Coldstream Guards, 1st May 1806; Captain, 72nd Highlanders, 15th September 1808; Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, 10th May 1810; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 20th June 1811; exchanged to 22nd Light Dragoons, 14th October 1819. Captain Gregorie joined his regiment from England during the Peninsular campaign. He also fought at Waterloo (medal).

- GRELLIER (GUILLIER?), JAMES.** Assistant-Surgeon, 25th April 1797; appointed Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, 20th June 1798; transferred to 25th Light Dragoons, 25th October 1799. A somewhat unprofessional appointment.
- GREY, The Hon. Sir HENRY GEORGE, G.C.B., G.C.H.** Ensign, 17th October 1779; Cornet, 19th Light Dragoons, 21st July 1780; Lieutenant, 17th Light Dragoons, 7th March 1782; Captain, 18th Light Dragoons, 31st May 1787; Major, 18th Light Dragoons, 1st September 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Light Dragoons, 20th October 1796; Colonel (army), 1st January 1798; Major-General, 1st January 1805; Lieutenant-General, 4th June 1811; General, 27th May 1825; Grand Cross, Bath; Grand Cross, Guelphic Order of Hanover; Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, 30th December 1811; died 11th January 1845.
- GRIFFITHS, THOMAS.** Cornet, 9th February 1797: died in West Indies, the same year, of yellow fever.
- GROSSETT, JOHN ROCH.** Cornet, 24th May 1804; Lieutenant, 20th September 1805; exchanged to 2nd Life Guards, 26th February 1807.
- GROVE, FREDERICK.** From 69th Foot, in which he was a Captain, 18th August 1817; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 1st August 1822; died, 7th May 1827.
- GUBBINS, JAMES.** Ensign, 60th (or Royal American) Regiment of Foot, 12th October 1804; Lieutenant, 3rd King's Own Dragoons, 14th November 1805; Captain, 3rd King's Own Dragoons, 18th May 1809; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th February 1811; served from 1811 to the end of the Peninsular War; served in Waterloo Campaign; killed at Waterloo. See Military History.
- GUBBINS, LANCELOT.** Cornet, 30th May 1794; Lieutenant, 8th April 1795. Lieutenant Gubbins sailed with Lieutenant-Colonel Walpole for Jamaica in 1795, and died there of yellow fever, 25th November 1796.
- GUBBINS, LUCIUS BURSTON BERESFORD.** 2nd Lieutenant, 18th October 1899; Lieutenant, 4th May 1901; resigned, 8th February 1905; served in South African War, 1900-1902 (medals, Queen's with two clasps, King's with two clasps).
- GUILLIER, JAMES.** See GRELLIER.
- GUMBLETON, HENRY CONNOR.** Cornet, 29th June 1780; Lieutenant, 13th December 1783; Captain, 14th February 1786; retired, 31st March 1793.
- GUMLEY, SAMUEL.** Major, 5th February 1740/1.
- HACKETT, JAMES.** Cornet, 14th December 1776; out of regiment in 1779; fate unknown.
- HACKETT, ROBERT.** Cornet, 18th Light Dragoons, 11th June 1818; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st April 1829; Lieutenant, do., 4th May 1831; retired, 18th April 1834; served in Madras.



- HAKE, WILLIAM.** Ensign, 60th Regiment, June 1807; Cornet, 21st Dragoons, 1808; Lieutenant, do., 1810; Lieutenant, half pay, 1820-21; Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, 1821-22; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th May 1827; Major, do., 23rd November 1838; exchanged to 15th Hussars, 16th November 1839. Served, Cape of Good Hope, 1808-16; East Indies, 1816-20 and 1822-39; Kaffir campaigns of 1810-11; siege of Bhurtpore, 1826. In the latter campaign Captain Hake held the appointment of Inspector of Telegraphs and Deputy Assistant Q.M.G. to the Cavalry Division of the army under Lord Combermere.
- HALL, HENRY GEORGE.** Cornet, 20th August 1803; Lieutenant, 24th January 1805; promoted Captain, 71st Foot, 19th March 1807.
- HALLIDAY, ALEXANDER.** Assistant-Surgeon, 17th September 1807; appointed to 4th Dragoon Guards, 17th March 1808.
- HALSWELLE, GORDON.** From the Militia, 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 9th December 1899; Lieutenant, do., 22nd February 1902; resigned commission, 15th October 1902. Served in South Africa, 28th February 1901 to 23rd August 1901 (medal with two clasps).
- HAMILTON, CHARLES.** Cornet, 14th September 1782; Lieutenant, 28th December 1784; out of regiment, 30th April 1792.
- HAMILTON, HENRY.** Cornet, 12th December 1834; Lieutenant, 8th January 1841; Captain, 22nd April 1842; retired, 24th September 1847; served in Madras.
- HAMILTON, PRYCE BOWMAN.** Cornet, 7th April 1865; Lieutenant, 1st February 1868; retired, 17th November 1869; served in Canada, September 1866 to April 1867.
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM DIGBY.** Cornet, Royal Waggon Train, 25th May 1815; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 10th November 1818; Lieutenant, do., 9th November 1819; Captain, do., 31st December 1830; Major, 14th February 1845; retired, 14th February 1845; served in Madras, 1819-40; present in the Kurnool campaign, 1839.
- HAMILTON-GRACE, RAYMOND SHEFFIELD.** 2nd Lieutenant, Durham Light Infantry, 20th January 1900; Lieutenant, do., 30th May 1901; Captain, do., 10th June 1905; exchanged into 13th Hussars, 5th May 1909; served with the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry in the South African War; present at the operations in Natal, to June 1900, including Laing's Nek (medal with two clasps).
- HANDCOCK, ARTHUR.** Cornet, 12th October 1815; Lieutenant, 6th November 1818; died, 9th November 1819.
- HANSARD, RICHARD.** Surgeon, 22nd July 1715; fate unknown.
- HANSON, DENIS.** Private, 17th Lancers, 25th November 1818; Corporal, do., 16th September 1821; Sergeant, 25th November 1821; Regimental Sergeant-Major, 6th December 1823; Cornet, 30th May 1827; Adjutant,

31st May 1827; Lieutenant, 24th February 1832; exchanged to 13th Light Dragoons, 26th December 1837; appointed Adjutant to the Liverpool Recruiting District, 25th January 1840.

HARGREAVES, CHARLES REGINALD. Cornet, 17th November 1869; Lieutenant, 21st June 1871; retired, 1876.

HARLE, WILLIAM. Ensign, 31st Foot, 31st December 1859; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 30th March 1861; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 5th September 1862; Captain, do., 12th August 1867; retired, 1st February 1868.

HARRINGTON, LORD. See Stanhope, William.

HARRISON, BROADLEY. Cornet, 11th October 1839; Lieutenant, 7th September 1841; Captain, 7th June 1844; Major, 8th November 1852; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 26th October 1858; Lieut.-Colonel, 14th June 1859; Colonel, 19th May 1863; Major-General, 18th November 1868; Lieut.-General, 23rd March 1882. Lieut.-General Harrison was appointed Colonel of the 13th Hussars, 31st October 1883. Served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea from 17th April to 5th August 1855; present at the capture of Tchorgaun and siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, Turkish War medal, and 5th class of the Order of the Medjidie). Died, 7th July 1890.

HART, HENRY. Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd October 1816; exchanged to half pay, 22nd Light Dragoons, 25th December 1818.

HART, JAMES. Cornet, 25th June 1734; fate unknown.

HART, THOMAS FREDERICK. Ensign, 2nd January 1823; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 5th February 1824; Lieutenant, do., 8th April 1826; exchanged to 1st Life Guards, 24th May 1828.

HARTWELL, DANBY (or DUNBY). Adjutant, Hawley's Dragoons, 11th July 1740.

HASTIE, GUY. 2nd Lieutenant, 11th March 1891; Lieutenant, 9th March 1892; transferred to 18th Hussars, 17th August 1892.

HATFIELD, RANDALL WILMER. Cornet, 16th April 1847; Lieutenant, 4th May 1849; exchanged to 10th Hussars, 11th December 1849.

HAWKER, THOMAS. From half pay, 20th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Colonel, 26th July 1821. Apparently never in command, though on the strength of the regiment. Against Lieut.-Colonel Hawker's name is "struck off by order." This expression occurs in several other cases, notably those of Sir John Brown and Sir Theophilus Pritzler. Lieut.-Colonel Hawker held a superior command in India, and was promoted Major-General; his name is off the list of the regiment in 1825.

HAWLEY, HENRY C. The second Christian name of this officer is unknown, though he used the initial in his signature. He is stated to have been a grandson of the first Lord Hawley who lived in the time of Charles II. Ill-natured Jacobites averred that Hawley was the natural son of

George II., which is manifestly impossible, as he must have been born prior to 1680. His first commission, that of Ensign in Erle's Regiment of Foot (19th Regiment), is dated 10th January 1694. Another Henry Hawley, his uncle, had been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of this regiment in 1691. Hawley was promoted Captain, 27th March 1706, in Princess Anne of Denmark's Dragoons (now the 4th Hussars). Of this regiment his father Francis Hawley had been colonel, and fell at Steinkirk while leading on his men. Henry Hawley served on Lord Rivers's expedition in command of one of the troops of his regiment, and afterwards served in Spain. In April 1707, after the battle of Almanza, he returned to England. He was promoted Major, 27th January 1711, at which time his regiment was in garrison at Ostend. On April 4, 1712, Hawley was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and a Brevet Colonelcy followed on October 16, the same year. During the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 Hawley was wounded in head at Dunblane. Two years later he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, and on 7th July 1730 he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 13th Dragoons. Hawley became Brigadier-General in 1735; Major-General in 1739, and on May 10, 1740, was transferred to the colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons. Most of his service at this time had been in Ireland. In 1742, however, he was one of the generals who accompanied Lord Stair to Flanders. Under Sir John Cope, who was his senior as a general, Hawley commanded the second line of horse at Dettingen. Later, at Ghent, he was in command, and, it is stated, somewhat astonished and alarmed the authorities there by kicking downstairs a messenger from them who had come to Hawley with a propitiatory offer of cash. He was promoted Lieut.-General, March 30, 1744, and commanded (as 2nd in command) the cavalry at Fontenoy, 1st May 1745, succeeding to the command on the fall of his senior officer, Sir James Campbell. On his return to England, Hawley was employed in the North under Cumberland. On December 20, 1745, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, and while so employed his harshness rendered him vastly unpopular. On January 16, 1746, he suffered a reverse at Falkirk Muir (see Military History). The military jealousy of Cope's party, it may be added, made the most of this reverse as a set-off to Prestonpans. When Cumberland arrived as Captain-General, Hawley commanded the cavalry, to which was added the Argyleshire Militia and sundry volunteers. He fought at Culloden, and on the conclusion of the campaign in July 1746 returned to England with Cumberland. On 11th April 1747, having gone with Cumberland to Flanders, Hawley was appointed to the command of the cavalry, and so acted till after the battle of Laffeldt or Val, when he returned to England. He served as a Major-General on the staff in Ireland from 1748-52. He had already been appointed Governor of Inverness and Fort Augustus in Scotland. July 8, 1752, found him designated as Governor of Portsmouth. He died at his house near that seaport on 24th March 1759. As a soldier, Hawley had little reputation; an indifferent officer, he endeavoured to make up for what was lacking by harshness in discipline. The frequency with which he inflicted capital punishment won for him from his men the name of "Chief Justice."

His will is rather amusing reading as a specimen of testamentary eccentricity. In it, by the way, one of the Tooveys, a Captain William Toovey of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and without doubt a relative of the John Toovey who was Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th in 1747 and was transferred to the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1754, is left his executor as Hawley's "adopted son." Hawley left almost all his property, real and personal, to Toovey's mother, "his companion, nurse, and faithful steward."

HAYES, JOHN T——. Cornet, 27th April 1797; retired, 1798; fate unknown.

HAYNE, GEORGE WILLIAM. Ensign, 15th Foot, 17th April 1858; Lieutenant, do., 24th June 1860; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 25th May 1864; Captain, 13th Hussars, 9th September 1864; exchanged to 17th Lancers.

HEAD, MICHAEL. Cornet, 12th Light Dragoons, 15th April 1785; Lieutenant, do., 31st January 1790; Captain, do., 31st August 1793; exchanged to 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons, in which he was Major; exchanged thence, *vice* Hon. J. Browne, into the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 4th June 1801; staff employ, 1814; promoted Major-General, 4th June 1813. See Military History. An interesting portrait of Major-General Head while a captain, shows that officer in company with two others on the occasion of their audience with the Pope. In the picture the Holy Father is represented in the act of blessing one of the trio.

HEBBLETHWAITE, WILLIAM. Captain, 22nd July 1715. See "Raising of the Regiment."

HELY-HUTCHINSON, The Hon. J—— W——. Cornet, 8th October 1847; Lieutenant, 8th October 1850; Captain, 10th March 1854; served in Turkey and the Crimea, siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal and clasp); died at Scutari, 2nd July 1855.

HENDERSON, ARTHUR. 2nd Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, 22nd August 1888; do., 13th Hussars, 7th November 1889; resigned commission, 5th February 1891.

HENEAGE, D——. Lieutenant, 4th July 1834; retired, 12th December 1834.

HENRY, ARTHUR. Cornet, 24th September 1802; Lieutenant, 27th August 1803; Captain, 12th January 1805; retired, 13th November 1806.

HENSON, RICHARD. Quartermaster, 5th August 1715; Cornet, 28th October 1715.

HERVEY, FELTON FREDERICK WILLIAM. Cornet, 8th October 1844; Lieutenant, 12th September 1846; Captain, 29th October 1847; retired, 20th December 1850.

HEYMAN, HENRY. From 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons, 1st July 1809; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 23rd October 1823; to half-pay, 12th July 1826.

HEYWOOD-JONES, OLIVER. Sub-Lieutenant, 21st September 1874.

HIGFORD, HIGFORD. Cornet, 7th May 1862; retired, 23rd June 1863.

HIGGINS, CHARLES CLARKE. Cornet, 3rd October 1862; Lieutenant, 18th July 1865; Captain, 5th May 1869; retired, 14th May 1873; served in Canada, September 1866 to July 1869.

HIGGINS, WARNER WESTON. From half-pay, 21st Light Dragoons, Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st July 1825; Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd March 1826; apparently retired on this date.

HILL, GEORGE EDWARD. Ensign, 71st Highland Regiment, 26th June 1847; Lieutenant, do., 2nd April 1856; Captain, do., 1st January 1862; Captain, 13th Hussars, 14th August 1866; retired, 12th August 1867.

HILL, Sir THOMAS NOEL, K.C.B. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, 22nd July 1830. In consequence of commanding the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone he did not join the regiment. He died in 1833. Sir Thomas Noel Hill had served in the Peninsula with the 1st Portuguese. He also fought at Waterloo (medal, cross, and one clasp). His army rank as Colonel dated from 27th May 1825. In Canada, where he served in 1827, he acted as Deputy Adjutant-General.

HIND, CHARLES. Lieutenant, 4th May 1800; to half pay, 98th Foot, 15th August 1800.

HIND, JOHN HERBERT. 2nd Lieutenant, 16th August 1905; Lieutenant, 3rd January 1908; served in India.

HISLOP, WILLIAM. Cornet, 26th November 1818; Lieutenant, 26th December 1822; retired, 5th February 1824.

HOARE, EDWARD. Cornet, 10th February 1762; Lieutenant, 24th July 1766; Captain, 16th August 1770; out of regiment, 1775. Fate unknown.

HOARE, EDWARD. Cornet, 16th August 1770; Lieutenant, 12th December 1774. Probably a relative of the above.

HODGE, E—— C——. Cornet, 3rd August 1826; to 4th Dragoons, 30th December 1826.

HODCKINSON, GEORGE HOLDEN. 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd August 1898; Lieutenant, 3rd October 1900; Captain, 24th June 1905; Assistant-Adjutant, 9th June 1904 to 8th September 1904; served in South African War, 1900-1902 (medals, South Africa, Queen's with three clasps, King's with two clasps).

HODSON, JAMES ALEXANDER. Cornet, 30th April 1807; retired, 7th April 1808.

HOLBROKE, F——. Lieutenant, 9th May 1805 (on augmentation); retired, 30th May 1805.

HOLDEN, HENRY GEORGE. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 22nd April 1842; Lieutenant, 30th December 1845; Captain, 19th March 1847; Major, 25th September 1855; promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 31st May 1859; retired,

- 21st February 1860. Served at Scutari, December 1855 to 31st May 1856.
- HOLE, ALFRED ROBERT. Cornet, 8th February 1839; retired, 22nd May 1840.
- HOLMES, SAMUEL. Adjutant, 17th September 1801; Cornet, 25th June 1802; Lieutenant, 24th February 1804; Captain, 10th September 1812; retired, 31st July 1817. Fought in the Peninsular War, but remained in England when the regiment sailed for Ostend in 1815.
- HOLT, WILLIAM VERNON. 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd December 1904; Lieutenant, 5th April 1906; transferred to Royal Warwickshire Regiment in exchange with Lieutenant Jackson, 28th October 1907; served in India.
- HOME, ANTHONY D——. Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd West India Regiment, 17th March 1848; do., 72nd Highlanders, December 1848; do., Medical Staff, December 1852; do., 8th Hussars, August 1854; Surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, February 1855. Served in West Indies, May 1848 to June 1851; Nova Scotia, August 1851; Gibraltar, February 1853 to September 1854; Crimea and Turkey, September 1854 to May 1856; exchanged to 90th Foot, 6th February 1857; present at Balaclava and siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with two clasps).
- HONE, JAMES TARDY. Cornet, 28th July 1863; Lieutenant, 19th May 1866; retired, 26th February 1870; served in Canada, September 1866 to July 1869.
- HOOPER, W—— J——. Cornet, 8th March 1826; to 6th Dragoons, 21st December 1826.
- HOPE, JOHN. Captain, 30th June 1788; promoted in 28th Dragoons, succeeded by William Willis. Captain Hope came into the regiment from half pay, 60th Foot, possibly.
- HOUGHTON, JOHN. Adjutant, 22nd July 1715; had been Ensign of Foot, 17th February 1707. He was still Adjutant of Munden's Dragoons in 1722.
- HOWARD, FRANCIS. Captain, 22nd July 1715. See "Raising of the Regiment."
- HOWARD, The Hon. MICHAEL FRANCIS STAFFORD. 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd December 1904; resigned commission, 6th October 1905.
- HUBBARD, HENRY. Riding-master, 22nd May 1866; served in ranks of 13th Hussars almost fifteen years; retired with honorary rank of Major, 15th October 1881; served in the Crimea, the East Indies, and Canada (Crimean medal, with clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish War medal).
- HUDD, RICHARD. Quartermaster, Hawley's Dragoons, 21st May 1740.
- HUDDLESTON, GEORGE CROFT. Cornet, 26th October 1858; Lieutenant, 21st February 1860; Captain, 5th April 1864; Adjutant, Montgomery Yeomanry Cavalry, 1874; Major, 1st October 1877; retired, 29th January 1879; served in Canada, September 1866 to July 1869.

HUGHES, JOHN WILLIAMS MORGAN GWYNNE. Cornet, 14th Light Dragoons, 13th December 1839; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 26th February 1841; Lieutenant, do., 14th March 1845; retired, 30th December 1845.

HULL, CHARLES ROBERT INGHAM. 2nd Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, 21st March 1900; Lieutenant, do., 3rd October 1900; Lieutenant and Adjutant, Royal Garrison Regiment, 17th December 1902; Captain and Adjutant, do., 30th May 1904; Captain, 13th Hussars, 19th July 1905; exchanged from Royal Garrison Regiment; exchanged with Captain Clinch from Army Service Corps; served in South Africa, 1899-1902, Botha's Pass, Alleman's Nek, Belfast (medals, Queen's South African with three clasps, King's with two clasps).

HULL, FRANCIS. See "Raising of the Regiment." He was later Captain-Lieutenant in the Queen's Horse (Duke of Argyll's, Evans), 21st May 1733.

HUME, ROBERT. Cornet, 30th December 1826; Lieutenant, 13th May 1829; exchanged to 10th Light Dragoons, 4th July 1834.

HUNGERFORD, GEORGE. Captain in army, 28th January 1716; Captain, Hawley's Dragoons, 11th June 1733; Major, do., 29th June 1739. This is registered as "Dallway's," but was written subsequently to the death of Hawley. Captain Hungerford appears to have been Captain-Lieutenant, as he was succeeded in that rank by Captain-Lieutenant Richard Downes. Captain Hungerford died in 1745.

HUNT, GODFREY MASSY VERE. Lieutenant, Royal Limerick County Militia, 3rd March 1877; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 7th June 1879; Lieutenant, do., 29th September 1880; Captain, 20th June 1885; exchanged to 20th Hussars, 10th March 1886. Served in East Indies, 1879-80; Southern Afghanistan, 1880-81; East Indies, 1881-84; South Africa, 1885. Retired, Colonel, Army Service Corps, August 1910.

HUNT, PERCY FREDERICK. 2nd Lieutenant, 9th December 1896, from the 3rd Lancaster Regiment (Militia); resigned commission, 25th May 1898.

HUNT, THOMAS DE VERE. Lieutenant, 20th April 1796; retired, 1797; fate unknown.

HUSSEY, JAMES. Cornet, 13th June 1834; Lieutenant, 7th July 1837; exchanged to 11th Light Dragoons, 12th January 1839; served in Madras.

IRBY, HON. GEORGE. A Captain in the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards, 16th June 1795; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 22nd January 1801; posted to King's Dragoon Guards, 14th August 1801; succeeded by Muter.

IRVING, JOHN ÆNEAS. Cornet, 24th March 1814; Lieutenant, 18th May 1815. Waterloo medal; half pay, 1818; wounded at Waterloo.

IRWIN, GEORGE. Cornet, 28th December 1784; retired, 28th February 1785.

- IRWIN, THOMAS. Cornet and Adjutant, 24th October 1845; Lieutenant, 23rd September 1847; Eastern campaign of 1854, affair at Bulganak, Alma; died at sea of disease (cholera). (Medal and clasp.)
- JACKSON, THOMAS BROOKE. Cornet, 10th January 1834; Lieutenant, 9th February 1836; appointed to 15th Hussars, 7th June 1839; served in Madras.
- JACKSON, THOMAS KNOWLES. From Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 28th October 1907; 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Warwickshire, 10th October 1903. Served, Bermuda, 1903-4; Gibraltar, 1904-5; South Africa, 1905-6; India.
- JAFFRAY, EDWARD WOODRIFF. Lieutenant, 3rd West Kent, 15th December 1880; Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 12th May 1883; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 29th December 1886; Captain, 13th Hussars, 1st August 1890; served in India from 8th September 1886 to 4th March 1889; resigned commission, 18th June 1898.
- JEDDERS-FISHER, HARRY CUTHBERT. 2nd Lieutenant, 16th August 1905; Lieutenant, 28th January 1908.
- JEFFREYS, JOHN. Cornet, 27th October 1808; Lieutenant, 23rd March 1809; retired, 2nd September 1813.
- JENKINS, CHARLES EDWARD. 2nd Lieutenant, 9th December 1899; Lieutenant, 5th October 1901; served in South Africa, 1899-1900.
- JENYNS, SOAME GAMBIER, C.B. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 30th December 1845; Lieutenant, do., 24th September 1847; Captain, do., 20th December 1850; Brevet Major, do., 12th December 1854; Major, 18th Hussars, 19th February 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 24th May 1861; Colonel (Brevet), 13th Hussars, 24th May 1866; retired, half pay, 4th December 1871. Services and rewards—Crimean campaign from May 1854 to July 1856, including the battles of Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. At Balaclava Captain Jenyns brought the regiment out of action, and appointed Brigade Major of the Light Cavalry, July 1855, and remained on the staff until the brigade embarked at Scutari in June 1856 for England. Appointed Brigade Major, Cavalry Brigade, Shorncliffe, from 12th August 1856 to 7th August 1857; appointed Brigade Major, Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, from 7th August 1857 to 19th February 1858. Mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan and Lord Lucan for gallantry at the battle of Balaclava. Nominated Companion of the Bath, 12th December 1854, for distinguished service at the battle of Balaclava, 25th October 1854. Crimean medal, with clasps for Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol; order of the Medjidie. Served in Canada from September 1866 to July 1869. Colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., was a most dashing and distinguished cavalry officer; he died suddenly and deeply regretted, in November 1873, while holding the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, as has already been stated.



JERVIS, EDWARD LENNOX. 2nd Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, 11th July 1851; 1st Lieutenant, do., 18th June 1852; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 6th July 1852; Captain, do., 8th December 1854; Major, do., 21st February 1860; exchanged into 6th Dragoons, 4th September 1860; Crimean campaign, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Turkish War medal).

JOB, HENRY. Surgeon, 25th November 1818; died, 1829.

JOHNSON, FRANCIS. Staff Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, 1st April 1864; Assistant-Surgeon, 13th Hussars, 11th October 1864; exchanged to 108th Foot, 22nd May 1866.

JOHNSON, THOMAS GEORGE. Private, 4th Light Dragoons, 18th March 1837; Trumpeter, do., 12th July 1839; Private, 13th Light Dragoons, 1st September 1846 (transferred); Corporal, do., 1st February 1848; Sergeant, do., 25th May 1853; Regimental Sergeant-Major, 5th November 1854; Cornet, 27th November 1857; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 30th May 1860; Captain, 13th Hussars (Instructor of Musketry), 9th May 1866; retired by sale of commission, 10th November 1869; Crimean campaign, Balaclava (horse wounded), Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with three clasps, French Military War medal, Legion of Honour (5th class), Turkish War medal).

JOHNSON, WALTER. Lieutenant, 26th April 1797; exchanged to 13th Foot, 1798.

JOHNSTON, JAMES. Cannon gives this name as being that of the 5th Lieutenant-Colonel, and states that Johnston succeeded John Toovey on 2nd December 1754. In the Commission books the name does not thus appear, but a James Johnston is promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Royal Regiment of Horse Guards commanded by Sir John Ligonier, 17th December 1754," and the fee paid is in the margin marked as £1, 9s. 6d. James Johnston (or Johnson) was Cornet in Hawley's, 5th October 1736; Lieutenant, 16th February 1740/1; his successor being John Alcock.

JOHNSTON, JAMES. Quartermaster, 14th February 1779.

JOHNSTON, NICHOLAS GEORGE. Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 5th February 1807; retired, 5th January 1809.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT. Ensign, 37th Foot, 25th August 1756; Lieutenant, 37th Foot, 26th September 1757; Captain in army, 22nd May 1761; exchanged to 13th Dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant, 26th August 1767, *vice* Nugent.

JOICE, WILLIAM. Private, 4th Dragoon Guards, 16th January 1844; Corporal, do., 13th December 1847; Sergeant, do., 12th April 1852; Troop Sergeant-Major, do., 10th March 1853; Regimental Sergeant-Major, do., 23rd February 1855; Cornet, do., 31st December 1857; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th March 1861; Paymaster, 8th May 1867; served in Crimean campaign, Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, siege and capture of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with three clasps,

French War medal, Turkish War medal); served in Canada with 13th Light Dragoons, from September 1866 to July 1869; exchanged to 7th Hussars, 1st November 1871.

JONES, HARRY LLEWELLYN. 2nd Lieutenant, 27th January 1909.

JONES, MEYRICK. Cornet, 1st March 1827; Lieutenant, 31st December 1830; exchanged to 15th Light Dragoons, 19th April 1833.

JULIUS, WILLIAM MAJOR. Cornet, 9th July 1829; Lieutenant, 18th April 1834; to be Captain (half pay), 4th September 1840; served in Madras.

KARR, JOHN. Adjutant, 11th February 1744/5; Cornet, 5th July 1746; Lieutenant, 10th December 1755; left regiment, 1767. This officer distinguished himself at Prestonpans. Having persuaded ten or eleven of his men to follow him, the little band charged the enemy, and moreover charged home. This is worth recording; Colonel Gardiner said there were not more than a dozen men he could trust to charge home. Cornet Karr seems to have known it too, and acted on it.

KARR, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 1754; fate unknown.

KAUNTZE, EDWARD H——. Cornet, 11th May 1855; Lieutenant, 29th February 1856; served in Turkey during the Eastern Campaign from 22nd January 1856 to 4th May 1856; transferred to 7th Dragoon Guards, 18th September 1857.

KEILY, JOHN. Cornet, 10th December 1755; Lieutenant, 20th January 1764; left regiment, 3rd May 1765.

KELSO, JOHN FLEMING. Lieutenant, 1st February 1822; died, 1825; no other information obtainable.

KENNARD, WILLOUGHBY ARTHUR. 2nd Lieutenant, 21st March 1900; Lieutenant, 5th October 1901; Captain, 13th December 1906. 1st commission, Royal Monmouth Engineers. Served in South African War, 1901-2 (Queen's South African medal with four clasps). Placed on temporary half pay, 4th April 1908; now serving with the regiment.

KENNEDY, SYDNEY VINCENT. 2nd Lieutenant, 15th September 1909.

KENT, JOHN. Captain-Lieutenant, 16th July 1796, *vice* Forbes; promoted Captain, 16th July 1799; died, 3rd February 1804.

KEPPEL, GEORGE. Captain-Lieutenant, 25th April 1741.

KERLY, JOHN. Lieutenant *vice* Gorges, 10th December 1755; fate unknown.

KERR, PETER. Ensign, 5th April 1695; Lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Wynne's newly raised Regiment of Foot, 25th March 1705. This regiment was sent to Ireland in 1706, and subsequently served at the siege of Douay in 1710, but whether Kerr was then in the regiment is not known. Captain, 5th December 1706; Major in Sir John Wittewrong's Regiment of Foot, February 1712; Lieutenant-Colonel, Munden's Dragoons, *vice* Clement Nevill, 24th May 1722. He was succeeded in the Lieutenant-Colonelcy by Shugbrough Whitney.

**KEYWORTH, CHARLES.** Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 27th May 1856; Lieutenant, do., 13th April 1858; exchanged to 52nd Foot, 13th July 1858.

**KING, EDWARD RALEIGH.** Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 22nd November 1850; Lieutenant, do., 10th March 1854; Captain, do., 25th September 1855; retired, 23rd October 1855; Crimean campaign, Alma (medal and clasp). Lieutenant King was invalided to England during the progress of the Crimean campaign.

**KING, FRANCIS JAMES.** Cornet, 17th Lancers, 2nd October 1857; Lieutenant, do., 12th July 1858; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th April 1859; Captain, 13th Hussars, 5th September 1862; retired, sale of commission, 5th April 1864.

**KING, JOHN.** Quartermaster, 17th March 1745/6.

**KING, SAMUEL DIKES.** Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 2nd August 1810. The date of Lieutenant King's commission as Cornet does not appear. As Cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons he sailed for the Peninsula in February 1810, *vide* Regimental MS. Records. His treacherous murder by Spanish guerillas on 21st November 1811 has been related elsewhere in these pages.

**KING, THOMAS.** Captain, *vice* Smith, 1st May 1729.

**KING, WILLIAM WALLIS.** Ensign, 3rd Foot, 12th July 1850; Lieutenant, do., 12th November 1852; Lieutenant, 12th Lancers, 18th October 1853; Lieutenant, 3rd Light Dragoons, 22nd September 1854; Lieutenant, 17th Lancers, 20th March 1855; Captain, 17th Lancers, 19th November 1858; Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain, 12th Lancers, 15th April 1859; half pay on reduction of regiment, 20th September 1860; Captain, Staff (particular service), October 1861; Staff, half pay, May 1862; Captain, 13th Hussars, 16th January 1863; retired by sale of commission, 28th August 1863. Served at Malta, 1851-53; India, 1854; Crimea, 1855-56; India, 1858-59; Canada, 1861-62. While in the 17th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny, was present at the affairs of Raghur, Mongrowlie, Tindraho, Keri, and Zeerapore (Indian Mutiny medal). Captain King also served at Malta, in the Crimea, and in Canada.

**KITCHENER, HENRY HORATIO.** Cornet, 30th June 1830; Lieutenant, 11th July 1834; Captain, 8th January 1841; exchanged to 29th Foot, 26th January 1841; served in Madras. Captain Kitchener, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, was the father of Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

**KIRWAN, MARTIN.** Cornet, 23rd November 1838; exchanged to 4th Dragoons.

**KNIGHT, HENRY RALEIGH.** Ensign, 22nd Foot, 18th January 1786; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 31st July 1789; out of regiment, 1791; promoted to 12th Light Dragoons.

**KNIGHT, PERCY DOUGLAS.** 2nd Lieutenant, 13th August 1904; Lieutenant, 27th June 1905; University Candidate, Cambridge; resigned 10th October 1908.

- KNOX, HENRY WARING. Cornet, 28th February 1785; Lieutenant, 31st March 1787; retired or left regiment, 31st July 1789.
- KNOX, RICHARD. Cornet, 16th October 1867; Lieutenant, 28th October 1871; Captain, 17th March 1877; Major, 1st July 1881; to half pay, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st July 1888. Son of General Knox who re-raised 18th Hussars in 1858.
- KNOX, THOMAS. Cornet, 31st March 1787.
- KNOX, WILLIAM. Ensign, 88th (Connaught Rangers), 12th January 1826; 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment, 12th July 1827; Captain, do., 14th December 1832; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 10th June 1836; Major, do., 11th July 1845; Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 23rd June 1848; retired, 12th October 1852.
- LA DEVEZE, JOHN. 1st Commission, 10th December 1745; Cornet, 13th Dragoons, 20th February 1749/50; Lieutenant, 27th April 1756, succeeded by Cornet Charles Eustace; promoted Captain, 5th Dragoons, 20th January 1764. This officer was either a son or a nephew of the Regimental Agent (in Ireland), where the 13th Dragoons were then serving.
- LAMBERT, EDWARD HAMILTON. Cornet, 23rd May 1786; no further information.
- LAMBERT, CLAUDIUS. Quartermaster, 5th August 1715. See "Raising of the Regiment."
- LAMBERT, THOMAS ERSKINE. 2nd Lieutenant, 15th November 1899; Lieutenant, 9th June 1901; resigned, 6th May 1903 (2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars); South African Campaign, 1899-1900; (medal with two clasps.
- LONDON, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* Wilson, *circa* 1798; dismissed the service, 31st May 1800.
- LANE, HENRY FREDERICK. Ensign, 53rd Foot, 3rd September 1870; Lieutenant, 53rd Foot, 28th October 1871; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 12th November 1873; Captain, 13th Hussars, 29th September 1880; seconded for service as probationer for Army Pay Department, 9th February 1882; served in Bermuda, 1870-73, and the East Indies, 1874-80.
- LANE-FOX, SACKVILLE GEORGE. Cornet, Royal Horse Guards, 7th August 1846; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 28th December 1849; retired, 12th April 1850, never having joined the regiment.
- LANG, THOMAS PELLING. Ensign, 56th Foot, 18th March 1813; Lieutenant, do., half pay, 7th July 1814; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 24th December 1818; Captain, 8th Foot, 1st October 1825; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st April 1826; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 27th November 1836; died at Cape of Good Hope, 22nd November 1838. Served in East Indies and Mauritius, 1813-18; East Indies, 1819-24; East Indies, 1826-32; Cape of Good Hope, 1838.

LAWRENCE, BROOK. Cornet, 24th February 1797; Adjutant, same date; Lieutenant, 16th January 1799; Captain, 3rd February 1804; Major (in army), 4th June 1814; Lieut.-Colonel (in army), 18th June 1815; served as Quartermaster in West Indies, and was the only Quartermaster out of five who survived; served in Peninsular War and Waterloo Campaign, two horses killed and one wounded (Waterloo medal); retired, 8th December 1818.

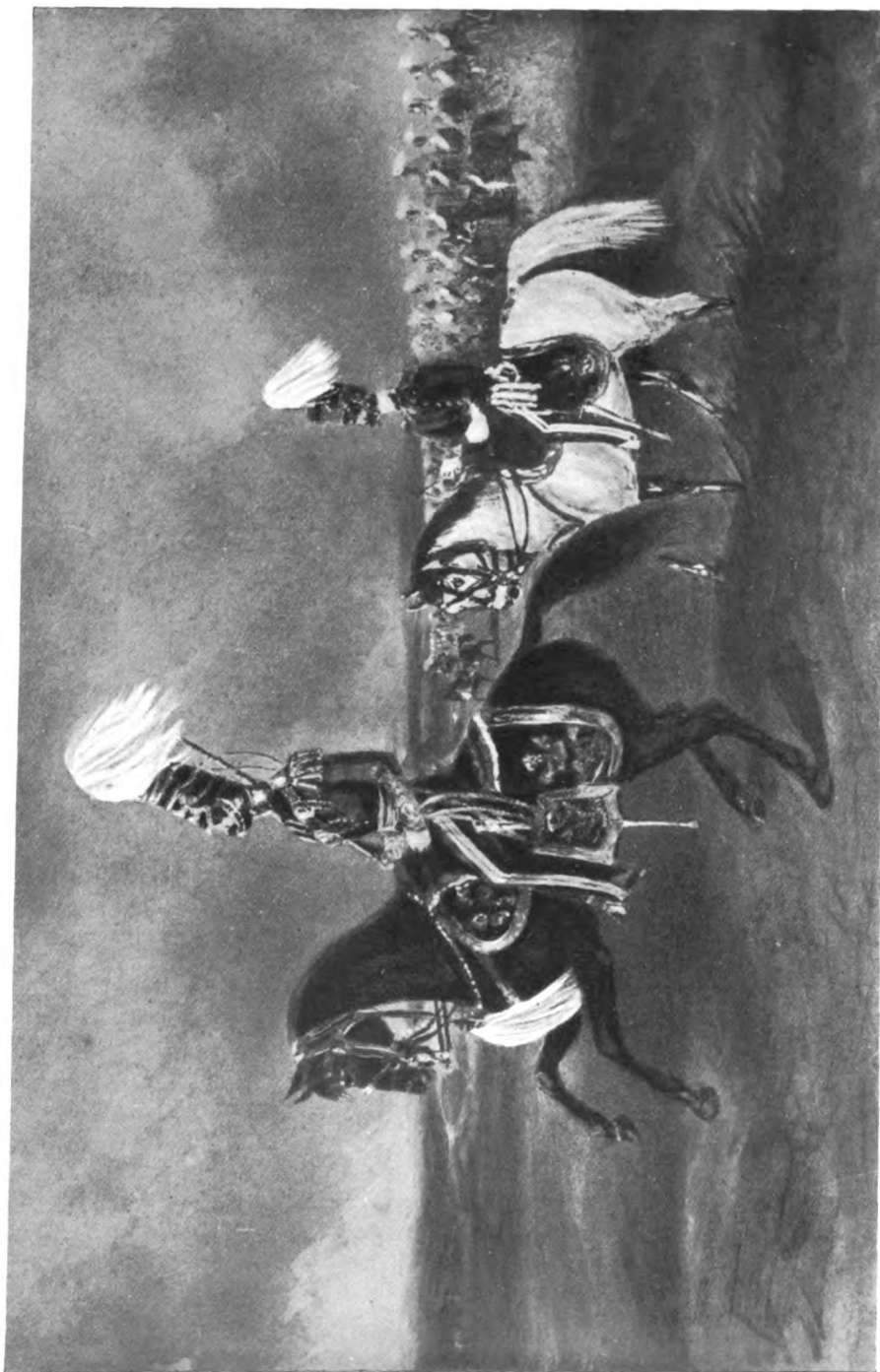
LAWRENCE, GEORGE. Cornet, 30th September 1795; Lieutenant, 27th April 1797; Adjutant, 21st February 1799; Captain, 14th August 1801; half pay, 1802; full pay, 25th May 1803; Major, 24th June 1813, *vice* Joseph Muter; exchanged to 22nd Light Dragoons, 29th April 1819; served in Peninsular War with 13th Light Dragoons.

LAWRENCE, JAMES. Quartermaster, 25th August 1809; Cornet and Adjutant, 10th September 1812; Lieutenant, 26th August 1813; exchanged to 56th Foot.

LAWRENSON, JOHN. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 12th November 1818; Lieutenant, do., 6th December 1821; Lieutenant, 4th Dragoon Guards, 26th September 1822 (by exchange); Captain, unattached, 2nd August 1825; Captain, 17th Lancers, 15th March 1827; Brevet Major, 17th Lancers, 28th June 1838; Major, 17th Lancers, 31st December 1839; Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 27th June 1845; to half pay, unattached, 23rd June 1848; 17th Lancers, 18th April 1851; half pay, 6th Foot, 30th September 1856; Brevet Colonel, 20th June 1854; Major-General, 6th April 1860; Lieut.-General, 25th August 1868; General, 2nd November 1875; Colonel, 8th Hussars, 22nd February 1865; Colonel, 13th Hussars, 10th December 1868; Colonel Commanding a brigade in the Crimea, 6th July to 29th July 1855; Brigadier-General, Crimea, July 1855 to July 1856; Major-General (temporary), Cavalry Brigade, Shorncliffe and Dover Brigade, 1856-57, Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, 1857-60; Inspector-General of Cavalry, Headquarters of Army, 1860-65. Commanded 17th Lancers at Bulganak and Alma; commanded Heavy Brigade (1st, 4th, and 5th Dragoon Guards, and 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons) at Tchernaya. Succeeded Sir James Scarlett in command of the British cavalry in the East. Crimean medal with two clasps, Sardinian War medal, Turkish War medal, and 4th class of Medjidie.

LAWSON-SMITH, THOMAS EDWARD. 2nd Lieutenant, 15th September 1909.

LEECH, F—— E——. Paymaster, 62nd Foot, 29th November 1807; half pay, do. (on reduction), 15th August 1817; full pay, do., 23rd October 1817; Paymaster, 13th Light Dragoons, 27th January 1825; do., Coventry District, 26th February 1836; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 10th September 1840; appointed to 9th Lancers, 5th February 1844. Served, Spain and France, January 1813 to October 1814; France, June 1815 to January 1816; India, Arabia, and Persia, December 1817 to June 1822.



COLONEL J. LAWRENSON AND TRUMPETER GRIFFITHS.

*(Painted by Captain S. G. JENYNS, and lent by Lord HARLECH.)*



LEECH, FRANCIS EDWARD. Paymaster, 10th October 1840; appointed to 9th Lancers.

LEETHAM, ARTHUR. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, from West Norfolk Militia, 17th April 1880; Lieutenant, do., 23rd March 1881; Captain, do., 9th September 1885; Captain, 13th Hussars, 10th March 1886; resigned commission, 19th July 1893; served during the Suakim expedition, 1885; also with Egyptian Frontier Field Force, 1885-86 (Egyptian medal and clasp, Suakim 1885, and Khedive's star). Served with the reserve squadron, 13th Hussars, during the South African War; Major, 18th October 1902; Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Monmouthshire Engineers (special reserve), which regiment he joined on leaving the 13th Hussars. Private Secretary to the Under Secretary of State, War Office, 1901-3, and since then to present time Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution. Managing Editor of The Cavalry Journal since 1905, when it was first started, to present date.

LEFROY, ANTHONY. From 49th Foot, Captain, 49th Foot, 6th November 1769; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 14th January 1775; Major, do., 24th December 1779; retired or left regiment, 25th June 1785.

LEGREW, JOHN. Veterinary Surgeon, 9th July 1830; served in Madras, 2nd September 1830 to 19th June 1834, and April 1837 to October 1839.

LENNOX, JAMES. Cornet, 14th May 1801; Lieutenant, 3rd February 1804; Captain, 17th June 1813; served, Peninsular War; retired, 19th April 1815.

LENNOX, Lord GEORGE. Cornet, 24th October 1811; appointed to 9th Light Dragoons, 1812.

L'ESTRANGE, HENRY P——. Cornet, 30th May 1786; out of regiment, 1791.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERT ARTHUR ERIN. Cornet, 23rd October 1857; Lieutenant, 14th May 1858; retired, 30th March 1860.

LEWIS, ———. Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* Evans, 24th March 1803; out of regiment, 1809.

LEWIS, FREDERICK. Quartermaster, 23rd November 1872; retired with honorary rank of Major, 30th April 1887. Served in Canada, 1866-69; East Indies, 1874-80, 1881-84; South Africa, 1884-85.

LIGONIER, FRANCIS (originally FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE DE LIGONIER). The younger brother of the more celebrated Jean Louis de Ligonier, Field-Marshal in the British Service, Privy Councillor, 1st Baron, and 1st Earl Ligonier in the Peerage of Great Britain. Francis Ligonier, a Protestant like his brother, quitted France, his native land, in consequence of his religious creed. Both brothers entered the British Army. Jean was in command of the Black Horse as Colonel in 1720, and his brother Francis obtained a commission in the same regiment. He was Major, 1st May 1729, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1737, commanding the regiment at Dettingen, where no



less than one-third of the officers and men were either killed or wounded. On 25th April 1745 Francis Ligonier was rewarded by the Colonelcy of the 59th Regiment (afterwards 48th, and now the Northamptonshires). Of the Black Horse it is related, on trustworthy evidence, that during the campaign in Flanders (1742-47) it "never lost a man by desertion, never had an officer or man tried by court-martial, never had a man or horse taken by the enemy; lost but six men by sickness, and had no less than thirty-seven of its non-commissioned officers and men promoted to commissions for distinguished conduct." Francis Ligonier had been, for much of this time, the Lieut.-Colonel of the Black Horse. Such a record points to the highest military and administrative qualities. There is little wonder, then, that after Prestonpans King George, with a somewhat strong prefix, swore that he would give the 13th Dragoons "an officer who should teach them how to fight." As a matter of fact, as we know, their late Colonel was not in a condition of health fitting him for an arduous command in the field. So Francis Ligonier became the Colonel of the 13th on 1st October 1745, and until his death in the January of 1746 held the colonelcies of both the 48th Foot and the 13th Dragoons. Seriously sick at the time of Falkirk Muir (16th January 1746), the gallant soldier rose from his bed to lead his regiment of dragoons. He took a chill, pleurisy supervened, and death followed in a few days. His brother erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey which is no longer to be seen; the inscription has, however, been preserved. Francis Ligonier left an only son, Edward, who succeeded to the peerage of his uncle John, who was childless. He also had a distinguished military career. In his married life he was not happy; his wife, Penelope, the eldest daughter of George Pitt, intrigued with the poet Alfieri. John Ligonier challenged the man, and a duel was fought with swords. Finding, however, that Alfieri was absolutely ignorant of the use of that weapon, Ligonier chivalrously spared his life. He divorced his wife, who later married a trooper in the Horse Guards Blue. Ligonier also married again, but left no issue by either wife. At his death the title became extinct.

LINDSAY, ARTHUR. Cornet, 13th February 1765; Lieutenant, 12th December 1770; retired or exchanged, 1778.

LINDSAY, OWEN. Surgeon, 24th January 1752.

LINDSAY, OWEN. Cornet, 10th December 1755; Lieutenant, 27th August 1760; retired, 1770.

LISTER, LUTTON. Captain, 22nd July 1715. See "Raising of the Regiment."

LLOYD, JAMES JOHN. Ensign, 1st Foot, 16th April 1841; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th November 1842; Lieutenant, do., 19th May 1846; exchanged to 93rd Foot, 7th July 1846.

LLOYD, RICHARD. Cornet, 30th April 1771; Lieutenant, 14th December 1776; out of regiment, 1781.

LLOYD, THOMAS DAVIES. Cornet, 2nd October 1840; exchanged into 1st Foot, 8th November 1842.





GENERAL HON. EDWARD PYNDAR LYGON, C.B.

(Uniform that of the 2nd Life Guards.)

*(By kind permission of EARL BEAUCHAMP.)*





HENRY, 4TH EARL BEAUCHAMP.

(In the uniform of the 10th Hussars.)

*(By permission of EARL BEAUCHAMP.)*

- LOCKETT, WILLIAM JEFFERY, D.S.O. Major, 13th Hussars, 9th January 1908, from 1st Royal Dragoons on promotion; 2nd Lieutenant, 15th March 1893; Lieutenant, 10th January 1894; Captain, 4th July 1900. Served, South African campaign, 1900-2; relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Belfast, Diamond Hill, Dreifontein (Queen's six clasps, and King's South African medals, two clasps, D.S.O., Austrian order of Iron Crown 3rd class); now serving in the 11th Hussars.
- LOGAN, THOMAS GALBRAITH. Surgeon, 9th September 1813; served at Waterloo (medal); exchanged.
- LOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK. Cornet, 3rd August 1841; exchanged to 29th Foot, 18th February 1842.
- LUMLEY, JOHN NOEL. 2nd Lieutenant, 27th May 1908; Lieutenant, 23rd June 1909.
- LYGON, Hon. EDWARD PYNDAR, C.B. Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, *vice* Grey, deceased. Cornet, 1st June 1803; Lieutenant, 7th November 1805; Captain, 15th February 1808; Major (never); Lieut.-Colonel, 27th April 1815; Colonel, 27th April 1822; Major-General, 10th January 1837; Lieut.-General, 9th November 1846; Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th January 1845; died, 11th November 1860. Lieut.-General the Honourable Edward P. Lygon, C.B., served in the Peninsula with the 2nd Life Guards from November 1812 to the end of the war in 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, for which he received the war medal with one clasp. He also served in the Waterloo campaign, and was present at the battle of Waterloo.
- LYGON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP. Cornet, 9th July 1803; Lieutenant, 24th May 1804; promoted Captain, and retired.
- LYNAM, JOSEPH. From Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant, 13th August 1818; served at Waterloo (medal); exchanged to 54th Foot, 1822.
- LYNCH, MICHAEL HEW. Lieutenant, 30th April 1793, from 56th Regiment; Ensign, 56th, 31st May 1791; retired, 1795.
- LYONS, JAMES DENIS. 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 8th September 1897; Lieutenant, do., 10th November 1899; 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars, Captain, 9th September 1904; Adjutant, Denbigh Imperial Yeomanry, 5th May 1905; resigned, 9th October 1906. Served in South African War, 1899-1900; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Pieters Hill; severely wounded near Eden Kop, 8th November 1900 (medal, South Africa, Queen's with five clasps).
- MACALESTER, JAMES. This name is written in various ways — M'Alister, MacAlister, &c., but it should be Macalester in the case of this officer. Cornet, 17th February 1803; Lieutenant, 25th February 1804; Captain, 25th June 1807; Major (army), 12th April 1814; Major (regiment), 13th June 1820; retired, 5th June 1823; served in Peninsular War and Waterloo campaign (Waterloo medal). See Military History.

M'ARTHUR, ERIC WARNFORD. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th December 1905; Lieutenant, 10th October 1908.

MACARTNEY, JOHN. Lieutenant, 15th May 1835; appointed to 15th Hussars. Lieutenant Macartney was a Cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards, 27th September 1833; Lieutenant, do., 19th December 1834; exchanged from the 13th to the 15th, 7th June 1839. He served in Madras with the regiment, and was present at the affairs at Kurnool and Zorapore. See Military History.

M'DOUGALL, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, 21st August 1806; retired, 17th September 1807.

MACDOUGALL, DONALD. Lieutenant, Royal Dublin City Militia, 18th September 1871; Lieutenant, 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th September 1876; do. (by transfer), 13th Hussars, 28th October 1876; Captain, 13th Hussars, 1st January 1885; exchanged to 7th Dragoon Guards, 28th August 1886. Served in East Indies, 1876-81; Southern Afghanistan, 1881; East Indies, 1881-84; South Africa, 1884-85.

M'GREGOR, DUNCAN. Assistant-Surgeon, 25th December 1818; died, 17th September 1821.

MACKWORTH, DIGBY. From the 7th Foot, Royal Fusiliers, Captain, 31st June 1815; to half pay, 8th Light Dragoons, 23rd October 1823.

MACLAREN, KENNETH, D.S.O. 2nd Lieutenant, 11th August 1880; Lieutenant, 1st July 1881; Adjutant, 1886 and 1891-95; Captain, 3rd August 1887; Brevet Major, 1st July 1901; extra regimental employ (late temporary half pay), 1st November 1901; retired pay, 8th November 1905. Served in the East Indies, 1880; Southern Afghanistan, 1880-81; East Indies, 1881-84; North-West Frontier campaign, India, 1897-98; mentioned in despatches (Indian medal with clasps); South African War on special service, Rhodesian Protectorate Regiment; A.D.C. to the General Officer commanding Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, 1890; do., Ireland, 1890-91; do., North-West District, 1896-98; do., Southern District, 1898; served in South African War; severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with three clasps, D.S.O.)

MACLEAN, ALLEN THOMAS. Ensign, 2nd West India Regiment, 4th January 1810; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 23rd August 1810; Lieutenant, do., 11th July 1811; Captain, do., 23rd December 1818; Major, do., 29th October 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 11th July 1834; to half pay, 31st May 1840; Colonel, 9th November 1846; Major-General, 20th June 1854; Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, 12th November 1860; present with the regiment and engaged in every affair with it from August 1810 to the end of the Peninsular War, also during the campaign of 1815 and Waterloo; wounded at Conches in France, 13th March 1814, and taken prisoner (medal for Waterloo); thanked by Sir John Byng for his conduct in the Pyrenees, 25th August 1813, and by Sir Henry Fane for his behaviour at the crossing of the Garve d'Oleron a few days prior to the battle of Orthes. Colonel Maclean



MAJOR-GENERAL ALLAN THOMAS MACLEAN,  
COLONEL OF THE 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

*(From a Picture lent by the Baroness DE PALLANDT.)*





also served in Madras, 1819-40, where he commanded a cavalry brigade with the Kurnool Field Force; he had also the Peninsular War medal with six clasps—Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes.

**MACLEAN, Sir FITZROY DONALD, Bart., K.C.B.** Cornet, 7th Dragoon Guards, 19th August 1852; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 12th October 1852; Lieutenant, do., 26th October 1854; Captain, do., 18th January 1856; Major, do., 16th August 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Hussars, 4th February 1871; served in Turkey and the Crimea, Alma (medal with clasp and Turkish War medal); A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Lord Seaton from May 1858 to September 1859, and to General Sir George Brown from September 1859 to 16th August 1861 in Dublin; served in Canada from 12th September 1866 to 30th July 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; C.B. (civil), 1897; K.C.B. (civil), 1904.

**M'KEAN, CHALMERS WHITNEY.** Cornet, 7th December 1759; left regiment, 1st January 1766.

**M'KENZIE, THOMAS.** From 22nd Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 3rd November 1819; died, 5th June 1824.

**MACMAHON, BERNARD.** Enlisted in 17th Light Dragoons, November 1813; Corporal, 1814; Sergeant, 1816; Garrison Sergeant-Major, Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, 25th December 1820; promoted to commissioned rank, Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, Acting Adjutant, Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, 10th November 1825; Lieutenant, do., and Acting Adjutant, Cavalry Depôt, 30th November 1826; Riding-master, Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, 4th March 1828; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 23rd November 1838; half pay on reduction of regiment to Home Establishment, 31st May 1840; served in Madras from 1828 to 1840.

**M'NAUGHTON, FRANCIS.** Cornet, 19th January 1780; out of the regiment by 1785, and apparently never Lieutenant.

**MACNEILL, ROBERT.** Cornet, 3rd Light Dragoons, 16th June 1848; Lieutenant, do., half pay, 19th April 1850; Lieutenant, 12th Lancers, July 1853, from half pay; Lieutenant, 3rd Foot, October 1853; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, September 1854; Captain, do., 9th October 1857; retired, 12th January 1866; served in Bengal under Sir Colin Campbell as a volunteer from June 1849 to June 1853; Crimean campaign, Alma, siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with two clasps, Turkish War medal).

**MACRAE, JAMES.** Cornet, 5th April 1810; Lieutenant, 11th April 1811; retired, 12th January 1812; joined regiment in Spain from England.

**MACWALTER, ROBERT.** Served in the ranks of 12th Lancers nearly twelve years; served on the Cavalry Depôt staff nearly two years; promoted to commissioned rank, Honorary Lieutenant and Riding-master, 13th Hussars, 26th September 1894; retired, 27th September 1904; served with Reserve Squadron and in the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars during the South African War.

**MADOCKS, JOHN EDWARD.** Cornet, 9th Lancers, 17th August 1838; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th October 1841; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 11th September 1846; retired, 29th October 1847.

**MAGAN, THOMAS TILSON.** Cornet, 4th Dragoon Guards, 10th April 1817; Lieutenant, do., 11th July 1822; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 26th September 1822; Captain, do., 19th February 1836; exchanged to 15th Foot, 30th April 1836; served in Madras, 1833-34.

**MAGENNIS, RICHARD.** Cornet, 29th June 1780; retired; sometimes written —M'Ginnis, M'Ginness.

**MAITLAND, JOHN HORATIUS.** Cornet, 28th April 1814; Lieutenant, 22nd June 1815; half pay, 1816; full pay, 1818; retired, 1826.

**MAJOR, JOHN.** Lieutenant (on augmentation), 19th December 1805; Captain, 5th November 1818; exchanged to 59th Foot, 3rd December 1818; served in the Peninsular War, but did not serve in the Waterloo campaign. An incident in the career of Lieutenant Major while in the Peninsula is perhaps worth notice. It appears that in February 1813 he was in command of the Cavalry Depôt at Alter de Chão. It happened that a Commissariat Clerk, by name John Mucklow, was tried by court-martial for scandalous behaviour and insulting Mr John Pooler, Surgeon to the Forces and principal Medical Officer at Alter de Chão, and also for assaulting him. Mucklow was found guilty of the assault, and publicly reprimanded as well as suspended from his appointment and pay for six months. During the court-martial it transpired that Lieutenant Major of the 13th Light Dragoons, who was commanding the Depôt, had allowed a private of the 3rd Dragoon Guards to be servant to Mr Pooler, the plaintiff. This being contrary to the repeated orders of the army, Lieutenant Major was ordered to be removed from his appointment and command as soon as possible, and sent back to his regiment.

**MAKINS, WILLIAM HENRY.** Lieutenant, 4th Dragoon Guards, 25th May 1885; exchanged to 13th Hussars, 10th June 1885; resigned commission, 11th August 1886; served in South Africa, 1885.

**MANGIN, PAUL.** Quartermaster, 24th August 1746.

**MANNERS, GEORGE.** The record of this officer is very lengthy, but it is hardly needful to set it down in full. Ensign in the 18th Regiment, 13th May 1813, he was in succession a Lieutenant in the 18th, 39th, 6th, 2nd, 54th Foot, and the 13th Light Dragoons. His commission in the 13th is dated 27th November 1822; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 15th September 1837; half pay, 31st May 1840. Between 1814 and 1820 he was on half pay no less than five times. He did not serve in the Waterloo campaign, but was in France from August 1816 to February 1817. He served in Jamaica, the West Indies, and the East Indies. Presumably when he at length got into the 13th Light Dragoons he got the regiment he liked, for he remained in it nearly eighteen years. Between 1814 and 1822 one would imagine that a very large proportion of valuable

time must have been occupied in negotiating exchanges. One wonders whether they were profitable transactions, if cleverly carried through.

**MARCH, CHARLES, EARL OF.** Ensign, 8th Garrison Battalion, 8th June 1809; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st June 1810; to Captain, 52nd Foot, 6th January 1814. Lord March was one of the "officers gazetted to the regiment, put on strength," but did not join in Portugal and Spain.

**MARCHANT, THOMAS HARRY SAUNDERS.** University Candidate, Cambridge; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th July 1898; Lieutenant, 3rd October 1900; A.D.C. to Major-General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, 9th October 1903 to 30th November 1904; Captain, 5th May 1905; Adjutant, 9th June 1907; served in the South African campaign, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters Hill (medals, South Africa, Queen's with four clasps, King's with two clasps).

**MARTIN, EDWARD,** Cornet, 12th December 1774; fate unknown.

**MARTIN, JOHN HAMILTON.** Lieutenant, 6th February 1884; exchanged into 3rd Dragoon Guards, 29th December 1886; served almost nine years in the ranks of the 19th Hussars; Egypt, 1882-84; South Africa, 1885.

**MARYON-WILSON, FREDERICK PERCIVAL MARYON.** Sub-Lieutenant, 12th November 1884; Lieutenant, 14th January 1885; exchanged into 17th Lancers, 22nd August 1888.

**MASON, THOMAS.** Ensign, 22nd April 1709; Lieutenant of Foot, 9th July 1710; Lieutenant, Munden's Dragoons, 22nd July 1715.

**MASSEY, CLEMENT.** Cornet, 31st August 1791; left regiment, 1792.

**MASSINGBERD, ALGERNON.** Cornet, 23rd June 1848; exchanged to Royal Horse Guards, 28th December 1849.

**MATHEW, WILLIAM.** Cornet, 1st July 1796; left regiment, 1797; did not go to West Indies.

**MAUNSELL, EDWARD HENRY.** Cornet, 17th Lancers, 30th November 1860; Lieutenant, do., 20th October 1865; do., 16th Lancers, 1st February 1867; Captain, 5th Dragoon Guards, 25th June 1873; do., 13th Hussars, 19th September 1874; resigned combatant commission, and appointed Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Department, with honorary rank of Captain, 26th August 1879; posted to 63rd Foot; served in East Indies, 1860-74.

**MAXSE, H—— FITZHARDINGE B——.** Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 1st June 1849; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th June 1852; exchanged to 21st North British Fusiliers, 6th July 1852, and did not join the 13th Light Dragoons.

**MEADE, ROBERT WILLIAM.** Cornet, 29th June 1815; retired, 10th October 1816.

**MEALLIN, WILLIAM LEWIS.** Assistant-Surgeon, 23rd May 1800; dismissed, 6th November 1801. Curiously enough his predecessor, Assistant-Surgeon Landon, suffered the same fate. The cause is not stated in either case.

MEIKLAM, JOHN. Cornet, 16th May 1851; retired, 11th March 1853.

METCALFE, JOHN CHAYTOR. 2nd Lieutenant, 23rd April 1902; Lieutenant, 9th September 1904; resigned commission, 8th July 1905. Served in South African war (Queen's medal). Temporary A.D.C. to Lord Congleton, General Officer Commanding at Malta, November 1901 to January 1902, while serving in the 3rd West Yorkshire Regiment. Served also in India 1904.

MICHAEL, FRANCIS LEVISON. Enlisted in 13th Light Dragoons, 13th November 1843; Corporal, 25th February 1847; Sergeant, 13th April 1853; Regimental Sergeant-Major, 27th September 1854; promoted Cornet, 5th November 1854; Riding-master, 11th July 1856; transferred to 6th Dragoon Guards, 22nd May 1869. Crimean campaign, present at Alma and siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps).

MIDDLETON, ARTHUR THOMSON. Cornet, 15th Hussars, 31st July 1869; Lieutenant, do., 28th October 1871; Captain, do., half pay, 10th April 1880; Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, 21st July 1880, full pay; Major, do., 4th December 1886; Major, 13th Hussars, 19th January 1887; retired, 16th March 1889; served in India 1869-75, 1875-78; Beloochistan and Afghanistan, 1878-79; India, 1879; India, 1880-81 (Afghan War medal, 1878-79). Has held following appointments—Musketry Instructor, 15th Hussars, 1873-75; interpreter, do., 1872-75; Adjutant, do., 1875-79; interpreter, 6th Dragoon Guards, 1880-81.

MILBURN, THOMAS DODD. Assistant-Surgeon, 22nd May 1866.

MILL, JAMES. Ensign, 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), 7th November 1811; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 25th February 1812; half pay, 1814; full pay, 17th April 1815; retired on half pay, 24th March 1816; joined the regiment in Spain from England; served with it at Waterloo (medal).

MILLER, JOHN. Ensign, 77th Regiment, 8th November 1842; do., 10th Regiment, 25th November 1842; Lieutenant, do., 4th June 1845; Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, 9th May 1851; Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 11th July 1851; Captain, do., 2nd October 1855; half pay, 10th January 1857; full pay, 16th June 1857; Major, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 4th August 1863; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 15th August 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Hussars, 18th October 1873; Brevet Colonel, 13th Hussars, 8th November 1873; Colonel, 13th Hussars, 8th November 1873; half pay, 13th November 1878. Served, East Indies, 1843-48; East Indies and Abyssinia, 1857-68; East Indies, 1874-75; Sutlej campaign, Sobraon, 1845-46; occupation of Lahore, 1846; Abyssinian campaign, 1867 to 1868 (medals, Sutlej with clasp for Sobraon, Abyssinian medal, 1868).

MILLER, ROBERT. Cornet, 21st December 1826; exchanged to 2nd Dragoons, 23rd April 1829.

MILLS, JOSEPH. Cornet, 23rd June 1863; Lieutenant, 12th January 1866; Captain, 10th November 1869; retired, 14th May 1873; served in Canada, 1866-69.

- MINCHIN, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 10th September 1812: appointed to 53rd Foot, 7th September 1826; served at Waterloo (medal).
- MITCHELL-INNES, WILLIAM. Ensign, 81st Foot, 29th December 1859; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 3rd February 1860; Lieutenant, do., 16th August 1861; Captain, 13th Hussars, 12th January 1866; retired under Army Regulation Act, 1871, 16th January 1872; served in Canada 1866-69.
- MOILLIET, JOHN LEWIS. Cornet, 5th October 1826; died, 2nd May 1828.
- MOLYNEUX, JOHN. Lieutenant of Foot, 22nd March 1710; Lieutenant, 22nd July 1715, Munden's Dragoons.
- MONTGOMERY, HUGH. Cornet, 17th January 1851; killed in the Balacava Charge; present at Alma and Balacava (medal with two clasps).
- MOORE, HUGH. Ensign, 18th Royal Irish, 13th October 1779; Lieutenant, do., 27th October 1780; Lieutenant (7th Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, 30th April 1790; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 26th September 1795: transferred to 5th Dragoon Guards, 2nd March 1797. There is no trace of Captain Moore having sailed either with Colonel Walpole to the West Indies in 1795 or with the regiment in 1796; and as the relics of the regiment sailed for home on 9th February 1797, it must be concluded that he held some extra regimental appointment at home.
- MOORE, JAMES. From the 11th or 16th Foot, Captain, 21st October 1795; transferred to 26th Light Dragoons.
- MOORE, The Hon. JOHN. Cornet, 31st January 1788; Lieutenant, 30th April 1792; Captain, 29th June 1793; promoted to Major, 30th October 1794; left the regiment.
- MORAY, CHARLES. Captain, 28th January 1775, from the 49th Foot; fate unknown.
- MORAY, CHARLES. Cornet, 30th August 1810; fate unknown.
- MORAY, WILLIAM. Cornet, 15th Light Dragoons, 1801; Lieutenant, 17th Light Dragoons, 19th October 1804; half pay, 15th Light Dragoons, 1805; Captain, 17th Light Dragoons, 11th February 1808; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th June 1815; exchanged to 19th Light Dragoons, 28th April 1819; Waterloo (medal). See Military History.
- MORETON, WILLIAM. Cornet, 11th April 1805; Lieutenant, 12th January 1806; exchanged to Life Guards, 20th September 1810.
- MORRELL, JAMES YORKE. Cornet, 9th September 1864; retired, 7th April 1865.
- MORRES (or MORRIS), REDMOND. Lieutenant, on augmentation, 8th March 1795; Captain, 24th September 1799, taken prisoner; promoted to 9th Light Dragoons, 24th January 1811. For services in Spain, see Military History.

MORRIS, ALFRED. Lieutenant, 1st Durham Militia, 11th September 1878; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 9th July 1879; transferred to 20th Hussars, 25th February 1880; served in East Indies, 1879-80; Suakin, 1885 (medal and clasp and Khedive's Star); Soudan Field Force, 1886.

MORRIS, FRANCIS ANTHONY. Cornet, 10th October 1816; appointed to 12th Light Dragoons, 20th May 1819.

MORRISEY, PATRICK. Cornet, and Adjutant, 26th June 1866; Lieutenant, 17th November 1869; Captain, 14th May 1873; exchanged, 11th September 1875.

MORRISON, WILLIAM MANSFIELD. Cornet, 10th July 1799; Lieutenant, 14th August 1801; promoted Captain, 25th December 1802, and left the regiment.

MOSMAN, HUGH. Cornet, 13th August 1847; Lieutenant, 8th June 1849; retired, 19th December 1851.

MOSS, ——. Cornet, 8th May 1801; out of regiment, 1803.

MOSS, JOHN IRVING. Cornet, 27th August 1803; Lieutenant, 7th March 1805; Captain, 31st August 1815; removed to half pay, same date; sailed with the regiment to Portugal in 1810. Served throughout the campaign till taken prisoner. Joined the regiment at Ostend in 1815. Served at Waterloo (medal). See Military History.

MOSTYN, JOHN. Ensign, 31st Foot, 29th February 1732; Captain, do., — 1733; Captain-Lieutenant, 2nd Foot Guards (Coldstream), 2nd September 1742; Captain, do., 3rd April 1743; A.D.C. to King, 3rd December 1747; Colonel, 7th Foot, 26th January 1750/1; Colonel, 13th Dragoons, 8th July 1754; Major-General, 8th February 1757; Colonel, 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, 18th October 1758; Lieutenant-General, 8th April 1759; Colonel, 7th Dragoons, 8th August 1760; Colonel, 1st Dragoon Guards, 15th May 1763; General, 25th May 1772; died in March 1779. Served with his regiment at Fontenoy, where he was wounded, and throughout this campaign. In the expedition to St Maloes in 1758 he commanded a brigade of infantry under Charles, 3rd Duke of Marlborough. Under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Mostyn saw a good deal of active service in Germany during the campaigns of 1759 to 1762.

MOUAT, JAMES, M.D., Surgeon. Born, 12th March 1792; Hospital Mate Staff, 16th July 1812; Assistant-Surgeon, 23rd Dragoons, 1st October 1812; do., 25th Dragoons, October 1814; do., 21st Dragoons, October 1816; do., Staff, 1821; do., 13th Foot, 25th December 1823; do., 16th Lancers, 1826; Surgeon, 14th Foot, 15th February 1827; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 29th April 1829; do., 4th Light Dragoons, 8th December 1839; served with 21st Dragoons from December 1817 to February 1819 in Bengal; served at Rangoon in 1824 under Sir Archibald Campbell; served also at the Cape of Good Hope. He was the father of the celebrated Surgeon-General Sir James Mouat, K.C.B., V.C., who was born at Chatham 14th April 1815, and died in London in 1899.

**MUNDEN, RICHARD.** For the dates of the military career of Richard Munden see "Raising of the Regiment." Considering, however, that to all intents and purposes this officer was the parent of the present 13th Hussars, whose predecessors bore for several years his name, such few details as can be given with regard to his origin may fitly be inserted here. Richard Munden was the posthumous and only son of Sir Richard Munden, Knight, a captain in the Navy. His grandfather was Sir Richard Munden, Knight, of Chelsea, who died in 1672. The father of the Chelsea Sir Richard held the valuable leasehold of the horse ferry at that place. In the pedigrees he is called the "ferryman of Chelsea." The naval Sir Richard died in 1680 at the age of forty, and General Munden was born within a few months. He had an uncle also in the Navy, and also a knight, in the person of Sir John Munden, Knight, Rear-Admiral. John Munden was the younger brother of the two naval men. There was another John Munden, a relative, who was captain of an East India Company's vessel in 1620. Later in the 17th century a William Munden was consul or agent at Alicante. Sir Richard Munden in 1666 commanded the *Swallow* ketch, and in 1667 the *Portsmouth*. In 1672 he was captain of the *Princess*, a 52-gun ship, and of the *Assistance* in the following year. As captain of the *Assistance* he held the rank of Commodore of a small squadron sent to convoy the East India fleet. The convoy and its escort touched at St Helena to water the ships. Here the Dutch were found in possession. Munden attacked and captured the island on May 4, and, what is more, seized three very richly laden Dutch East Indiamen that lay at anchor in the bay. Munden brought home his prizes in triumph, arriving in England in August. In "consideration of his eminent service," he was knighted by the king on December 6. In April 1677 he convoyed traders to the Mediterranean in command of the *St David*. Passing some time at Zante, Scanderoon, and for fourteen months remaining at Smyrna, he at length sailed for England. He reached Plymouth with the homeward bound traders on May 12, 1680. He died suddenly on June 25, and was buried at Bromley, Middlesex, aged thirty-nine. His younger brother, Sir John, who died in 1719, served under Sir Richard during his last voyage to the Mediterranean, 1677-80, as a lieutenant in the *St David*. Afterwards he served in the *Constant Warwick* (what a name for a war vessel!), the *Mary Rose*, and the *Charles* galley. On July 23, 1688, he was promoted to the command of the *Half Moon* fireship. On December 14th of the same year he was promoted to the *Edgar*. He fought at the battle of Barfleur, 19th May 1692, where he commanded the *Lennox*, in the van of the red squadron. His commands for the next few years were these: *St Michael*, 1693; *Monmouth*, 1695; *Albemarle*, 1696; *London*, 1697; and *Ranelagh*, 1699; from which he was almost immediately removed and posted to the *Winchester*, sent to command a small squadron in the Mediterranean. Here he negotiated a treaty with the Dey of Algiers, by which ships' passes were regulated, and also certain English Christian slaves were freed. Munden was back in England by November 1700. On April 14, 1701, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and at the end of June commanded the



squadron which escorted the king to Holland. Next day he was knighted on board the royal yacht *William and Mary*. Hitherto all had been well with Munden, but misfortune now befell him. He was given the command of a strong squadron and ordered to intercept a French squadron then about to sail from Rochelle to Corunna, and thence to the West Indies, having on board the new Spanish Viceroy of Mexico. Munden sailed on May 10, 1702, and arrived off Corunna. Here he cruised about, but the enemy slipped by in the night. He gave chase, but the French escaped, and Corunna was too strong for him to attack it. Munden cruised about till June 20, when want of provisions caused him to sail for England. At Portsmouth he was tried by court-martial on July 13, but was acquitted, and rehoisted his flag on July 21. There was, however, a popular outcry against Munden, and the Government gave way to it. By a pretended exercise of the Queen's Prerogative, in the Queen's name he was ordered to be "discharged from his post and command in the royal navy." Rear-Admiral Sir John Munden therefore retired to Chelsea, where he lived in retirement till his death on 13th March 1718/19. At St Helena one of the headlands bears the name of "Munden's," a memorial, in truth, of the captor of the island. It is also stated that a portrait of him is in the Governor's House there, but no portrait of General Munden is known to exist. Nor indeed has a considerable amount of advertisement succeeded in eliciting papers, diaries, or relics of the distinguished soldier who had the honour of raising the 13th Dragoons.

MUNN, HENRY OLDMAN. Cornet, 4th August 1854; Lieutenant, 3rd July 1855; Captain, 16th April 1858; exchanged to 7th Foot, 3rd October 1862; served in Eastern campaign at Scutari.

MURPHY, FREDERICK JAMES. Militia, Ensign, 1879; 2nd Lieutenant, 7th Dragoon Guards, 23rd July 1879; Lieutenant, 7th Dragoon Guards, 25th February 1880; Captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, 18th August 1885; Captain, 13th Hussars, 28th August 1886; Major, 13th Hussars, 3rd April 1897; retired, 26th February 1902. Egyptian Campaign of 1882; present at El Magfan, Macameh, and Kassassin (Egyptian medal of 1882 and Khedive's Star); served in South Africa (medal with three clasps); Provisional Regiment of Hussars, 1900.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER. Cornet, 12th March 1774; Lieutenant, 12th July 1777; Captain, 24th December 1779; retired (date unknown), but prior to 23rd April 1794; was not promoted Major.

MUTER (afterwards STRATON), JOSEPH, C.B., K.C.H. Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, — December 1794; Lieutenant, do., 2nd December 1795; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 2nd March 1797; Major, do., 14th August 1801; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, do., 25th April 1808; Lieut.-Colonel, 6th Dragoons (Inniskillings), 4th June 1813; Brevet Colonel, do., 4th June 1814; Major-General, 27th May 1825; Lieut.-General, 28th June 1838; Colonel of 8th Hussars, 24th August 1839; Colonel of 6th Dragoons (Inniskillings), 30th April 1840. Served with 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula, see Military History. Commanded

the 6th Dragoons during the Waterloo campaign and at the battle of Waterloo. After Sir William Ponsonby had fallen, Colonel Muter assumed the command of the "Union Brigade" to the end of the battle. Wounded at Waterloo (medal, C.B., K.C.H., and 4th class of the Russian Order of St Vladimir). Lieut.-General Muter assumed the name of Straton shortly after Waterloo in consequence of succeeding to some property in Scotland, near Montrose, left to him by an aunt, a Miss Straton. He died at his house in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, October 23, 1840. Sir Joseph Straton was of most economical, if not penurious habits. He left an immense fortune, the residue alone, amounting to £70,000, being bequeathed to Edinburgh University.

NAIZON, PETER. 9th Colonel in succession, from 17th February 1746 until his death in 1751. The name of this officer is variously given as Nason, Nazon, Naison, and his Christian name appears in Cannon as Philip, which is an error. Cornet, 22nd January 1708; promoted Lieutenant, 11th March 1712 (to Colonel Ino Bland who had succeeded to the command of Lieutenant-General Harvey's Regiment of Horse (2nd Dragoon Guards), 1st January 1712); Captain-Lieutenant, 1st August 1715; Captain, 1st January 1718: Major, 21st May 1733, Queen's Own Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hawley's Dragoons, 23rd January 1741; served at Dettingen; wounded at Fontenoy; Colonel, 13th Dragoons, 3rd March 1745/6. "Col. Peter Naizon to be Col. of the Reg. of Dragoons, late under the command of Col. Francis Ligonier; dec." Colonel Naizon died in 1751.

NASH, NEUNBERG. Cornet, 24th December 1818.

NASH, RICHARD. Cornet, 27th August 1760; Lieutenant, 13th February 1765.

NATTLES (or NETTLES), JOHN. Cornet, 22nd June 1757.

NEILL, NORMAN. From 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, to be Captain, 11th July 1910.

NEVILL, CLEMENT. See chapter on "Raising the Regiment." 1st Lieutenant-Colonel of regiment.

NEVILL, RALPH WILLIAM PLANTAGENET. Lieutenant, 25th November 1885, from the West Kent Militia; resigned commission, 7th June 1893.

NEVILLE, LAURENCE. Lieutenant, 31st October 1791; Captain, 8th April 1795; retired, 1799. Did not go to West Indies.

NEVILLE, PARKE PERCY. Lieutenant, 9th November 1826. From 30th (or The Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot, in which he was a Lieutenant, 17th July 1811. Fought at Waterloo (medal). Out of 13th Light Dragoons in 1831.

NEWCOMEN, ANDREW. Quartermaster. Died in West Indies of yellow fever, 9th September 1796.

NEWTON, HORACE GERARD TOWNSEND. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th June 1908; Lieutenant, 11th July 1910.

- NICHOLSON, GILBERT THOMAS. Cornet, 9th Lancers, 9th February 1838; Lieutenant, do., 15th January 1841; Captain, do., 24th October 1845; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 20th March 1846, exchange; retired, 11th September 1846; served in Bengal, 1842-44.
- NICHOLSON (or NICOLSON), PATRICK, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, 25th January 1839; appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, 26th June 1840.
- NISBETT (or NISBET), ROBERT. Cornet, 7th Dragoon Guards, 30th November 1809; exchanged as Lieutenant into 13th Light Dragoons, 26th December 1811; fought at Waterloo (medal); left service, 1818.
- NIXON, ADAM. Cornet, 6th June 1770; gone from regiment, 1774.
- NIXON, GEORGE. Cornet, 31st July 1792; Lieutenant, 30th September 1793; half pay, 1794; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain, 2nd September 1795; died in West Indies, 16th July 1796, of yellow fever.
- NOBLE, GEORGE JOHN WILLIAM. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, 14th January 1880; do., 13th Hussars, 31st January 1880; Lieutenant, do., Royal Warrant, 1st July 1881; Captain, do., 27th October 1886; resigned commission, 5th June 1895; Adjutant, 1st September 1886 to 22nd November 1887; served in East Indies, Southern Afghanistan, and South Africa; served with Remount Department in South African War.
- NORCOTT, JAMES. Volunteer; died of yellow fever, 6th August 1796. Relative of John Norcott(?).
- NORCOTT, JOHN. Cornet, 6th September 1794; Lieutenant, 22nd April 1796; died, 14th July 1796, of yellow fever, in West Indies.
- NORFOLK, HAROLD. 2nd Lieutenant, 4th June 1902; resigned, 15th August 1903.
- NORRIS, CHARLES. Cornet, 21st February 1799; out of regiment, 1801.
- NUGENT, ANTHONY. Ensign, —; Lieutenant, 64th Foot, 8th May 1764; Captain-Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 18th June 1766, *vice* Trench; Captain, 68th Foot, 26th August 1767.
- OAKES, JAMES ORBELL. 2nd Lieutenant, 17th September 1908; Lieutenant, 13th August 1910.
- O'BEIRNE, FRANCIS LEWIS. Lieutenant, 19th March 1807; out of regiment, 1808.
- O'BRIAN, MARTIN. Ensign of Foot, 17th February 1707; half pay; Ensign, 11th April 1712; Cornet, Munden's Dragoons, 22nd July 1715; Lieutenant, 8th March 1727-28; resigned, succeeded by Cornet J. Johnston, 16th February 1740-41.
- O'CONNOR, DENNIS. Lieutenant, 19th April 1796; out of regiment, 1797.
- O'DELL, —. Cornet, 11th January 1800; out of regiment, 1803.
- OGLIVIE, JOHN GILBERT. Cornet, 5th June 1823; Lieutenant, 18th February 1826; out of regiment, 1831.

- OGILVY, ANGUS HOWARD REGINALD. 2nd Lieutenant, 22nd January 1881; Lieutenant, 1st July 1881; Captain, 1st July 1888; Adjutant, East Kent Yeomanry; Major, 5th October 1902; retired, 1902; D.S.O.; served in South Africa, 1899-1900; medal with three clasps; D.S.O.; despatches, 10th September 1901; Instructor to the Cavalry of the Moorish Forces; died at Fez, 1906.
- O'KEEFE, DE VILLE. Cornet, 3rd April 1801; retired, 1803.
- OLDHAM, JOHN AUGUSTUS. Ensign, 86th Foot, 1st April 1842; Lieutenant, do., 23rd June 1843; Lieutenant, 55th Foot, 11th June 1847, exchanged; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 6th August 1847, exchanged; Captain, do., 4th May 1849. Served, East Indies, 1842-47; Crimean Campaign, 1854, Alma, Balaclava, siege of Sebastopol; killed, Balaclava (Charge), 25th October 1854 (Crimean medal with three clasps).
- O'NEIL, JOHN AUGUSTUS. Lieutenant, 31st August 1815; retired, 1816.
- O'REILLY, —. Quartermaster, *vice* Taggart, 25th December 1828; Private, 30th June 1816; Corporal, 20th October 1818; Sergeant, 30th August 1820; Troop Sergeant-Major, 27th July 1826; retired, 2nd April 1847.
- OSBORNE, FRANK. Cornet, 23rd October 1867; Lieutenant, 26th February 1870; Captain, 5th August 1873.
- PACKE, GEORGE HUSSEY. Cornet, 8th July 1812; Lieutenant, 6th January 1814; half pay; full pay, 21st April 1815; fought at Waterloo; retired.
- PARGITER, LAWRENCE LEWIN. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th December 1905; resigned.
- PARKER, THOMAS JOHN. Cornet, 10th August 1826; Lieutenant, 14th August 1828; exchanged to 60th Foot, half-pay, 12th October 1841; served in East Indies, 1827-31 and 1834-38.
- PARRY, RICHARD. Quartermaster, 5th August 1715.
- PATERSON, JOHN FLOYD. Cornet, 25th Dragoons, 13th December 1797; Lieutenant, do., — 1801; Captain, 22nd Dragoons, 25th October 1805; Major, do., 29th April 1819; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th April 1819; Lieut.-Colonel, do., 21st July 1825; retired, 6th December 1834; served in Madras, present at capture of Java in 1811, and the assault and capture of Djoyocarta in 1812 (mentioned in General Orders by Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Forces in Java, 5th June 1813, and by His Excellency Lieut.-General The Hon. John Abercrombie, 10th August 1813).
- PATERSON, LODOWICK. Lieutenant, 21st August 1710; Captain-Lieutenant, 24th June 1724; Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, Hawley's Dragoons — *i.e.*, 13th Dragoons, 1st July 1734; succeeded by John Toovey, 18th February 1740/1; Major, 18th February 1740/1; Lieut.-Colonel, 26th February 1745/6; and retired.
- PAYNTER, JOSHUA. Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, 7th January 1839; Assistant-Surgeon, 60th Rifles, June 1839; Assistant-Surgeon, Rifle Brigade,

October 1840; Surgeon, 73rd Regiment, February 1848; Surgeon, 48th Regiment, 6th October 1848; Surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th August 1850; appointed Staff Surgeon, 9th February 1855. Served, Malta, 1840-43; Corfu, 1843-46; Cape of Good Hope, 1846-48; Turkey and Crimea, 1854-55. Present as Surgeon at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps).

PEDDER, ERNEST WILLIAM NEWSHAM. Lieutenant, 25th August 1883; Captain, 8th October 1890; Adjutant, 14th Yeomanry Brigade, 1st September 1896 to 1st September 1901; Major, 1st November 1901; Lieut.-Colonel, 1st July 1905; Brevet Colonel, 1st July 1908; retired, 1st July 1909. Commanded a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa. Operations in Cape Colony, May 1902; medal with two clasps.

PELISSIER, The Rev. PETER. Chaplain, 29th March 1750, *vice* the Rev. Charles Dunster, the son of the Rev. Samuel Dunster, D.D. The Dunsters, father and son, held the Chaplaincy of the regiment for 35 years between them.

PEMBERTON, HENRY. Cornet, 15th June 1804; retired, 30th October 1805.

PENN, WILLIAM. Cornet, 17th Light Dragoons, 1st September 1820; Cornet, 16th Light Dragoons, 22nd April 1824; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 29th June 1826; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 5th September 1838; appointed to 15th Hussars, 31st May 1839. Served in the East Indies, Bhurtpore, 1826; Kurnool campaign and affair at Zorapore, 1839.

PENNEFATHER, WILLIAM. Cornet, 12th Dragoons, 22nd January 1755; Lieutenant, do., 6th May 1760; Captain-Lieutenant, do., 8th May 1764; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th May 1766; Major, 12th December 1770; left the regiment, 6th November 1772.

PEPYS, WALTER. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th February 1897; Lieutenant, 10th November 1899; Captain, 9th September 1904. Seconded as Adjutant of Warwickshire Imperial Yeomanry, 1st September 1904. Served in India, 1897, April to September, and South Africa, November 1899 to June 1902; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Pieters Hill, and Laings Nek (mentioned in despatches by Lord Kitchener, 23rd June 1902, medals, Queen's with five clasps, King's with two clasps); retired.

PERSSE, WILLIAM. Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 6th December 1833; appointed to 16th Lancers, 11th July 1834.

PERSTON, DAVID, M.D. Hospital Mate, Hospital Staff, 19th October 1808; Assistant-Surgeon, 5th Battalion, 60th Rifles, 1st February 1810; do., 79th Highlanders, 18th October 1810; Surgeon, 26th Foot, 17th February 1825; do., 4th Light Dragoons, 15th March 1831; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 8th December 1839; retired on half-pay, 30th May 1843; served in Spain and Portugal, 1809-12, present at Salamanca, Burgos, Waterloo campaign, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo (Waterloo medal).

PESHALL, JOHN. Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 15th June 1804; removed to 89th Foot, 5th October 1804.

- PETERS, WILLIAM HENRY BROOKE. Cornet, 20th March 1861; Lieutenant, 12th April 1864; Captain, 17th July 1872; exchanged to 5th Dragoon Guards, same date; Major, 29th September 1880; promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Hussars, 17th December 1881.
- PHILLIPS, GEORGE H. Cornet, 21st March 1811; Lieutenant, 2nd January 1812; to half pay, 1814.
- PHILLIPS, THOMAS BROCKLEHURST. From 3rd Battalion Chester Regiment, Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 5th December 1883; Captain, 1st January 1890; resigned commission, 25th March 1896; subsequently served as a Major in the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars (Reserve) during the South African War.
- PICARD, CHRISTOPHER. Adjutant, 14th December 1776; Cornet, 20th May 1778; half pay; Lieutenant, 21st July 1784; out of regiment, 1787.
- PIERSON, Sir RICHARD, K.B. Served in the 1st Foot Guards, becoming Major, with the rank of Colonel in the army, on 21st July 1760; Major-General, 1762; Colonel of 63rd Foot, 1764; transferred as Colonel to 36th Foot, 1765; Lieut.-General, 1772; created Knight of the Bath; transferred as Colonel to 13th Dragoons, 27th November 1778, *vice* Douglas, deceased. Sir Richard Pierson died after a few hours' illness, 12th February 1781.
- PIPER, ——. Surgeon, 21st April 1812; to staff, 2nd September 1812.
- PODMORE, HENRY. Lieutenant, augmentation, 12th December 1805; retired, 11th April 1811.
- POLE, ARTHUR CHARLES. Cornet, 11th July 1865; Lieutenant, 3rd June 1868; Captain, 17th January 1872; died at Lucknow, 13th December 1879; officiating D.A.Q.M.G., Oude Division, 27th February 1875 to 3rd May 1875; do., 7th May 1875 to 8th July 1875. Served in Canada, September 1866 to July 1869; East Indies, 1874-79.
- POTT, JOHN. Cornet, 31st July 1817; Lieutenant, 23rd December 1818; died, 1st February 1822.
- POULETT, Hon. WILLIAM. Cornet, 28th September 1804; died, 20th March 1805.
- POWLET, Sir CHARLES ARMAND, K.B. Cornet of Horse, 1710; Lieutenant-Governor of Isle of Wight, &c., *vice* Anthony Morgan, Esq., deceased, 5th June 1733; served in Household Brigade; promoted Lieut.-Colonel of 1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards by George II.; Colonel of 9th Regiment of Marines, 27th December 1740; regiment disbanded after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; Colonel of 9th Foot, November 1749; Major-General; Knight of the Bath, and appointed on the Household of the Prince of Wales; 1751, Colonel of the 13th Dragoons; died in November 1751. Succeeded in Colonelcy by the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway on Christmas Day in that year.

PRESTON, JAMES. Captain, 18th Light Dragoons, 31st March 1793; exchanged into 13th Light Dragoons, Major, 5th October 1796; died of yellow fever in West Indies as Major of the 13th Light Dragoons on a date between June 30 and August 8. Major Preston succeeded Major Crofton, who had already died of the same disease.

PRETTEJOHN, RICHARD BUCKLEY, C.B. Cornet, 23rd February 1838; Lieutenant, 18th October 1839; Captain, 17th September 1850; Brevet Major, 20th July 1858; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd July 1860; Major, 5th July 1864; Colonel, 3rd July 1868; Lieut.-Colonel, 14th June 1878; Major-General, 20th March 1878; Lieut.-General, 1st July 1881; Colonel of the 13th Hussars, 1st July 1890. Served with the wing of the 14th Light Dragoons in the Southern Mahratta campaign, 1844-45, present at investment and capture of Panella and Pownghur; served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, present at Ramnuggur with the charging squadrons, passage of the Chenab river, Chillianwallah and Goojerat, the pursuit across the Jhelum river and of the Afghans over the Indus through the Khyber Pass (medal with two clasps); served with Persian expedition of 1857, was at bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra (medal with clasp); with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, 1857-58, present at siege and capture of Rahalgur, the action of Barodia, the relief of Sangor, the capture of Gurrakota, forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, where he was wounded, the battle of Betwa—was in command of the three troops actually engaged (horse wounded in two places), siege and capture of Jhansi, the battle of Koonch, and commanded the right wing of the 14th Light Dragoons in the pursuit; was in the affairs during the advance on Calpee, and the capture of that place, the action of Morar, and recapture of the town and fortress of Gwalior, and in the pursuit which ended in the action of Jowra Allipore, when he commanded the squadron; present at the action of Ranode, in command of the one squadron of his regiment there; severely wounded (four times mentioned in despatches; brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, medal with two clasps; created later a Companion of the Bath).

PRICE, JOHN. Quartermaster, 5th August 1715.

PRINGLE, JAMES. From the 1st Horse, in which he held the rank of Captain, to be Major in 13th, *vice* Stewart, 26th September 1775.

PRITZLER, Sir THEOPHILUS, K.C.B. Lieutenant, 5th Dragoon Guards, 27th August 1794; Captain, do., 8th July 1795; Captain, 21st Light Dragoons, 1st September 1796; Major, 7th Foot, 1st September 1804; Lieut.-Colonel, 21st Light Dragoons, 15th August 1811; Lieut.-Colonel, 22nd Light Dragoons, 4th March 1813; Colonel in the army, 4th June 1814; Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 5th November 1818. Being in command of the Cavalry Dépôt at Maidstone, Colonel Pritzler was appointed to the 13th, then in India, but did not join the regiment. He served at Waterloo, received the honour of K.C.B., and wore the Waterloo medal.

PROBY, JOHN THOMAS. Cornet, 20th March 1806; "suspended," 18th March 1810.

The use of the word "suspended" needs brief notice. Its signification is not absolutely known. It occurs nowhere else in the MS. books of the regiment. But in the Gazette, 31st March 1810, we read "Henry Webster, gent., *vice* Proby, who resigns." Cornet Proby did not sail with the regiment to Portugal in February 1810, but remained at the depôt.

PRYCE, ATHELSTANE ROBERT. Cornet, 24th October 1867; Lieutenant, 9th June 1870; Captain, 7th August 1876; exchanged to 18th Hussars, 14th December 1878.

PURCELL, PETER VALENTINE. Cornet, 4th May 1849; Lieutenant, 4th April 1851; Captain, 26th October 1854. Served in Turkey, 1854, June to October, Eastern Campaign; retired by sale of commission, 16th June 1858.

PYM (or PYMM), JOHN. Cornet, 27th June 1811; Lieutenant, 23rd July 1812; killed at Waterloo. Lieutenant Pym served also in the Peninsula, joining the regiment with a draft.

PYM, PERCIVAL. Lieutenant on augmentation, 2nd June 1804; promoted to 26th Foot, 15th June 1804.

QUEELY, MALACHI. Surgeon, 29th June 1782; sailed with the regiment to the West Indies; died of yellow fever, 26th June 1796.

QUIN, The Hon. WINDHAM HENRY WYNDHAM. Cornet, 8th June 1849; Lieutenant, 19th December 1851; exchanged to 1st Grenadier Guards, 11th June 1852.

RAITT, CHARLES FREDERICK. Lieutenant, 19th February 1807; retired, 8th September 1808.

RAYNES, JOHN THOMAS. Cornet, 12th April 1797; Lieutenant, 17th January 1799; exchanged to 24th Foot, 20th January 1803.

READ, EDWARD RUDSTON. Cornet, 4th Dragoon Guards, 18th November 1831; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 13th July 1832; Lieutenant, 12th December 1834; Captain, 27th August 1841; exchanged to 9th Lancers, 12th October 1841.

READY, WILLIAM. Served in the ranks, 23rd Lancers, in 1816-17, as private and corporal; then in the ranks of 11th Dragoons, from 25th November 1817 to 14th October 1821, obtaining promotion to Sergeant-Major on that date; Cornet and Adjutant of the 11th, 19th May 1825; Lieutenant, do., 28th June 1827; transferred to 13th Light Dragoons, 12th January 1839; retired on half-pay, 31st May 1840; served in India, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1825-26.

REES, JOHN GORDON. 2nd Lieutenant, 13th August 1904; Lieutenant, 25th August 1905; Adjutant, 1910; Captain, 11th July 1910.



**RENSHAW, RICHARD WILLIAM.** Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 16th August 1857; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 10th September 1858; Captain, do., 30th March 1860; exchanged to 6th Dragoons, 17th April 1860.

**RICH, Sir ROBERT, Bart.** Ensign, 1st Foot Guards, 10th June 1700; wounded at Schellenberg and Blenheim; Captain in Brigadier-General Tallon's Foot, 25th August 1704; Captain, 1st Foot Guards, 9th March 1708; Colonel of regiment of foot (late Watkins'), 1st January 1710; taken prisoner, *en route* Gibraltar, off Cadiz, when *Hunter* frigate was captured by three privateers, October 1710; appointed to raise and command a regiment of dragoons in 1715, this regiment was disbanded 1718; appointed one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.); Colonel of the 13th Dragoons, 19th November 1722; transferred to 8th Dragoons, 23rd September 1725; then to the 7th Horse on January 1, 1731. He was removed to 4th Dragoons, 13th May 1735, having also been posted to the 1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards for a short time; promoted Major-General the same year; he was advanced to Lieutenant-General in 1739; full General in 1745, and ultimately in 1757 to the rank of Field-Marshal. Sir Robert Rich was an M.P., and a Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He died, 1st February 1768.

**RICHARDSON, HENRY.** Cornet, 19th July 1740; Lieutenant, 17th January 1743/4; Captain-Lieutenant, 1st June 1745; Captain, 26th March 1747; Major, 4th February 1748/9; removed to Lieut.-Colonel, 29th Foot, 23rd June 1756.

**RICHARDSON, JAMES JARDINE.** From 11th Hussars, Major, 4th December 1909; 2nd Lieutenant, 5th October 1892; Lieutenant, 18th July 1894; Captain, 19th March 1901. Major Richardson served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 (medal with clasp); also in South African War in 1889-90 with the Imperial Light Horse, took part in the defence of Ladysmith, including the attack of January 6, 1900; severely wounded; served subsequently in South African Constabulary (medals, Queen's with four clasps, King's with two clasps).

**RICHARDSON, JOHN.** Cornet, 1st April 1773; Lieutenant, 7th April 1777; no more information.

**RICKETTS, THOMAS BOURKE.** Ensign, 37th Foot, 18th November 1795; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 13th September 1798; Captain, do., 16th January 1800; retired, 12th January 1805.

**RIDGE, ROBERT STUART.** Ensign, 47th Foot, 8th April 1814; Lieutenant, 47th Foot, 20th December 1821; do., 27th Foot, 25th April 1824; do., Royal Staff Corps, 9th April 1825; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 14th May 1829; retired on half pay, 29th September 1837. Served in the Mahratta and Pindaree War, 1817-18; also in the Persian Gulf, 1819-20, against the Wahabees; he also served in Canada and Nova Scotia.

**RINGTON, —.** Date unknown; transferred to 14th Dragoons, 7th September 1797.

- RIVIS, THOMAS EDWARD. Cornet, 12th September 1865; Lieutenant, 5th May 1869; retired, 28th October 1871; served, Canada, June 1868 to July 1869.
- ROACH, JORDAN. Surgeon, 27th June 1796; Surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th September 1797; to Staff, 21st April 1812; served in West Indies, and returned home with the relics of the regiment.
- ROBBINS, JOHN. Cornet, 31st January 1791; Lieutenant, 24th April 1794; Captain, 16th July 1799; retired, 16th January 1800.
- ROBERTSON-AIKMAN, DUNCAN FORBES. Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 2nd September 1885; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 10th November 1888; Lieutenant, do., 2nd November 1890; resigned commission, 6th December 1893.
- ROBINSON, STEPHEN OWEN. From the Militia, 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 23rd May 1906; Lieutenant, 5th April 1908. Had served in the South African campaign from February 1901 to March 1902 (Queen's South African medal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal).
- ROSCOMMON, The Earl of. Cornet, 23rd May 1834; exchanged to 2nd Dragoon Guards, 13th June 1834.
- ROSS, ANDREW. Entered the army as Cornet or Ensign, 23rd February 1709/10; Lieutenant, 1st April 1714; appears as Captain-Lieutenant, 13th Dragoons, 18th February 1740/1, in which rank he was later succeeded by Lieutenant Edward Vesey, but the date is unknown. When Captain-Lieutenant Ross left the service cannot be traced.
- ROSSER, CHARLES POTTS. Cornet, 8th January 1841; exchanged to 14th Light Dragoons, 26th February 1841.
- ROSSER, WILLIAM HIGHMORE. Cornet, 15th September 1837; resigned commission, 21st August 1839; served in Madras.
- ROSSER, THOMAS. Enlisted in the 13th Light Dragoons, 1798; appointed acting non-commissioned officer, 1799; continued so to serve until promoted Cornet and Adjutant, 29th October 1818; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 24th January 1819; Captain, 8th September 1831; went with the regiment to Portugal in 1810 and was present in every action in which the regiment was collectively engaged during this campaign. Was also present at several minor affairs. Returned with the regiment at the close of the war without ever having been absent from duty for a single day. Was with the regiment at Waterloo, and received the medal. Lieutenant Rosser accompanied the regiment to India in 1819 and remained with it till 1829, when he was compelled to come home on leave. He returned to India on 11th June 1832 and remained there until 6th June 1840; Captain Rosser retired on half-pay, 8th January 1841. Charles Rosser and William Highmore Rosser mentioned above were the only sons of this fine old soldier, of whose military career it is most fitting to give these details. The Cornet's commission of his

son Charles was dated the very day of his father's retirement. One cannot but regret that the name of Rosser was not perpetuated in the regiment for a longer period.

**RUPERT, GEORGE.** Served with the 19th Hussars; promoted to Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 13th Hussars, 2nd August 1899; Hon. Captain and Quartermaster, 13th Hussars, 22nd August 1902; Reserve of Officers; served in the ranks for over twenty-four years. Egyptian War of 1882, present at Kassassin; served in the Soudan Expedition, 1884, present at El Teb and Tamai; served in the South African War, 1899-1902, present at Colenso, the operations of January 21-24, 1900, including Spion Kop, present at Vaal Krantz and Pieters Hill and the Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, May 1901 to May 1902, Orange River Colony, April to May 1901 (medals, Egyptian medal, three clasps, Khedive's star, Queen's South African medal and five clasps, King's South African medal and two clasps, Good Conduct medal).

**RUSSELL, Sir BAKER CREED, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.** Cornet, 6th Dragoon Guards, 2nd November 1855; Lieutenant, do., 1st August 1856; Captain, unattached, 18th February 1859; do., 7th Foot, 25th March 1859; do., 13th Hussars, 3rd October 1862; Brevet Major, 24th January 1865; Major, 13th Hussars, 15th July 1878; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Hussars, 1st April 1874; Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Hussars, 29th September 1880; Brevet Colonel (army), 18th February 1880; Major-General, 1st April 1889; Lieut.-General, 20th January 1897; General, 19th December 1903; Colonel, 13th Hussars, 20th January 1894. On the outbreak of the mutiny, Sir Baker Creed Russell was at Meerut with the 6th Dragoon Guards. He was at Kurnaul when Colonel Gerrard was killed. Was with Seaton's Movable Column at the battle of Gungaree, where on the death of his three senior officers he commanded the squadron and a detachment of the 9th Lancers. On December 17, 1857, he commanded the cavalry at Putteali (mentioned in despatches). Commanded the cavalry at Mynpooree, and was present at the capture of Bareilly; present at relief of Bareilly; relief of Shahjehanpore; capture of the Fort of Remai and pursuit with destruction of the Fort of Mahundee, the action of Bunkagaon, the operations in Oude, actions of Mohudepore and Russoolpore, attack and capture of Fort Mitoulee, actions of Alligunge and Biswa, and served with the Agra Field Force in Central India in pursuit of Tantia Topee (medal with clasp). At the Gold Coast with Sir Garnet Wolseley in September 1873 on special service. Organised the native "Russell's Regiment," and commanded it throughout the Ashanti War of 1873-74. Commanded the defending forces during the repulse of the Ashanti army at Absakampra on November 5 and 6. His regiment, with Lord Gifford's Scouts, formed the advance-guard of the army from the river Prah to the north side of the Adansi Hills. Commanded the regiment now forming part of the advance-guard (augmented) under Colonel M'Leod at the attack and capture of Adubrassie, the battle of Amoafu, the attack and capture of Becquah, the advance-guard engagement of Jarbinbah, and the skirmishes and ambuscade affairs between Adwabin and the river Ordah, the battle

of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches several times, Brevet of Lieut. - Colonel, Companion of the Bath, medal with clasp). In 1879 accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to South Africa and commanded the forces in the operations against Sekukuni, the storming of the stronghold and subjugation of the tribe (mentioned in despatches, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. to the Queen, medal with clasp). Served in the Egyptian War of 1882, first as A.A.G. for Cavalry and afterwards in command of a Brigade of Cavalry; present at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, the two actions at Kassassin, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo (mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., medal with clasp, 2nd class of Medjidie, and Khedive's star).

**RUTHERFORD, CORNELIUS CLARK.** Assistant-Surgeon, 62nd Foot, 7th May 1852; do., 2nd Dragoons, 16th March 1855; do., Staff, 2nd December 1859; do., 99th Foot, 16th August 1861; do., Staff, 3rd March 1863; do., 13th Hussars, 14th April 1863; exchanged to 18th Hussars, 3rd June 1864; served in Turkey and China.

**RYAN, JOHN.** Cornet, 29th August 1815; Lieutenant, 10th October 1816; exchanged into 22nd Light Dragoons, 1st October 1819. Lieutenant Ryan exchanged with Lieutenant Bebb of the 22nd Light Dragoons. The latter died, 25th November 1819.

**SADLEIR, CHARLES.** Cornet, 31st December 1769; Lieutenant, 14th May 1774; had left the regiment by 1778.

**SADLER (SADLIER ?), PETER.** From "Invalids," to be Captain, 12th July 1716. There is some doubt as to the identity of this officer.

**SAGE, WILLIAM.** Cornet, 14th May 1774; Lieutenant, 9th October 1778; out of regiment, 1782.

**SALE, WILLIAM.** Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, 10th May 1839; do., Royal Newfoundland "Comp<sup>a</sup>" (Companies ?), 6th September 1839; do., 95th Regiment, 10th November 1842; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 30th June 1843; promoted Surgeon in 5th Fusiliers, 13th July 1847; served in Newfoundland.

**SARGEAUNT, JAMES.** Cornet, Cape Cavalry, 9th June 1825; Lieutenant, do., 30th March 1826; do., half pay, November 1827; Lieutenant, full pay, 53rd Foot, February 1828; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 24th May 1828; Captain, do., 18th July 1834; died, 29th September 1843. Served at the Cape and in Madras.

**SASSOON, ARTHUR MEYER.** 2nd Lieutenant, 27th January 1909.

**SAUNDERS, JOHN.** Cornet, 22nd July 1859; Lieutenant, 9th April 1861; retired, 18th July 1865.

**SAVAGE, FRANCIS WILLIAM EVELEIGH.** Cornet, 23rd November 1855; Lieutenant, 7th October 1857; served in Royal Artillery during the Crimean campaign of 1855; retired, 16th August 1859 (Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol).

SAVAGE, GEORGE WILLIAM. Captain, 17th May 1820, by exchange; exchanged to 69th Foot, 1st August 1822.

SAWREY-COOKSON, GERALD ROWLEY. 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 8th January 1901; Lieutenant, do., 25th August 1904; transferred to 13th Hussars, 20th April 1907; out of service, 27th January 1908.

SCOREY, J—— C——. Cornet, 6th August 1803; Lieutenant, 5th October 1804; retired, 1808.

SCULLY, RICHARD. Cornet, 2nd July 1796; Lieutenant, 5th December 1799; died, 3rd April 1801. Lieutenant Scully was one of the few who lived to return from the West Indies.

SEATON, JAMES. Quartermaster, — 1754; fate unknown.

SEMPILL, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 1st February 1729/30; resigned, 1st August 1741.

SERLE (or SEARLE), WILLIAM. Cornet, 19th Light Dragoons, 26th February 1801; Lieutenant, do., 20th December 1802; Captain, 24th Warwickshire Foot, 18th December 1806; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st February 1811; exchanged to 25th Foot, 20th June 1811. Never joined regiment.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM HENRY, C.B. Ensign, 68th Foot, 7th May 1847; Lieutenant, do., 10th June 1852; Captain, do., 29th December 1854, brevet Major; Major, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 13th May 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th July 1858; Colonel, 3rd Dragoons, 2nd November 1883; Colonel, 13th Hussars, 5th January 1891; Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 20th January 1894. Served with 68th in Crimea, present at Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, and Turkish War medal). Served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards during the Indian Mutiny; present at Nusserutpore; the siege and capture of Lucknow (horse wounded); Nawabgunge, where he commanded three squadrons of the regiment; reoccupation of Fyzabad; commanded the "Bays" during the Oude campaign; present at Jamo (wounded); assault and capture of Birwah; Trans-Gogra affairs at Bungaon (Brevet majority, mentioned frequently in despatches, medal, clasp, and C.B.)

SHAW, HENRY JAMES. Cornet, 31st July 1794; fate unknown.

SHEAN, ROBERT. Assistant-Surgeon, 17th September 1821; promoted Surgeon, 49th Foot.

SHEARS, CHRISTOPHER. Cornet, 30th April 1789; Lieutenant, 31st October 1792; died, 25th July 1796, of yellow fever.

SHEE, JOHN. Cornet, 31st May 1789; out of regiment, 1790.

SHEPHERD, JOHN. Cornet, 24th January 1764; Lieutenant, 16th August 1770; Captain, 14th May 1774; out of regiment, 1786.

SHERIDAN, WILLIAM. Cornet, 30th November 1791; out of regiment, 1794.

- SHERSTON, HENRY WENTWORTH. Cornet, 24th December 1785. No more information, except that he had returned to duty in 1789.
- SHIELDS, GEORGE. Paymaster, 19th January 1879; Lieutenant, 4th December 1872; Captain, 5th February 1879; Hon. Major, 5th February 1884.
- SHIPTON, JOHN NOBLE. Assistant-Surgeon, 23rd March 1855; Surgeon, 4th March 1868; Surgeon, 13th Hussars, 12th July 1871. Died when Surgeon-major.
- SHORT, LAMBERT. Quartermaster, 20th March 1740; fate unknown.
- SHRIGLEY, SAMUEL. Paymaster, 19th March 1798. Was the first paymaster appointed to the regiment under the new system. He was dismissed by sentence of court-martial, 6th February 1806.
- SHROEDER, JOHN. Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd February 1824, *vice* Constant; appointed to 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th July 1830.
- SHULDHAM, FRANK NAUNTON QUANTOCK. 2nd Lieutenant, 11th February 1888; resigned commission, 2nd April 1890; Reserve, 9th April 1900. Served with Reserve Squadron, South African War period; now Major, West Somerset Yeomanry.
- SHUTE, CHARLES CAMERON. Cornet, 19th July 1834; Lieutenant, 10th May 1839; retired on half pay, 31st May 1840; present with the right wing of the regiment in the Kurnool campaign. See Military History.
- SIMMS, THOMAS. Cornet, 4th May 1800; promoted Lieutenant, 8th May 1801; and exchanged or retired.
- SINCLAIR, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, 24th April 1835; do., 39th Foot, 10th January 1840; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 17th June 1842; died, 15th June 1843; served at Gibraltar, Malta, and in Madras.
- SMITH, CLEMENT. Cornet, 25th April 1808; Lieutenant, 22nd June 1870; Captain, 25th May 1878; Major, 25th April 1882; Paymaster, 11th August 1884.
- SMITH, FREDERICK GEORGE. Cornet, 10th September 1825; died, 3rd August 1826.
- SMITH, PERCY SHAW. Cornet, 29th October 1847; Lieutenant, 20th December 1850; Captain, 26th October 1854; retired, 24th August 1858; served in Turkey and Crimea, present at Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with four clasps, Sardinian War medal). See Military History.
- SMITH, SKEFFINGTON. From 18th Dragoons, Captain, 7th December 1764. His lieutenant's commission is dated 17th June 1761; this officer had also served in the 19th Dragoons.
- SMITH, THOMAS. Captain-Lieutenant, 24th November 1748; fate unknown.
- SMITH, THOMAS WILLIAM. Cornet, 7th July 1837; appointed to 22nd Foot, 20th October 1840.

SMITH, WILLIAM SLAYTER. Ensign, 2nd Garrison Battalion, 25th December 1806; Lieutenant, do., 17th November 1808; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 1st February 1810; exchanged to 10th Hussars, 16th December 1814; served in Peninsula, embarking with the regiment. Second Christian name appears both as Hayter and Slayter.

SMITHSON, WALTER CHARLES, D.S.O. Lieutenant, Durham Artillery Militia, 18th April, 1877; 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 7th January 1880; Lieutenant, do., 1st July 1881; Captain, do., 29th September 1885; Major, do., 1st July 1896; Lieut.-Colonel, do., 1st July 1901. Served, East Indies, 1880; South Afghanistan, 1880-81; East Indies, 1881-83; East Indies, 1884; South Africa, 1885; South Africa, 1899-1900; South Africa, 1901-2; East Indies, 1904-5; retired, 30th June 1905. During the South African War of 1899-1902, Lieut.-Colonel Smithson was present at Colenso, Vaal Krantz, Spion Kop, and Pieters Hill; he was severely wounded near Newcastle in Natal, 22nd August 1900. See Military History. He has been four times mentioned in despatches—by General Buller, 30th March 1900; do., 9th November 1900; by Lord Roberts, 4th September 1901; and by Lord Kitchener, 23rd November 1902; D.S.O., 29th November 1900 (medals, South African, Queen's with five clasps and King's with two clasps).

SOAMES, H—— F—— R. Cornet, 15th September 1796; left regiment, 1797; did not go to West Indies.

SOMERSET, Lord C—— H——. Cornet, 1st or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 11th May 1785; Lieutenant, 13th Dragoons, 14th February 1786; left regiment, 28th April 1787. There is some doubt as to the initials of this officer. They are given as they appear in the Army List. Probably the name should read Somerset, Lord Francis Compton, who married in 1787, and died a Colonel in the army in 1822.

SOUTHWELL, EDMUND. Cornet, 5th June 1722; fate unknown.

SOUTHWELL, THOMAS ARTUHR. Cornet, 2nd October 1855; Lieutenant, 9th October 1857; retired, 13th April 1858.

SPENCER, ALAN WILLIAM BERKLEY. 2nd Lieutenant, 15th May 1897; Lieutenant, 8th May 1899; Captain, 24th March 1902; seconded, Adjutant, Imperial Yeomanry, 13th December 1906. Served in South African campaign, 1899-1902; present at Colenso and Spion Kop (medals, South Africa, Queen's with three clasps, King's with two clasps).

SPENCER, HERBERT EAMES. 2nd Lieutenant, 9th September 1893; Lieutenant, 1st July 1896; resigned commission, 14th April 1897.

SPILLING, JOHN KINDER. Cornet, 3rd June 1868; Lieutenant, 4th February 1871; Captain, 15th July 1878; Major, 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Colonel, 29th September 1885; Colonel, 29th September 1889; to half pay, 1st July 1892. Served in Canada, 1868-69; East Indies, 1874-76, 1878-80; Southern Afghanistan, 1880-81; East Indies, 1881-84; South Africa, 1884-85. Raised and commanded Royal Reserve Hussars during South African War.

- STANHOPE, WILLIAM** (afterwards Lord HARRINGTON). Lieutenant, Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, 11th December 1703; Captain, 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards (to rank as Lieut.-Colonel of Foot), 19th June 1710; Colonel of Regiment of Foot, 11th May 1711; appointed to raise a regiment of Dragoons, 22nd July 1715; this regiment was disbanded, 1718; Colonel, 13th Dragoons, 20th December 1725; Brigadier-General, 19th November 1735; Major-General, 2nd July 1739; Baron Harrington, 6th January 1730; Secretary of State and Earl Harrington, 1730; also Governor-General of Ireland, 1746; died, 8th December 1756. For the political career of Lord Harrington, see 'Dictionary of National Biography.' His military career is also narrated there, but by some mischance the fact that he held the colonelcy of the 13th is omitted. Stanhope saw service in Spain in 1711-12, and again in 1719 when he served as a volunteer under the Duke of Berwick and distinguished himself at St Andero. He fought at Preston, in 1715, where he commanded "Stanhope's Dragoons."
- STARKEY, EDWARD CHARLES.** Cornet, 18th March 1860; Lieutenant, 21st April 1863; Captain, 16th October 1867; retired, 5th July 1873; served in Canada, 1866-69.
- STEELE, CHARLES.** 2nd Lieutenant, 26th March 1904; Lieutenant, 25th August 1905; Captain, 11th July 1910.
- STEPHENSON, THOMAS GEORGE, M.D.** Assistant-Surgeon, 25th September 1826; Surgeon, 54th Foot, 8th April 1836. Had previously served in Ceylon, and was present at the taking of Kandy in 1815, and in the Kandyan Rebellion of 1817-18; during the rebellion he was severely wounded in the left thigh; from 1827 to 1836 he served in Madras.
- STERN, HENRY JULIUS JOSEPH.** 2nd Lieutenant, 10th October 1894; Lieutenant, 1st September 1896; Captain, 22nd January 1902; resigned, 11th July 1903; served in South African War, 1899-1902, see Military History (Queen's medal with four clasps); now serving in the South Irish Horse.
- STEUART, CHARLES.** Cornet, 5th Dragoon Guards, 10th December 1825; Lieutenant, do., 5th February 1829; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 21st May 1829; promoted Captain, 80th Foot, 23rd November 1838; served in Madras, 1830-36.
- STEUART, Sir JAMES, Bart.** (otherwise Sir JAMES STEUART DENHAM). Captain, 8th Dragoons, 28th March 1770; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 6th November 1772, *vice* Pennefather; Lieutenant-Colonel (now a Baronet), 13th Light Dragoons, 15th July 1776; Colonel (in army), 20th November 1782; Colonel, 12th Light Dragoons, 9th November 1791.
- STEVENS, THOMAS.** Assistant-Surgeon, 17th March 1808; resigned, 18th May 1809.
- STEVENSON, ROBERT HORATIO.** Cornet, 1st March 1864; Lieutenant, 18th December 1867; Captain, 30th June 1869; Major, 5th July 1882; exchanged to 6th Dragoon Guards, 19th January 1887.



- STEWART, HENRY. Cornet, 7th April 1777; Lieutenant, 24th December 1779; left regiment; fate unknown.
- STEWART, The Rev. ALEXANDER GEORGE. Chaplain, 12th May 1777; retired.
- STEWART, JAMES. From the 4th Horse, Cornet, 13th Dragoons, 6th February 1764; left regiment.
- STEWART, ROBERT HAWTHORN JOHNSTON. Ensign, 93rd Highlanders, 26th February 1841; Lieutenant, do., 14th November 1845; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th July 1846; Captain, do., 24th September 1847; retired, 4th April 1851; served with 93rd in Canada, May 1842 to July 1846.
- STEWART, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, Hawley's Dragoons, 4th May 1740; fate unknown.
- STISTED, CHARLES. Ensign, 39th Foot, 30th May 1794; Lieutenant, half pay, 95th Foot, 1800; Lieutenant, full pay, 24th Foot, 5th March 1801; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 20th January 1803; Captain, do., 25th February 1804; Captain, 3rd King's Own Dragoons, 7th February 1811, exchanged with Captain James Gubbins; Major, 3rd King's Own Dragoons, 4th June 1814.
- STOCK, CHARLES JOHN. Cornet, 18th November 1831; died at Table Bay, 23rd May 1834; served in Madras; it would appear that Cornet Stock died on the voyage home.
- STOCKER, EDGAR HENRY. 2nd Lieutenant, 12th September 1903; Lieutenant, 13th January 1905; Captain, 23rd June 1909.
- STOKES, EDWARD GRANT. Lieutenant, 2nd June 1825; to Captain, unattached, 16th January 1829.
- STONES, HENRY. Cornet, 28th December 1815; Lieutenant, 7th November 1818; half pay, 1823; Captain, 25th December 1823, full pay; Major, 19th February 1836; retired, 14th February 1848. Served in East Indies; present in Kurnool campaign, and at affair of Zorapore, 1839.
- STOPFORD, THOMAS. Ensign, York Light Infantry Volunteers, 14th November 1811. This was a regiment entirely composed of foreigners in British Pay. Lieutenant, do., 11th March 1813; Lieutenant, 101st Foot, 6th June 1816 (Duke of York's Irish Regiment); Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 19th June 1817; exchanged to 33rd Regiment, 13th August 1818.
- STOREY, ROBERT. Paymaster. Ensign, 9th Foot, 15th April 1813; Lieutenant, do., 9th February 1815; do., half pay, 1816; Paymaster, 15th Hussars, 9th August 1819; do., half pay, 62nd Foot, 27th January 1825; do., full pay, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th August 1831; appointed Paymaster of the Coventry District, 1st October 1840. Had served in France and Spain, Canada and Madras; present at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, at Nive he commanded a company of the 9th Foot, was severely

wounded in both thighs, falling by the side of Colonel Cameron while charging; received the thanks of Colonel Cameron for his gallantry on that occasion.

STRANGE, ALEXANDER. Paymaster, 11th April 1811; retired, 16th August 1831; served in Peninsula, and was also present at Waterloo (medal).

STRANGE, CHARLES. Cornet, 6th May 1819; Lieutenant, 25th December 1823; to Captain, unattached, 13th May 1829.

STUART, The Hon. JOHN. Lieutenant, 18th July 1822; to Captain, unattached, 27th August 1825.

SUGDEN, RICHARD. Cornet, 26th December 1822; Lieutenant, 27th August 1825; died, 25th July 1828.

SWIFT, ABRAHAM. Captain, left regiment, 1st May 1729.

SYMONS, ADOLPHE. 2nd Lieutenant, 12th March 1892; Lieutenant, 7th June 1892; Assistant-Adjutant, 1893-96; Captain, 5th October 1901; Staff College, 1902; attached to Adjutant-General's Staff, 1903; Staff Captain, War Office, 1903-4; D.A.A.G., War Office, 1904-6; General Staff Officer, Dublin, 3rd January 1908. South African War, 1899-1900; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Pieters Hill, Laings Nek (mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts; medals, South African, Queen's with four clasps; Coronation Medal, 1902). See Military History.

TAGGART, ROBERT. Quartermaster, 7th September 1826; died, 25th December 1828.

TANNER, FRANCIS. Cornet, —; Lieutenant, 1st September 1739, *vice* John West promoted.

TARN, HARRY. 2nd Lieutenant, 4th March 1891; resigned commission, 17th February 1892.

TAYLER, SAMUEL. Adjutant, 62nd Foot, 28th January 1795; Lieutenant, do., 1st September 1795; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th (16th?) August 1800; exchanged to 27th Dragoons on promotion to Captain, 20th December 1810.

TAYLOR, ARTHUR HENRY MENDEL, D.S.O. 2nd Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, 20th June 1890; Lieutenant, do., 25th January 1893; Captain, 13th Hussars, 22nd February 1899; Major, do., 3rd November 1903; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, *vice* Pedder, 1st July 1909. Served with the 21st Hussars in the Soudan Campaign of 1898; present at the taking of Khartum (mentioned in despatches). Served in the South African War with the 13th Hussars, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters Hill (mentioned in despatches by General Buller, 30th September 1900). Has held the following appointments: District Signalling Officer, Secunderabad, 1895-96; A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding, Egypt, July 1897; Cairo, November 1897, A.P.M. and S.S. Officer, Cairo, also District Signalling Officer, November 1897 to March 1898; South Africa, A.P.M. and S.O. "B" duties, 1st

Cavalry Brigade, Natal, February 1900 to June 1900; Brigade Major, 1st Cavalry Brigade, June 1900 to November 1901; C.S. Officer, Newcastle Sub-District, Natal, December 1901 to September 1902 (medals, Soudan, 1898, one clasp, Khedive's star, South African, Queen's with three clasps, King's with two clasps, D.S.O., 29th November 1900).

- TAYLOR, EDWARD GILLESPIE. Cornet, 20th Dragoons, 22nd December 1804; Lieutenant, 19th Dragoons, 6th January 1806; do., 25th Dragoons, September 1806; Captain, 22nd Dragoons, 19th January 1816; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 14th October 1819; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 31st December 1830. Died at Bangalore, 26th November 1836. Did duty as a Marine, off and at the capture of Mauritius, with a troop of 25th Dragoons. Served on the Staff of his uncle Sir R. R. Gillespie during the Java campaign under Auchmuty in 1811, present at capture of Djocjocarta; served on expedition against Balla and Macassar; served with 22nd Dragoons through the Mahratta War of 1816-17-18; present at battle of Ashtee. Thanked in General Orders at Weltevreden; had his horse killed at Cornelis, 26th August 1811. Noticed in General Orders; appointed Assistant Barrack-Master General. Thanked by Sir M. Nightingale and Sir T. Pritzler, also by Sir L. Smith in May 1819.
- TEASDALE, RICHARD BURROWES. From 25th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 12th November 1818; retired or died, 14th August 1828.
- THOMAS, JOHN. Quartermaster, — 1754.
- THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, 26th October 1830; died, 5th July 1831.
- THORNTON, JAMES. Lieutenant, 25th April 1797; retired, 17th January 1799.
- THORNTON, JOHN. Major (in army), 19th July 1821; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 27th June 1822; half pay, 14th June 1827.
- THOROLD, FREDERICK. Cornet, 3rd October 1826; Lieutenant, 16th January 1829; exchanged into 63rd Foot.
- TIGHE, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 19th September 1747; Captain-Lieutenant, 10th December 1755, *vice* Alcock; retired, 1759.
- TOMLINSON, JAMES. Cornet, 21st October 1815 (5th October?); Lieutenant, 5th November 1818; Captain, 5th June 1823; exchanged into 11th Light Dragoons, 17th October 1825.
- TOOVEY, JOHN. Cornet (army), 20th July 1722; Lieutenant, 4th Dragoons, 26th December 1726; Captain-Lieutenant, Hawley's, *i.e.*, 13th Dragoons, 20th June 1739; Captain, do., 18th February 1740; Major, do., 26th February 1745/6; Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Shuckburgh Witney or Whitney, deceased, 19th September 1747; removed to 1st Royal Regiment of Dragoons, 2nd December 1754; as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded 53rd Foot, to which he was removed in July 1759, and as Colonel on 27th October 1760. Date of retirement or death unknown. Major Toovey was present at Falkirk Muir.

- TOOVEY, WILLIAM. Cornet, Hawley's Dragoons, 11th July 1740; Captain in Royal Regiment of Dragoons, "Dilizem," *vice* Abbot, 1st July 1745.
- TORIN, ERNEST RICHARD HOPE. Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 15th February 1871; removed to 13th Hussars, 22nd July 1871; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 28th October 1871; Captain, do., 14th December 1879; Major, do., 29th September 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel, do., 1st July 1892; to retired pay, 1st July 1896; Adjutant, Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry, from 16th March 1883 to 15th March 1888. Served in East Indies, January 1874 to April 1875; also 30th December 1877 to 14th November 1880; Southern Afghanistan, 15th November 1880 to 7th November 1881; and East Indies, 8th November 1881 to 17th December 1881; died 1911.
- TOULMIN, HENRY J. Cornet, 2nd May 1856; Lieutenant, 27th November 1857; retired by sale of commission, 6th August 1858.
- TOURNAY, THOMAS. Cornet, 31st December 1830; retired, 13th July 1832.
- TOWERS, JAMES. Lieutenant, 20th October 1796; promoted Captain, 8th Light Dragoons, 5th December 1799. This officer fought in the West Indies with his regiment, and was one of those who escaped yellow fever.
- TOWERS, THOMAS JOHN. Veterinary Surgeon, 12th May 1854. Served in Crimean campaign, Bulganak, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Turkish War medal). Died at Manchester, 28th April 1862.
- TOWNSEND, HORACE GERALD. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th December 1903; retired.
- TOWNSHEND, CECIL. Cornet, 9th October 1846; left regiment the same year.
- TREMAYNE, ARTHUR. Cornet, 11th September 1846; Lieutenant, 29th October 1847; Captain, 4th April 1851; Brevet Major, 12th December 1854; Major, 31st May 1859; Lieut.-Colonel, 21st February 1860. Crimean campaign, Alma, Balaclava, siege of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with three clasps, Grand Cross Legion of Honour, Turkish War medal, and Medjidie 5th class). Retired by sale of commission, 24th May 1861.
- TREMAYNE, JOHN HEARLE. Lieutenant, 19th May 1886; Captain, 8th June 1896; Adjutant, 9th June 1897 to 8th June 1901; Brevet Major, 29th January 1902; Major, 3rd September 1902; retired, 21st June 1905. Served in South African War, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Vaal Krantz, Spion Kop, and Pieters Hill (mentioned in despatches by Sir Redvers Buller, 30th March 1900 and 9th November 1900; also by Lord Roberts, 4th September 1901, and by Lord Kitchener, 8th March 1902; medals, South African, Queen's with four clasps and King's with two clasps; Royal Humane Society's medal, 15th May 1900). See Military History. Served also with the Regiment in India, 1904. Major John Hearle Tremayne is the son of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Tremayne.
- TRENCH, JOHN. 1st Commission, Cornet, 12th August 1741; Quartermaster, 23rd October 1741; Lieutenant, 13th Dragoons, 20th February 1749/50; Captain-Lieutenant, do., 27th August 1760; no more information.

TRISTRAM, THOMAS BARR. From 22nd Light Dragoons, Lieutenant, 22nd November 1818; to half pay, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 13th July 1822.

TROOD, JOHN. Lieutenant, 30th August 1815; left regiment same year.

TRUMAN, WILLIAM ROBINSON. Cornet, 5th August 1862; Lieutenant, 8th December 1865; Captain, 24th July 1872; Captain, 13th Hussars, 16th July 1873; exchanged, 19th September 1874.

TUCKER, WALTER SYDNEY. Cornet, 1st Dragoons, 10th March 1857; Cornet, 17th Lancers, 9th October 1857; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 18th January 1859; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th May 1861; died at Malaga, 25th December 1862.

TURING, WILLIAM. Cornet, 31st March 1804; Lieutenant, 30th May 1805; promoted Captain, 81st Regiment, 19th February 1807.

TURNER, FRANCIS. Cornet, 2nd April 1733; Lieutenant, 1st September 1739; Captain-Lieutenant, 26th February 1745/6; no more information.

TURNER, SAMUEL CHARLES. Cornet, 5th September 1805; Lieutenant, 18th December 1806; retired, 11th July 1811.

TURNER, WILLIAM. Cornet, 23rd May 1811; Lieutenant, 6th February 1812; half pay, 1814; full pay, 16th April 1815; Captain, 3rd November 1819; left regiment, 27th June 1822. Served at Waterloo (medal). The Waterloo letter of this officer has been given already.

TWIST, ERNEST FREDERICK. 2nd Lieutenant, 4th May 1898; Lieutenant, 3rd October 1900; Adjutant, 9th June 1904; Captain, 9th September 1904. Served in South African War, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Laings Nek, Pieters Hill, Cape Colony (medals, South Africa, Queen's with six clasps, King's with two clasps); Adjutant Berks Yeomanry, 4th January 1909.

TYGH (or TYGHE), WILLIAM. See TIGHE.

TYSSEN, FRANCIS SAMUEL DANIEL. Cornet, 8th March 1831; Lieutenant, 18th July 1834; exchanged to 4th Dragoon Guards, 15th May 1835. Served in Madras, 1832-35.

UPTON, AMBROSE. Cornet, 30th November 1745; Lieutenant, 24th May 1749; Captain-Lieutenant, — 1759; Captain, 27th August 1760; Major, 16th May 1766; died or left army, 1771.

UVEDALE, EDMOND. Cornet in the army, 24th February 1710; Cornet in regiment, 1722.

VANCE, EUSTACE JOHN. Sub-Lieutenant, 23rd April 1873; Lieutenant, 23rd April 1873; exchanged into 2nd Battalion 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment; subsequently served in Egypt on Commissariat and Transport Staff.

VANNECK, WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE. On probation, 10th January 1906, from Shropshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant, 5th May 1909.

- VARLEY, WILLIAM.** Veterinary Surgeon, Land Transport Corps, 15th August 1855; do., Military Train, 20th February 1857; do., 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd October 1857; do., 13th Hussars, 24th June 1862; 1st class do., do., 4th December 1863; removed to Royal Engineers, 17th May 1871; antedated, 27th August 1870. Served in Turkey and Crimea, 1855-56; East Indies, 1857-62; Canada, 1866-69.
- VESEY, EDWARD.** Cornet, 4th February 1733/4; rank in regiment, 4th April 1734; "made Lieutenant"; Lieutenant, 18th February 1740/1; succeeded by John Bland, 18th February 1740/1. See also Andrew Ross.
- VIGNE, JOHN ROBERT FRANCIS.** 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd November 1901; Lieutenant, 9th June 1904; died at Secunderabad Hospital, 21st September 1905, as the result of enteric fever. (See Military History.)
- VIVIAN, JAMES EDWARDS.** Cornet, 15th (King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, 25th February 1848; Lieutenant, do., 17th May 1850; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 15th December 1854; retired, 1856.
- VYNER, HENRY.** Captain, 21st September 1830; exchanged, 16th August 1831.
- WAKEFIELD, JOSEPH.** Cornet, 26th May 1814; Lieutenant, 29th August 1815; promoted, 19th Light Dragoons.
- WALKER, GEORGE JAMES.** Cornet, 8th January 1829; Lieutenant, 10th January 1834; retired, 31st July 1840.
- WALKER, HENRY STEPHEN.** Cornet, 17th November 1863; Lieutenant, 12th October 1867; retired, by sale of commission, 8th June 1870; served in Canada, 1866-69.
- WALLACE, JOHN.** Cornet, 10th February 1814; Lieutenant, 17th May 1815; half pay, 1816; full pay, 16th November 1818; out of regiment, 1st June 1820; served at Waterloo (medal).
- WALPOLE, Hon. GEORGE.** Born, 20th June 1758, the third son of Horatio, 2nd Lord Walpole of Wolleston, and afterwards created Earl of Orford in 1806. Entered the army as Cornet in the 12th Light Dragoons, 12th May 1777; Lieutenant, 9th Dragoons, 17th April 1780; Captain-Lieutenant, 12th Light Dragoons, 10th December 1781; Captain-Lieutenant, 8th Light Dragoons, 13th August 1782; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 25th June 1785; Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Light Dragoons, 31st October 1792. In 1795, went to the West Indies with 110 men of the regiment, and accompanied by two lieutenants, the surgeon, and three quartermasters; of these only Walpole and Lieutenant Bennet and twenty men returned to England, twelve were drafted into the 20th Light Dragoons, and the whole of the remainder died of yellow fever. The story of the fate of the officers and men of the regiment who went out later has been told elsewhere. Having by his energy suppressed the serious revolt, Walpole made terms with the beaten negroes, and among other articles in the treaty Walpole gave his word that those who surrendered should not be sent out of the country. In spite of

this, the Governor and the Assembly decided to ship the negroes to Nova Scotia. Walpole considered this, and rightly, as a gross breach of faith. A sum of five hundred guineas which was voted by the Assembly to purchase him a sword of honour he absolutely declined, and obtained leave to return to England. The letter in which he refused to accept the proffered honour was expunged from the Minutes of the House in Jamaica. Walpole was promoted to a colonelcy on 3rd May 1796, and retired from the service almost at once. He was M.P. for Derby from January 1797 to 1806. When Fox became Foreign Secretary, Walpole, who had always followed him, was appointed Under Secretary, 20th February 1806, but did not retain this office long after the death of his patron. He was M.P. for Dungarvan from 1807 to 1820, and was also Comptroller of Cash in the Excise Office till his death in May 1835. Colonel Walpole was unmarried. He was Tierney's second in the duel with Pitt on Putney Heath, 27th May 1798.

WALTERS, GEORGE HENRY. Lieutenant, 6th August 1802; to half pay, 11th Light Dragoons, 24th February 1803.

WATHEN, AUGUSTUS. Cornet, half pay, 21st Light Dragoons, June 1820; do., 8th Hussars, full pay, July 1820; Lieutenant, 8th Hussars, 24th June 1823; Lieutenant, 8th Hussars, half pay, 1823; do., 1st Royal Dragoons, half pay, 6th May 1824; do., 15th Hussars, full pay, 1824; Captain, 15th Hussars, 25th September 1826; Major, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th November 1839; died, 3rd May 1843. Present with Lieut.-General Sir Colin Halkett at the occupation of Antwerp in 1814, and employed as his A.D.C.; present with the Hanoverians at Waterloo, and afterwards served with them for nearly two years as Lieutenant in the Hanoverian Hussar Guards. Also served in Bombay for a short time in 1839. The Cardigan-Wathen affair will be remembered.

WATSON, JOHN. Ensign, 23rd December 1710; Cornet, 22nd July 1715; Lieutenant, 28th October 1715. See "Raising the Regiment."

WATSON, JOHN HENRY. Lieutenant, Carlow Militia, 11th February 1871; do., 65th Foot, 28th February 1874; transferred to 13th Hussars, 23rd January 1875; resigned commission, 16th May 1883. Served in East Indies, November 1874 to March 1878, and December 1879 to November 1880; Southern Afghanistan, November 1880 to 28th October 1881.

WEBB, HENRY MARCH. Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, 23rd September 1845; Surgeon, 51st Foot, 8th December 1854; do., 95th Foot, 13th May 1859; do., Staff, 3rd February 1860; Surgeon, 12th Foot, 24th May 1861; Surgeon, 18th Hussars, 18th July 1862; Surgeon, 13th Hussars, 3rd June 1864; exchanged to the Staff, 30th December 1864.

WEBB, RICHARD JAMES AGAR. Cornet, 22nd April 1862; Lieutenant, 9th September 1864; Captain, 4th February 1871; retired, by sale of commission, 10th December 1872; served in Canada, September 1866 to July 1869.

- WEBSTER, SAMUEL. Quartermaster, undated; died of yellow fever in the West Indies, 1796.
- WEEKES, ASHETON. Cornet, 1st February 1868; retired, 17th February 1869.
- WELBY, THOMAS EARLE. Ensign, 26th Foot, 11th July 1826; Lieutenant, do., 25th June 1829; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 14th October 1830; retired, 14th April 1837; served in Madras, 1828-33.
- WEST, CHARLES. Cornet, 1st July 1734, *vice* John West; Lieutenant, 20th June 1739; fate unknown.
- WEST, JOHN. Cornet, 2nd April 1724; Lieutenant, 1st July 1734; Captain, 1st September 1739; Quartermaster, 16th February 1740; fate unknown. See Tanner,
- WEST, JOHN. Cornet, 5th July 1746; no more information.
- WESTON, GEORGE. Cornet, 4th Light Dragoons, 28th December 1821; Lieutenant, do., 19th May 1825; Captain, unattached, 16th March 1830; Captain, 15th Foot, 13th August 1830; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 30th April 1836; Captain, 14th Light Dragoons, 29th December 1840. Served in the East Indies, 1821-29; Canada, 1833-35; Madras, 1836 to 1840; present at Kurnool and Zorapoor, where he commanded a squadron of the regiment.
- WETHERALL, CHARLES. Cornet, 8th Light Dragoons, 13th June 1812; do., 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, June 1815; Lieutenant, 25th Light Dragoons, January 1817; do., 22nd Light Dragoons, 8th August 1817; do., 11th Light Dragoons, 14th November 1818; Captain, 11th Light Dragoons, 29th June 1824; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 17th October 1825; to half pay, unattached, 27th June 1834. Served in France, Holland, and Germany, June 1815 to January 1817; in Madras, Mahratta War, June 1817 to 1819; Bengal, Upper Provinces, 1819 to 1824; Madras, 1824 to 1832; present at Badamy, 18th February 1818, under Sir J. Munro, as Lieutenant and acting Adjutant, Belgaum, 20th March 1818, and Molapoor, 10th May 1818, battle of Sholapoor, Copauldroog, Mahratta War, 1817-19.
- WETHERALL, JOHN. Lieutenant, 1st November 1827; retired as Captain, 3rd May 1831.
- WHELER, CHARLES STUART. Sub-Lieutenant, 30th December 1871; Lieutenant, 30th December 1871; to Bombay Staff Corps, 29th November 1884.
- WHITE, GILLESPIE. Cornet, 22nd May 1797; Lieutenant, 6th December 1799; died in Egypt, 1801 or 1802.
- WHITE, HENRY. Ensign, 68th Light Infantry, 12th April 1840; Lieutenant, do., —; Captain, do., 29th December 1854; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 13th May 1859; died, 8th February 1861.
- WHITE, JAMES. Cornet, 15th October 1858; retired, by sale of commission, 18th November 1859.
- WHITE, LUKE. Lieutenant, 16th July 1807; retired, 26th December 1811.



**WHITE, LUKE.** Cornet, 19th March 1847; Lieutenant, 8th December 1848; Captain, 12th October 1852; retired, 10th March 1854.

**WHITE, WILLIAM.** Cornet, 23rd May 1797; Lieutenant, 16th January 1800; Captain, 18th February 1801; killed at Salamanca. See Military History.

**WHITEHEAD, FREDERICK JOHN GEORGE.** Cornet, 14th April 1843; promoted Lieutenant in 7th Foot, 8th October 1844.

**WHITNEY, SHUGBURGH.** The surname of this officer often occurs as Witney, and his Christian name is variously given as Shuckbrough, Shugbrough, Shugborough, and Shugburgh. Ensign in Colonel Francis Godfrey's Regiment of Foot (16th Foot), 25th August 1704; Lieutenant, do., 20th August 1708; Captain, do., 1st January 1709; Captain in Harrington's Dragoons, *i.e.*, Munden's, alias Stanhope's, before 1728; Major, Hawley's, *i.e.*, Munden's, 11th June 1733; Lieut.-Colonel, do., 20th June 1739; killed at Falkirk Muir in January 1746, when the regiment was designated "Ligonier's late Gardiner's." It may be noted that in the earlier Manuscript Army Lists great confusion arises from the haphazard way in which regiments are designated, at times by the names of colonels three generations ago.

**WHITTINGHAM, Sir SAMUEL FORD, K.C.B., K.C.H.** Lieutenant, 1st Regiment of Life Guards, 10th March 1803; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 13th June 1805; Major, serving with Portuguese army as Staff Officer, 12th March 1810; Lieut.-Colonel, do., 30th May 1811; Colonel, 4th June 1814; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, 7th June 1814; C.B., 4th June 1815; Knighted; Major-General, 27th May 1825; K.C.B. and K.C.H.; Lieutenant-General 28th June 1838; Colonel of 71st Highlanders, 28th March 1838; died, 1841. While in the Portuguese service Whittingham held the rank of General, and is so mentioned several times in despatches. He was wounded slightly on one occasion in 1813. His conduct while in foreign service was twice attacked in the House of Commons. On March 2, 1815, a Mr Whitbread moved the House to bring to notice the fact that Whittingham had led the advance of the Spanish Army to Madrid when Ferdinand was proceeding thither to overthrow the Constitution and dissolve the Cortes. Whittingham was defended by a relative, by name Hart Davis. During the division Davis and Whitbread nearly got to blows in the lobby. The Speaker sent for them and extorted most unwillingly from Davis a promise that the matter should go no further. As a matter of fact, there would otherwise have been a duel. Whittingham was also attacked by Brougham in the House. In the Army List it is stated that Major-General Sir S. F. Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H., held the local rank of Lieut.-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands, 30th September 1836.

**WHYTE-EDGORTH, F——.** Surgeon, 11th September 1765; no more information.

**WIGAN, JOHN TYSON.** 2nd Lieutenant, 15th May 1897; Lieutenant, 8th March 1899; Captain, 4th January 1909; Adjutant, Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry, 2nd June 1904. Served in South African War, 1899-1902;

present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Pieters Hill; was severely wounded near Sundays River, 7th March 1900 (medals, Queen's South Africa, with four clasps, King's do., two clasps); resigned commission, 3rd February 1909; serving with Berks Yeomanry, 1911.

WIGGIN, EDGAR ASKIN. Lieutenant, 29th August 1885; Captain, 12th November 1890; Adjutant, Assistant Adjutant, 14th July 1887 and 11th April 1895; Brevet Major, 29th November 1900; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 22nd August 1902; retired, 23rd November 1907. Served in South African War, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Vaal Krantz, Spion Kop, Pieters Hill, Laings Nek (mentioned in despatches by General Buller, 9th November 1900; Lord Roberts, 4th September 1901; Lord Kitchener, 8th August 1901; medals, South Africa, Queen's with five clasps and King's with two clasps); commanded a Mounted Infantry Battalion in South Africa; Lieut.-Colonel, Staffordshire Yeomanry.

WIGLEY, BENJAMIN. Cornet, 24th July 1766; Lieutenant, 14th March 1772; no more information.

WILKINSON, NEWCOMEN. Quartermaster, undated; died of yellow fever in West Indies, 9th July 1796.

WILLDEY, THOMAS. Quartermaster, 3rd August 1718.

WILLES, GEORGE SHIPPON. Cornet, 14th May 1858; removed to 3rd Light Dragoons.

WILLEY, EDWARD. Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, 5th October 1776; no further information.

WILLIAMS, BASIL HENRY. Sub-Lieutenant, R. Monmouth Engineers; do., Warwick Regiment, 21st April 1900; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 9th January 1901. Served in Madras, 1900-1, and South Africa, 1901-2, with 1st Battalion Warwick Regiment and with 8th Mounted Infantry (medals, South Africa, Queen's with three clasps); resigned commission, 6th February 1904.

WILLIAMS, COVENTRY. 2nd Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, 14th January 1880; Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1st July 1881; Captain, 13th Hussars, 24th November 1886; Adjutant, 8th June 1896; Major, 25th April 1897; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 26th June 1902; Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd Dragoons, *vice* F. F. Colvin, retired, 19th August 1903. Served in South African campaign, 1899-1902; present at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters Hill (mentioned in despatches by General Buller, 30th March 1900 and 9th November 1900; medals, South Africa, Queen's with five clasps and King's with two clasps). Lieut.-Colonel Williams has held the following appointments: A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding the North British District, 1881-82; do., do., Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, 12th November 1890 to 31st December 1894; do. to General Coombe, 1st January 1895 to 31st July 1895; attached to the Staff of the Duke of Connaught, 1895; Brigade Major, Cavalry manoeuvres, Lord Dundonald's Brigade, 1895; A.A.G. General Elliot's Division, South Africa, 24th February 1902 to 31st May 1902.

- WILLIAMS, PHILIP. Cornet, 21st September 1860; retired, by sale of commission, 22nd April 1862.
- WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM. Ensign, 28th August 1711; Cornet, 22nd July 1715; Lieutenant, —; Captain, 25th July 1726.
- WILLIS, HENRY. Cornet, 24th March 1812; Lieutenant, 14th January 1813; out of regiment, 1814.
- WILLIS, JOHN. Cornet, 1st July 1734; Lieutenant, 23rd April 1742; fate unknown.
- WILLIS, WILLIAM. Cornet, 30th March 1787; Lieutenant, 31st August 1791; Captain and Captain-Lieutenant, 23rd April 1794; retired, date unknown.
- WILLIS, WILLIAM. Paymaster, 6th February 1806; resigned, 23rd April 1807.
- WILSON, BELFORD RANDOLPH. Sub-Lieutenant, 10th January 1872; Lieutenant, 10th January 1874; exchanged, 11th September 1876, to 4th Dragoon Guards.
- WILSON, HENRY. Cornet, 7th August 1840; Lieutenant, 29th September 1843; Riding-master; retired, 6th December 1848.
- WILSON, HENRY SMITHSON LEE. Cornet, 27th February 1858; Lieutenant, 30th March 1860; exchanged to 15th Foot, 25th May 1860.
- WILSON, THOMAS. Assistant-Surgeon, 1st August 1798; promoted Surgeon, 48th Foot.
- WINT, WILLIAM SHUTE. Cornet, 18th July 1834; Lieutenant, 14th September 1840; died at Canterbury, 19th November 1840; served in Madras, 1835-37.
- WISE, FRANCIS HUBERT. From the Militia, 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd July 1890; Lieutenant, 29th April 1891; resigned commission, 4th May 1901; served in South African War, 1899-1900 (mentioned in despatches, 9th November 1900 and 8th February 1901; Royal Humane Society's medal); A.D.C. to Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 24th February 1897, Major, South Irish Horse.
- WOMBWELL, GEORGE. Ensign, 44th Foot, 7th February 1811; Lieutenant, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Light Dragoons, 4th November 1812; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 16th December 1814; appointed to 1st Life Guards.
- WOOD, CHARLES HARCOURT GAM. No other information to be obtained but "resigned, 19th May 1886." MS. Regimental Record.
- WOOD, GEORGE EWETSE. Lieutenant, 10th May 1882; resigned, 29th December 1883; served with 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment through Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive's star).
- WOOD, Sir HENRY EVELYN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. Royal Navy, 1852-55; Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 7th September 1855; Lieutenant, 13th Light Dragoons, 1st February 1856; do., 17th Light Dragoons, 9th

October 1857; Captain, 17th Light Dragoons, 16th April 1861; Captain, 73rd Foot, 21st October 1862; Captain, 17th Foot, 10th November 1865; Brevet Major, 19th August 1862; unattached, 22nd June 1870; Major, 90th Foot, 28th October 1871; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th January 1873; Lieutenant-Colonel, 90th Foot, 13th November 1878; half pay, 15th December 1879; Brevet Colonel, 1st April 1874; Major-General, 12th August 1881; Lieutenant-General, 1st April 1890; General, 26th March 1895; Field-Marshal, 8th April 1903; Colonel of Royal Horse Guards, 16th November 1907. Served in Naval Brigade in Crimea as A.D.C. to Captain Peel from 1st October 1854 to 18th June 1855; carried scaling ladders at attack on Redan, and severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, 5th class of Medjidie, and Turkish War medal). Served in India in 1858 as Brigade Major of Somerset's Brigade; present at Rajghur, Sindwaho, Kharee, and Barode (twice mentioned in despatches, medal). Employed in hunting down rebels during 1859-60, while commanding Beatson's Horse (thanked by Government for an attack on a band in 1859; gazetted to the Victoria Cross for gallantry on 19th October 1858, and also on another occasion). Raised the 2nd Central India Horse. Served on the Gold Coast in September 1873, on special service with Sir Garnet Wolseley; served through the Ashanti War of 1873-74; organised Wood's Regiment (natives); commanded the attacking force at Essainan; and the troops at the head of the road, following the enemy from Mensu to the Prah before the arrival of the European troops; present at the reconnaissance in force of November 27; commanded right column at battle of Amoaful; slightly wounded; commanded headquarters of his regiment at the battle of Ordahsu, and at the capture of Coomassie (several mentions in despatches, Brevet of Colonel, C.B., and medal with clasp). Gaika War of 1878, in command of a column (despatches). Zulu War, 1879, in command of No. 4 Column; raised "Wood's Irregulars," a Zulu regiment; two days after Isanhlwana he defeated a force of several thousand Zulus by surprise, and then maintained the advanced position thus obtained (commended by High Commissioner and nominated K.C.B.); defeated the Zulus at Kambula on March 29th; Brigadier-General in April; led the advance on Ulundi with a flying column, and was present at the battle (despatches, medal, with clasps). Boer War, 1881, as Major-General, and on the death of General Colley, as Governor of Natal and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces (G.C.M.G.) Egyptian War of 1882; commanded the 4th Brigade near Alexandria, including the surrender of Kafr Dowar and Damietta (mentioned in despatches, thanks of both Houses of Parliament, medal, 2nd class of Medjidie, and Khedive's star). Nile Expedition, 1884-85; in command of the line of communications (mentioned in despatches, 1st class of the Medjidie, clasp).

WOOD, JOSEPH. Served in the ranks of the 5th Dragoon Guards for 15½ years nearly; promoted to commissioned rank; Riding-master, 13th Hussars, 16th August 1882; Hon. Captain and Riding-master, do., 16th August 1892; retired, 12th September 1894; served, East Indies, 1882-84; and South Africa, 1884-85.

- WOODMAN, G—— T——. Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd West India Regiment, 1844; do., 48th Regiment, 1844; do., 13th Light Dragoons, 1846; served in West Indies, 1845-47; promoted on Staff, 6th April 1854.
- WOODS, GEORGE JOHN. Cornet, 16th July 1861; transferred to 81st Regiment, 24th September 1863.
- WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY. Cornet, Horse Guards, 9th March 1791; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, 2nd Life Guards, 1st May 1793; Captain, 13th Light Dragoons, 24th April 1794; superseded, 26th September 1795.
- WRENCH, ROBERT. Quartermaster, 25th April 1716.
- WYBRANTS, SYLVESTER RAIT. 2nd Lieutenant, 12th September 1900; Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, 4th April 1906, from Royal Field Artillery; retired.
- WYNN, CHARLES THOMAS. Cornet, 28th May 1870; retired, 28th October 1871.
- YATES, WILLIAM. Cornet, — 1800; died, 1801.
- YOUNG, ANTHONY. Cornet, 20th February 1773; Lieutenant, 24th February 1775; Captain, 25th July 1778; retired, 30th June 1788.
- YOUNG, ARTHUR. Cornet, 1st January 1766; Lieutenant, 24th February 1775.
- YOUNG, COSBY. Cornet, 11th December 1801; Lieutenant, 25th June 1803.
- YOUNG, HENRY. Quartermaster, 20th June 1739.
- YOUNG, JAMES, M.D. Surgeon, 30th May 1843.
- YOUNG, RICHARD JAMES CALOWELL. Cornet, 13th Hussars, 26th July 1864; appointment cancelled, 20th September 1864.
- YOUNGE, THOMAS. Captain, 23rd March 1744/5; Major, 19th September 1747.

*"VIRET IN ÆTERNUM."*

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#### SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

1. Richard Munden, 22nd July 1715.
2. Sir Robert Rich, 19th November 1722.
3. The Earl of Harrington (William Stanhope), 20th September 1725.
4. Henry Hawley, 7th July 1730.
5. Robert Dalway, 12th May 1740.
6. Humphrey Bland, 9th January 1741.
7. James Gardiner, 18th April 1743.
8. Francis Ligonier, 1st October 1745.
9. Peter Naizon, 3rd March 1745/6.

10. Sir Charles Armand Powlet, K.B., 26th January 1751.
11. The Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, 17th December 1751.
12. John Mostyn, 8th July 1754.
13. Archibald Douglas, 18th October 1758.
14. Sir Richard Pierson, K.B., 27th November 1778.
15. Francis Craig, 15th February 1781.
16. The Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B., G.C.H., 30th December 1811.
17. The Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B., 29th January 1845.
18. Allan Thomas Maclean, 12th November 1860.
19. John Lawrenson, 10th December 1868.
20. Bradley Harrison, 31st October 1883.
21. Richard Buckley Prettejohn, C.B., 1st July 1890.
22. William Henry Seymour, C.B., 5th January 1891.
23. Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., 20th January 1894.

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#### SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

1. Clement Nevill, 22nd July 1715.
2. Peter Kerr, 24th May 1722.
3. Shugburgh Whitney, 20th June 1739.
4. John Toovey, 19th September 1747.
5. James Johnston, 2nd December 1754.
6. Henry Gore, 7th April 1759.
7. Thomas Crow, 6th February 1764.
8. James Blaquière, 7th December 1764.
9. Sir James Steuart, Bart. (otherwise Denham), 15th July 1776.
10. The Hon. William Cuffe, 31st December 1791.
11. The Hon. George Walpole, 31st October 1792.
12. Robert Bolton, 7th June 1797.
13. The Hon. John Browne, 16th July 1799.
14. Michael Head, 4th June 1801.
15. Sir Patrick Doherty, C.B., K.C.H., 4th July 1813.
16. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B., 5th November 1818 (did not join).
17. Shapland Boyse, C.B., 8th December 1818.
18. Sir John Browne, Kt., 9th May 1820 (did not join).
19. Thomas Hawker, 26th July 1821.
20. John Floyd Paterson, 21st July 1825.
21. Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B., 22nd July 1830 (did not join).
22. Richard Brunton, 31st December 1830.
23. William Persse, 6th December 1833.
24. Allan Thomas Maclean, 11th July 1834.
25. John Lawrenson, 27th June 1845.
26. Sir C. F. Maclean, 23rd June 1848, retired same date.

27. William Knox, 23rd June 1848.
28. Charles Edmund Doherty, 12th October 1852.
29. Henry George Holden, 31st May 1859.
30. Arthur Tremayne, 21st February 1860.
31. Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., 24th May 1861.
32. Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bart., K.C.B., 4th February 1871.
33. John Miller, 18th October 1873.
34. Henry Thomas Butler, 13th November 1878.
35. Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 29th September 1880.
36. Herbert Hale Forbes Gifford, 1st July 1881.
37. John Kinder Spilling, 29th September 1885.
38. Ernest Richard Hope Torin, 1st July 1892.
39. Henry John Blagrove, C.B., 1st July 1896.
40. Walter Charles Smithson, D.S.O., 1st July 1901.
41. Ernest William Newsham Pedder, 1st July 1905.
42. Arthur Henry Mendel Taylor, D.S.O., 1st July 1909.

#### SUCCESSION OF ADJUTANTS.

1. John Houghton, 22nd July 1715.

Possibly a gap here, but no record.

2. John Karr, 11th February 1744/5.
3. Francis Campbell, 11th October 1748.
4. Christopher Picard, 14th December 1776.
5. Laurence Dundas, 9th October 1778.
6. Joseph Faulkner, 30th September 1791.

This officer died 1st July 1796—there is no record of his immediate successor; he died in the West Indies.

7. Unknown—this was the time of the yellow fever.
8. Brook Lawrence, 24th February 1797 (to Lieutenant resigned).

This officer is entered as succeeding Faulkner, but there must have been a gap or an acting adjutant.

9. George Lawrence, 21st February 1799 (to Captain).
10. Samuel Holmes, 17th September 1801 (to Captain).
11. James Lawrence, 10th September 1812 (resigned).
12. Thomas Rosser, 29th October 1818 (to Captain).
13. Charles Floyd, 8th September 1831 (died).
14. Thomas Irwin, 24th October 1845 (died).
15. George Gardner, 27th September 1854 (to Captain).
16. William Joyce, 12th March 1861 (to Paymaster).
17. Patrick Morrissey, 17th November 1869 (to Captain).

18. William Christie, 1st January 1873 (to Captain).
19. Henry John Blagrove, 4th August 1880 (to Captain).
20. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, 1st April 1882 (to Captain).
21. Kenneth MacLaren, 17th February 1886.
22. George John William Noble, 1st September 1886.
23. Walter Charles Smithson, 22nd November 1887.
24. Kenneth MacLaren, 2nd December 1891.
25. Edgar Askin Wiggin, 11th April 1895.
26. Coventry Williams, 8th June 1896.
27. John Hearle Tremayne, 9th June 1897.
28. Ernest Wriothesley Denny, 9th June 1901.
29. Ernest Frederick Twist, 9th June 1904.
30. Thomas Harry Saunders Marchant, 9th June 1907.
31. John Gordon Rees, 31st July 1910.

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#### SUCCESSION OF QUARTERMASTERS.

- |                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Jonathan Cockran, | } | 5th August 1715. One to each troop. (See<br>"Raising of Regiment.") |
| 2. Richard Henson,   |   |   |
| 3. Richard Parry,    |   |   |
| 4. William Ellis,    |   |   |
| 5. John Price,       |   |   |
| 6. Claudius Lambert, |   |   |

A quartermaster being appointed to each troop. Richard Henson, who was quartermaster of the Lieutenant-Colonel's troop on October 28, obtained a cornetcy in that troop, but whether he still remained quartermaster is not known.

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|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 7. Robert Wrench, 25th April 1716.  |   |                     |
| 8. Thomas Willdey, 3rd August 1718. |   |                     |
| 9. Henry Young, 14th May 1739.      |   |                     |
| 10. Archibald Campbell,             | } |                     |
| 11. John West,                      |   |                     |
| 12. Richard Hudd, 21st May 1740.    | } | 16th February 1740. |
| 13. Paul Mangin, 24th August 1746.  |   |                     |
| 14. William Karr,                   | } | (undated) 1754.     |
| 15. William Crofton,                |   |                     |
| 16. James Seaton,                   |   |                     |
| 17. John Thomas,                    |   |                     |

It is not possible to obtain the names of quartermasters between 1754 and 1795.

Here we come to the West Indian Expedition. Owing to the fearful mortality, it is not possible to give the names in their order of seniority other than the dates of death.



18. John Kelly, died 20th June 1796.
19. Newcomen Wilkinson, died 9th July 1796.
20. Thomas Freeth, died 14th July 1796.
21. William Colligan (Quartermaster — 1795), died 11th August 1796.
22. Andrew Newcomen, died 9th September 1796.
23. Samuel Webster, died — 1796.
24. William Faulkner, died 24th January 1797.
25. — Gilbert, the quartermaster who went with Captain Bolton to America to buy horses, and afterwards went to the West Indies, returned home.
26. James Lawrence, 28th August 1809, promoted Lieutenant.
27. William Minchin, 10th September 1810 (to 53rd Foot).
28. Robert Taggart, 7th September 1826 (died).
29. John O'Reilly, 25th September 1828 (retired).
30. Thomas Anderson, 2nd April 1847 (to 6th Dragoons).
31. C. M. Foster, 5th January 1855 (died).
32. William Cresdee, 2nd March 1855.
33. George Elliot, 1st June 1855.
34. William Christie, 8th August 1868 (adjutant).
35. Frederick Lewis, 23rd November 1872 (retired).
36. Frank Hamilton Charters, 14th May 1887 (Hon. Lieutenant, 13th October 1888).
37. William Carter, 7th January 1892 (Hon. Captain).
38. George Rupert, 2nd August 1899 (Hon. Captain).
39. Robert Ford Weir Ashworth, 20th October 1909 (Hon. Lieutenant).
40. Arthur Cooke, 26th November 1910 (Hon. Lieutenant).

It has been found impossible to obtain a complete list of the Regimental Sergeant-Majors as had been projected. Hence the writer has been perforce compelled to omit it.

THE END.







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